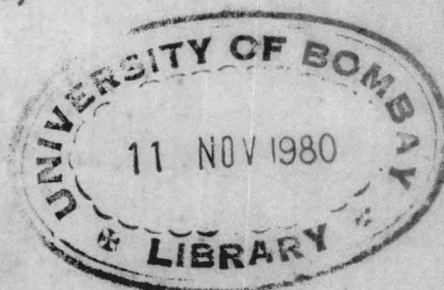


BHOSALES OF SAWANTWADI AND THE PORTUGUESE
(1701 - 1803 A.D.)



A
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SUBMITTED FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

BY
SHANKER HARI KAMAT MHAMAI, M.A.

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
DR. B. K. APTE
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY (RETIRED)

CENTRE OF POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION AND RESEARCH
(UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY)

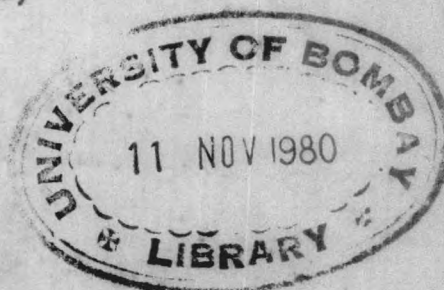
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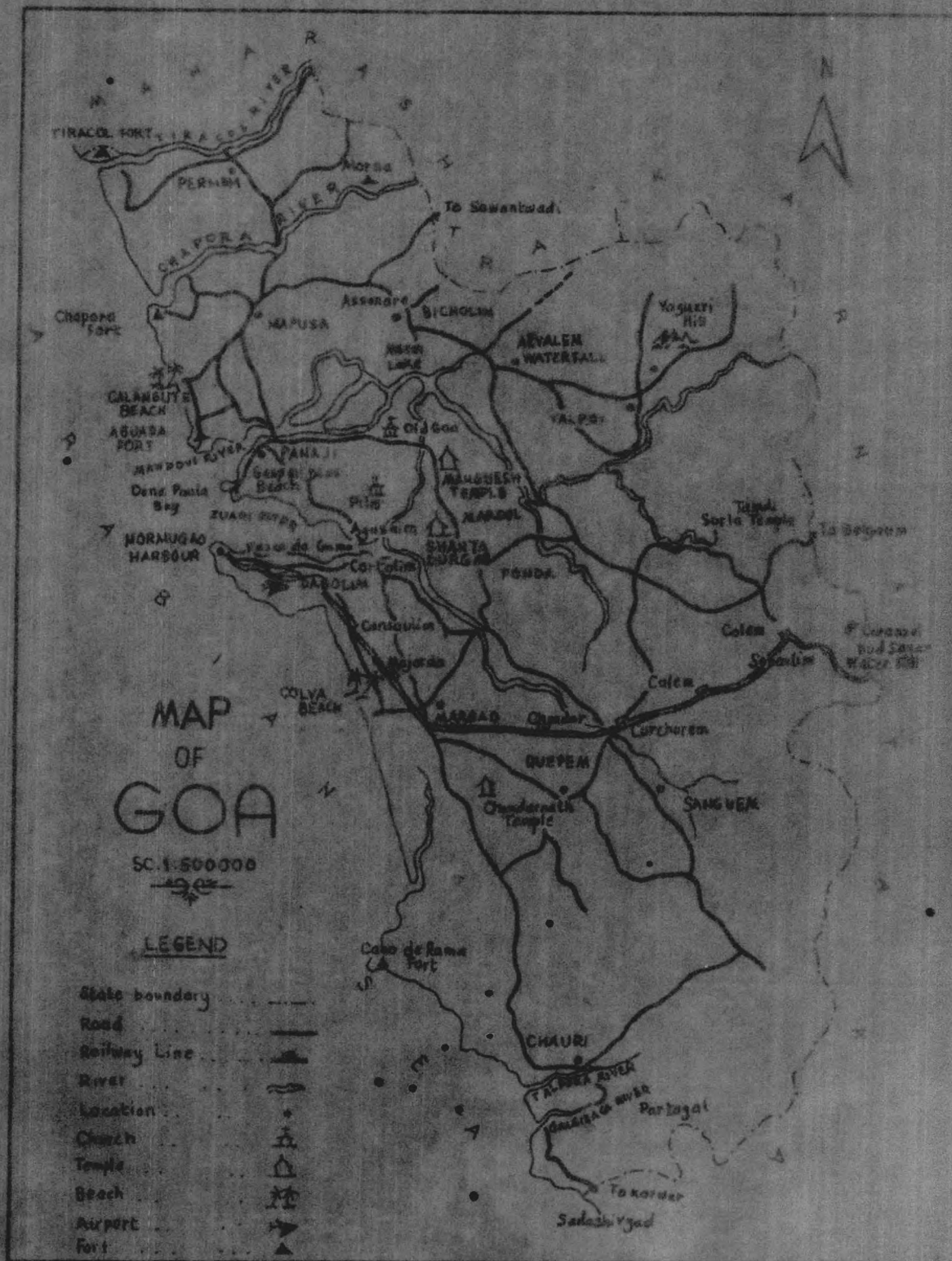
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ABBREVIATIONS

A.P.O.	- Arquivo Portugese Oriental by A.B. de B. Pereira.
Assentos	- Assentos do Conselhi do Estado by P.S.S. Pissurlekar.
Agentes	- Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India by Pissurlekar.
Bosquejo	- Documentos Comprovatidos do Bosquejo Dos Possessoes Portuguezas No Oriente, by Soares, J.P.C.
B.I.V.G.	- Boletim Instituta Vasco da Gama.
B.F.U.P.	- Boletim Filmoteca Ultramarina Portuguesa.
C.O.	- Cartas e Ordens.
M.R.	- Moccoes do Reino.
M. A.I.	- National Archives of India.
O. P.	- Oriente Portugues.
P. M.	- Portuguese E Maratas by Pissurlekar.
P.M.S.	- Portuguese Marathe Sambandh by Pissurlekar.
R.V.	- Reis Vizinhos.
Tratados	- Coleccao de Tratados e Pazes by J. Biker.



Statement Under O.770

I hereby state that the research work carried out by me for the Ph.D. Thesis is my original work. I further state that the said work was not submitted to any other University or Academic Body.

S. Mhamai

(S.K. Mhamai)
Signature of the Candidate

Certified that the above statement made by the candidate is correct.

B.K. Apte
(Dr. B.K. Apte)
Signature of the
Guiding Teacher.

Place: Panaji, Goa.
Date : 8/12/1978.

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I N T R O D U C T I O N

The thesis undertakes a complete study of the relations between the Sawants of Wadi and the Portuguese from 1701-1803 A.D., for the first time. It is based on the original sources in Portuguese and Marathi^x (Modi script) selected from the Goa Archives. A few relevant documents have been selected from the National Archives of India, New Delhi. One or two important documents from the Bombay Archives and one from the Mhamai Kamat family of Goa have also been utilized. Previous writers like V.P. Pingulkar, F.C. Danvers, Chandorkar, and the Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi do not deal with Bhosale-Portuguese relations in their fulness.

The thesis has been divided into seven chapters, and has four appendices. A bibliography of important published works primary and secondary is given at the end arranged alphabetically and authorwise.

A number of maps of the territories of the Portuguese and Sawants, and of their key-forts have been inserted at suitable places. A few photographs of important persons have also been included.

The Chapters have been given titles with a view to conveying the meaning of their contents. Each chapter again is sub-divided into several parts bearing meaningful titles.

The arrangement of the titles is as follows:

Chapter I : Geography of Sawantwadi, its brief history upto 1701, and its relations with the Portuguese.

Chapter II : Geography of Goa and its occupation by the Portuguese.

Chapter III : Khem Sawant II (1701-1709, A.D.).

Chapter IV : Fond Sawant II (Anasaheb 1709-1738, A.D.).

Chapter V : Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant
(1738-1755, A.D.).

Chapter VI : Khem Sawant III (1755-1803, A.D.).

Chapter VII : Concluding remarks.

Chapter I - Geography of Sawantwadi, its brief history
upto 1701, and its relations with the Portuguese.

The State of Sawantwadi when at the zenith of its glory stretched along the west coast from the creek of Kolwal^x in the south to Masure in the north. On the north and east it touched the territory of Kolhapur. On its south-eastern boundary spread the territory which fell under Belgaum. To the south of the Kolwal river lay Bardesh and the island of Tiswadi belonging to the Portuguese. Pedne, Sakhali and Dicholi to the south of Sawantwadi state formed the bone of contention between the Sawants and the Portuguese throughout the history of Sawantwadi.

Sawantwadi had key-forts like Kudal, Banda, Dicholi and Sakhali in the interior, renovated by Fond II alias Annasaheb. The important sea-forts were Reddi and Vengurla. Vengurla was the only port of importance. The rivers Karli, Kolwal and Terekhol were navigable. Khem II had his navy in the creek of Karli consisting of gurabs and galbats. The Portuguese record, that he had eight battleships and a number of merchant-ships. Sawantwadi was blessed by nature with good rainfall and produced rice, nachani, kulith, chauli, mug, mangoes, bananas, etc. The forest of Sawantwadi grew teak most useful for the construction of ships.

In the ancient period, Sawantwadi formed part of the kingdom of the Chalukyas, the Yadavas and the Vijayanagar rulers. For sometime it was under the Bahmani rulers, after which it was conquered by the Adil Shah of Bijapur. The rise of Sawantwadi as a political entity begins with its conquest by the Adil Shah of Bijapur. In the wars between the Adil Shah Sultans and the Portuguese, Mang Sawant the founder of Sawantwadi distinguished himself by his bravery and secured the title of 'Bahadur'.

The Kudal Deshastha Prabhus who were the hereditary Deshmukhs of Kudal came in conflict with the Sawants and waged wars with them when it was convenient to them to regain their rights.

Mang Sawant the founder of the Bhosale house of Sawantwadi freed himself from the domination of Bijapur. His successors failed to maintain their independence and accepted Bijapur supremacy. Once again Khem I, Mang's son made himself independent in the early part of the 17th century. In the middle of the 17th century, the Sawants became stronger as the power of their overlord, the Sultan of Bijapur, was on the decline. The Portuguese power too at this time was declining.

By 1651, Lakham and Khem Sawant had grown very powerful and their headquarters was at Wadi till 1670. They were styled as Chief of Kudal. In the conflict between the Adil Shah of Bijapur and Chhatrapati Shivaji, Lakham Sawant the feudatory of Bijapur was defeated by Shivaji and entered into a treaty with him in 1659. Shivaji confirmed him in his Jagir. With Shivaji's retreat Lakham rebelled against him. In the conflict between Shivaji and Bijapur, Lakham was forced to take shelter in the Portuguese territory. Shivaji later

attacked Bardesh in 1667. The Dutch also encouraged Shivaji to invade the Portuguese territory. The Portuguese entered into a treaty with Shivaji by which Lakham was expelled from the Portuguese territory. This once again forced Lakham to ^x accept Shivaji's allegiance. In the siege of Phonda by Shivaji, Lakham sided with the Bijapuris and was encouraged to do so by the Portuguese. Thus in the wars between Shivaji and Adil Shah, Lakham changed his allegiance from Adil Shah to Shivaji as it suited him, and sought shelter with the Portuguese when Shivaji attacked Bardesh. The situation explains Lakham's shifting loyalty.

Lakham was succeeded by his brother Phond, who ruled for 10 years, and by 1675 was succeeded by Khem II. During Khem's rule when Chhatrapati Sambhaji attacked the Portuguese territory he rendered all help to the Portuguese by entering into a treaty with them in 1685. ⁽⁴⁾ Within a few years of Sambhaji's reign the Bijapur kingdom came to an end in 1686, when it was finally conquered by Aurangzeb. In the struggle between the Portuguese and Sambhaji, and between Sambhaji and the Mughals, Khem II assisted the Portuguese and the Mughals. The Mughal emperors continued the Deshmukhi bestowed on Khem ^{as a reward for} due to his allegiance to them. . . .

During the Maratha War of Independence, Khem always sided with the enemies of the Marathas i.e. the Mughals, first against Sambhaji and later against Rajaram.

The Mughal-Maratha conflict was of great advantage to Khem. He exploited it and conquered Dicholi, Sakhal, Kudal, Banda and Pedne. In his attack on Phonda he failed to capture it

and entered into a treaty with the Portuguese becoming their feudatory. When he conquered Pargad from the Mughals in 1701, he was virtually an independent ruler owing allegiance to none.

In this situation the major interest of the Portuguese was to maintain Sawantwadi as a buffer state between their Goa territory and the powers beyond Sawantwadi like the Chhatrapatis of Satara, the Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur, Tarabai and the Angres. It has to be remembered that it was not the policy of the Portuguese to annex Sawantwadi to their Goa territory. It is with this consideration that they made Khem Sawant their feudatory. The Portuguese preferred a Hindu ruler as their neighbour than a Muslim power. In this affair the Portuguese were playing a double game as they could not afford to displease the mighty Mughals nor their powerful neighbour Khem.

During the reign of Khem, the Marathas were engaged in a life and death struggle with Aurangzeb from 1689, to his death in 1707. Khem in this long struggle was never inspired by higher aims to help the Marathas in their war of Independence. He had only a limited purpose, namely, of keeping Dicholi, Sakhal, Pedne, Kudal, Maneri and Banda in his own hands. With this in mind, it was his cunning policy not to displease his powerful neighbour the Portuguese who had well settled in Goa since 1510. There was no reason why he should join Rajaram and draw upon himself the wrath of Aurangzeb. His policy clearly was to make the most out of the situation. In annexing the territories mentioned above, Khem's conflict with

the Mughals was inevitable. But the risk involved in this was limited as the Mughals were on the retreat at many places in their wars with the Marathas. Khem had chosen the right time in capturing the above territories situated to the south of Sawantwadi.

All these aspects have been explained for the first time in the thesis making use of published works and unpublished original sources.

Chapter II - Geography of Goa and its occupation by the Portuguese.

This chapter gives a brief geographical description of Goa, its navigable rivers and the important forts constructed by the Portuguese at key-points, together with the climate and important agricultural and forest products. This newly conquered territory was of immense significance to the Portuguese as expressed in the old saying in Portuguese "Quem viu Goa, escusa de ver Lisboa" meaning "he who has seen Goa, has no need to see Lisboa." With the possession of Goa, the Portuguese established their sovereignty not only on the west coast of India ^{in the Arabian Sea and} but on the Indian Ocean with Goa as their head quarters. Their power was unchallengable because of their strong navy. The fleet of the Portuguese roamed far and wide and attacked other ships on sighting. The Portuguese styled themselves as the 'Lords of the Seas' and forced other ships to purchase safe conduct or cartaz from them. The Portuguese navy was reputed to be the best in the world in the 16th and 17th centuries. The important harbours in Goa were Panaji on the Mandavi and Marmagoa on the Zuari. In the Zuari river ships of high tonnage could

enter without difficulty and is even now one of the best natural harbours on the west coast of India.

The whole of Goa when it was finally conquered by the Portuguese in 1788, stretched from Pedne in the north to Canacona in the south. This was achieved by them in the following stages: Tiswadi or Goa island was conquered by Afonso de Albuquerque in 1510; Bardesh and Salset were added in 1543; Phonda, Sanguem and Canacona were conquered in ^(from when?) 1763; and Dicholi, Sattari, Sakhali were taken in 1783, and Pedne was secured as late as 1788.

When Albuquerque conquered Goa for the first time in ^{Feb?} March 1510, Kudal in the north and Cintacora (Chittakul) in south formed part of the territory of Goa. This region constituted a province of the Adil Shahi Sultans of Bijapur and was known as Tal Konkan. The Portuguese could not succeed in maintaining the large territory and finally had to surrender Kudal and Chittakul to Bijapur.

This small chapter helps in understanding the Bhosale-Portuguese relations discussed in the chapters that follow giving necessary coverage.

Chapter III - Khem Sawant II (1701 - 1709 A.D.)

This chapter opens with the independent rule of Khem II (1701) who established himself by making Sundarwadi as his capital. When he came to power the political situation of the Deccan was complicated. Each power sought friendship with the other for its own benefit. The Mughal power was on the decline. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the Mughal prince along with his supporters hurriedly went to Delhi to settle the succession problem. Shahu was released from the

*to the king he
what time?*

Mughal custody being allowed to go back to ^{the} Swaraj of his grandfather. With his home-coming ⁱⁿ fratricidal war ensued between him and Tarabai. The territory of the Sawants came within the jurisdiction of Shahu as it formed part of the Swaraj area. Shahu after coronating himself as the Chhatrapati laid claim over Dicholi, Phonda, Panchamahai and the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli, and informed the Portuguese to surrender these to him. The Prabhus of Kudal joined hands with the Mughals against Khem in order to regain their rights.

The relations between the Portuguese and Khem II have to be studied taking into consideration this political situation. Khem first crushed the Kudal Deshastha Prabhus who were always a thorn in the side of Sawantwadi state. In the Shahu-Tarabai conflict, Khem II sided with Tarabai but later offered his allegiance to Shahu because he emerged successful in the struggle for the gadi. From Shahu he secured for himself the mokasa rights of the six districts of Kudal, Banda, Dicholi, Sakhal, Maneri and Pedne which made his position strong politically and financially. When Shahu was at Rangna in 1798, he wrote to the Portuguese to surrender the districts of Dicholi, Phonda, Panchamahai and the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli as they were included in the sanad of Swaraj granted to him by the Mughals. He also made it clear to them that Khem, the Dessai of Kudal, had no right to possess any territory beyond Kudal, and likewise the Sunda ruler could not claim anything beyond Sunda. The Portuguese however refused to agree to Shahu's demand ^{for} of the said territories but at the same time offered their help to Shahu against Khem II.

Refer to
See A above

In 1703, when the Marathas attacked Mardangad, Khem Sawant helped the Mughals against the Marathas, and the Portuguese secretly encouraged Khem as they never wanted Mardangad to fall into the hands of the powerful Marathas. Yet, when Mardangad was actually taken by Khem they called him a 'traitor' a 'scoundrel', and instigated the Dessais of Maneri and Sakhali against Khem. Due to the mounting pressure from the Mughals and the Portuguese on Mardangad, Khem surrendered it to the Mughals in 1705, after holding it for nearly two years. From 1705 to 1707, Mardangad remained with the Mughals, and in 1707, it was secured by Khem by heavily bribing the Mughal officer. The Portuguese conquered it from Khem and handed it over to the weak Sunda rulers.

Khem knew well that the powerful Portuguese were his chief enemies who would not allow him to extend his territory and occupy key-forts like those of Mardangad and Phonda. He was at war with them from 1705 to 1707. The Portuguese were very much disturbed by Khem's raids into their territory and his piratical attacks which went unobstructed. In order to put a stop to these they attacked Khem's territory and captured Amona, Valvai, Dicholi and the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli, which Khem II was never able to restore. The Portuguese brought into the field Brazilian troops and used their navy against Khem. Khem though defeated, continued to carry raids deep into the Portuguese territory. For his surprise attacks and guerrilla warfare the Portuguese called Khem as the second Shivaji who was feared very much by the surrounding powers.

In 1707, when the new Viceroy took charge, Khem appealed

for peace though it is not known whether a peace treaty was actually concluded.

This chapter analyses for the first time the complicated nature of politics during Khem's rule bringing out clearly the opportunism of both the Portuguese and Khem II. Khem first owed allegiance to Tarabai and then to Shahu, made friendship with the Mughals against the Marathas and vice versa when it served his purpose best. The Portuguese on their part preferred a Hindu ruler like Khandoba Bhosale as their neighbour, yet between the Bhosales and the Sondas they chose the latter. They did not want to destroy Khem's power but at the same time desired that he should never go strong.

Chapter IV - Fond Sawant II (Anasaheb 1709-1738, A.D.):

The political condition of Sawantwadi and the States which surrounded it when Fond Sawant succeeded to the gadi was more or less the same as under his predecessor. Fond built important forts and renovated those which were in a dilapidated condition, with the help of British engineers, strengthened his army and navy, and introduced healthy changes in administration. Some of the important forts he built were Hanumantgad, Narayangad, Mahadevagar, Narainhagar, Bharatgad, Siddhagar and Nivty. . . .

Till about 1718, Fond was free from external problems. Internally he had to face the trouble created by the Prabhus in 1718, and by his own sons Naroba and Nagoba in 1715 and 1725, respectively. Narayan Prabhu who was smarting under the defeat he had suffered at the hands of Khem II, rebelled against Fond, and laid siege to the fort of Kudal by seeking

the help of the Kolhapur ruler. To counteract this, Fond secured the help of the Portuguese and suppressed Narayan Prabhu's rebellion.

The rising power of ambitious Kanhoji Angre who rode the Arabian sea fearlessly created difficulties both for the Portuguese and Fond. Both of them successfully repelled the attacks of the mighty Khanaji Angre. Later, when Kanhoji's son, Sekhoji attacked the English, they sought the friendship of Fond by entering into a treaty with him. This intricate politics has been explained while discussing relations between the Portuguese, Fond Sawant, Angres and the English.

The Portuguese were more or less friendly with Fond Sawant through his reign barring a few incidents. They signed a treaty of friendship with him in 1712, in order to improve their relations with him which were at their neap during the lifetime of Khem II. However, the Portuguese played the dirty game of secretly inciting the Dessais against Fond. They also offered help to Nar Sawant, Fond's son, who had raised the standard of rebellion. This they knew would render Fond's position weak and keep him at their mercy.

In the Maratha-Mughal attack, first on Samrani of the Sundas and later, on Phonda, the Portuguese cautioned Fond to take all precautions to keep his territory well-defended. They preferred Sunda and Fond than either the Mughals or the Marathas to be at Samrani and Phonda. The Portuguese had to depend upon the help of weak Fond in order to save the strategic places like Phonda and Samrani from falling into the hands of the Marathas or the Mughals. Between Sunda and Fond, so far as the fort of Phonda was concerned, the Portuguese saw

to it that it ultimately remained in the hands of the Sundas who were the weakest if Fond was weaker.

In the Portuguese-Maratha conflict of 1731-1736, over the northern possession of the Portuguese i.e. Bassein, Fond sided with the Portuguese.

When the ruler of Kolhapur attacked Sawantwadi, the Portuguese offered aid to the latter as they never wanted the powerful Kolhapur State to be their neighbour.

Fond's sons Naroba and Nagoba rebelled against him in 1715, and 1725, respectively. Naroba during the rebellion disturbed both the States of Sunda and Kolhapur, who therefore sought the help of the Portuguese against Naroba. In the case of Sunda the Portuguese maintained neutrality, while in that of Kolhapur, they played delaying tactics. However, when Kolhapur attacked Salset carrying sumptuous loot, the Portuguese insisted that they should return it if Kolhapur wanted their help.

In the rebellion of Nagoba Sawant, the Portuguese encouraged him against his father Fond. Their intention was to utilise Nag as a tool against Fond, so that Fond should offer them concessional terms in the treaty which they settled with him.

Thus an attempt is made in this chapter to explain how the Angres, the ruler of Kolhapur, the Sundas and the Marathas were involved in the Portuguese-Sawantwadi relations. Published works in Portuguese, in English and Marathi deal with this subject only incidentally.

Chapter V - Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant (1738-1755, A.D.):

This chapter begins with the joint rule of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. These rulers enhanced the prestige of Sawantwadi both internally and externally. The role of the joint rulers in connection with the Portuguese, the Peshwas, the Kolhapur rulers, the Sundas and the Angres is carefully examined in this chapter. The joint rule continued up to 1753, and thereafter the internal dissensions in the family broke it. Jairam Sawant cut himself off from Ramchandra in 1753, and joined hands with the Angres causing much harm to the Wadi State.

At the beginning of the joint rule the Portuguese were at war with the Marathas at Bassein. As a part of their war strategy, the Marathas had attacked the Portuguese territory of Salset in Goa. Seizing this opportunity the Sawants allied themselves with the Peshwa and occupied Bardesh which was with the Portuguese. The Bhosales had even planned for an attack on Goa which seems to have remained only on paper. It is worthwhile noting that the Bhosales who were the allies of the Peshwas occupied Bardesh on the ground that it should not remain with the Portuguese, and at the same time argued with the Portuguese saying that they themselves had occupied it in order to save it from falling into the hands of the Peshwas. In 1739-40, when the Maratha-Portuguese war came to an end, the Bhosales had to surrender Bardesh to the Portuguese. In 1741, when the Bhosales recaptured Bardesh, the Peshwa helped the Portuguese to occupy it according to the treaty of 1740, concluded between him and the Portuguese. Thus Bardesh finally

went to the Portuguese, and the double game which the Bhosales were trying to play in this affair fizzled out.

In the conflict of Sanguem and Phonda, between the Sundas and the Bhosales, the Portuguese offered help to the Sundas.

The rule of Viceroy Marquez de Castello Novo also known as Marquez de Alorna is very important in the history of the joint rule of Jairam and Ramchandra. The wars the Portuguese Viceroy fought with them at Alorna, Dicholi, Sakhal, Terekhol, Reddi, Nivty and Vengurla raised the prestige of the Portuguese bringing much loss to the Bhosales. The Portuguese advanced as far as Reddi and Nivty making the position of the joint rule critical. Portuguese deployed their navy in the war and destroyed several ships of the Bhosales, and carried some to Goa. The Sawants were considerably weakened both on land and sea, though they fought gallantly. During the Viceroyalty of Alorna, the Portuguese were at war with the Bhosales for nearly three years. The Bhosales lost heavily yet did not surrender. The Peshwas remained neutral, while the Kolhapur ruler offered help to the Portuguese which they turned down as they never wanted the presence of Kolhapur in their neighbourhood.

The Viceroy Alorna in 1746, had captured Alorna, Dicholi, Sakhal, Terekhol, Reddi and Nivty from the Bhosales. The latter therefore appealed to the Peshwa for help. The Peshwa sent a vast army under Sadashivrao Bhau to help the Bhosales. To avoid armed action the Portuguese negotiated with the Peshwa and allowed him to collect tribute from the ruler of Sunda, and also promised that they would not try to recapture Bassein territory. Thus, the Viceroy avoided a major conflict with the Peshwa in the politically sensitive area around Goa.

In the Angre-Sawantwadi conflict, Tulaji Angre had come as far as Kudal and captured Bharatgad and Siddhagad. Both the Sawants and the Angres appealed to the Portuguese for help but they remained neutral. They never wanted the powerful Tulaji to be successful as he often attacked their ships on the sea.

In 1753, the joint rule of Jairam and Ramchandra came to an end as a result of which the Portuguese attacked Sawantwadi the next year, and finally concluded a treaty.

So long as the joint rule of Jairam and Ramchandra lasted, their diplomacy with the neighbouring powers like the Sundas, the Angres, the Kolhapurs and the Peshwas, in relation to the Portuguese was more or less successful.

It may be observed that in the Bassein war of 1737-39, the object of the Peshwas was to emancipate Bassein from the hands of the Firangees and to establish there, once again Maharashtra dharma. This high ideal which formed the core of Maratha nationalism does not seem to have any influence either on Jairam or Ramchandra as their own self interest was supreme in their mind.

Chapter VI - Khem Sawant III (1755 - 1803, A.D.):

Khem the III, ruled from 1755-1803. For many reasons his career is eventful. A number of original documents in Portuguese and Marathi (Modi script) collected from the Goa Archives (Panaji) and the National Archives (New Delhi), have been utilized for the first time shedding new light on the different aspects of the life and doings of Khem III. Khem was hardly six years of age when his father died, and his mother Janakibai carried on the administration of the State with the help of Jivaji Vishram Sabnis who was the first

secretary. Janakibai's regency lasted from 1755 to 1763, during which period Jivaji Vishram Sabnis played a dominant role. The political situation in the neighbouring states, at the commencement of Janakibai's regency was favourable to Sawantwadi Darbar. The Peshwas were not on good terms with the Portuguese, constant clashes took place between the rulers of Kolhapur and the Chieftain of Ichalkaranji, Venkat-rao Gorpade. Kolhapur was very much troubled by the petty kings of Kagal and Miraj. The Angres were at war with the Peshwas in which the interests of both the Portuguese and the English were involved. The Portuguese supported the Angres while the English offered their help to the Peshwas. Janakibai and her secretary Jivaji Vishram took full advantage of this political situation prevailing in the states around Sawantwadi, and strengthened their army and naval establishments. Particularly, the navy of Sawantwadi which had been destroyed by the Portuguese was reconstructed and organized in the Karli river.

The important problems with which Janakibai had to deal with were, the disturbances of the Prabhus, Phonda affair, Pedne, and attacks of Naro. Trimbak the Peshwa's Sardar, on Masura, Nivty and Karli. Janakibai tackled these problems with skill and courage, and by 1763, entrusted the administration to her son Khem Sawant III.

During Khem's minority the Portuguese supported him. Khem actually took charge of the Sawantwadi administration in 1763. Shortly thereafter, Laximibai the daughter of Jayappa Shinde, brother of Mahadaji Shinde, was given in marriage to Khem III. This enhanced Khem's prestige politically.

Relations between Khem III and the Portuguese were friendly or otherwise depended upon the involvement of one or the other power with the Peshwas, the Kolhapur rulers, the Angres, the English and the Ranes. When Jivaji Vishram, secretary of Khem, incurred his displeasure he sought Portuguese asylum which was never given. For sometime, Khem gave asylum to Tulaji Pawar the murderer of Peshwa Narayan rao. This naturally strained the relations between Khem and the Peshwa. All these complicated affairs have been explained wherever they are concerned with Khem-Portuguese relationship.

The major conflict between the Khem and the Portuguese was for Dicholi, Sakhal and Pedne which were finally annexed by the Portuguese. Similarly the strategic fort of Phonda was lost to the Portuguese by Khem.

Khem during his long rule reorganized the navy destroyed earlier by the Portuguese.

Khem III was bestowed with Morchel and the title of 'Raje Bahadur' by the Mughal rulers, through his brother-in-law Mahadaji Shinde. This was presented by the ruler of Kolhapur technically the sovereign lord of Sawantwadi, resulting in a war known as 'The Morchel War'.

Khem Sawant's reign was the longest and the most successful in the history of Sawantwadi.

Chapter VII - Concluding remarks:

Throughout the period under discussion the policy of the Portuguese was to retain Sawantwadi as a buffer state between Goa and the other indigenous powers beyond Sawantwadi. They wanted to keep this buffer state weak and dependent upon them considering the political situation of the day. When some of,

the Sawantwadi rulers tried to make themselves strong, the Portuguese waged wars with them or created hindrances diplomatically. The Portuguese often interfered in the internal affairs of Sawantwadi to keep them weak. The Portuguese power depended upon its strong navy. Its policy therefore was not to allow the rulers of Sawantwadi to build a strong navy. The Portuguese were not interested in conquering Sawantwadi and annexing it to their Goa territory. Kudal being landbound it was not easy for the Portuguese to keep it under their control, because it was not approachable by navy. They always wanted to keep under control strategically important maritime forts of the Sawants. This policy first pronounced by Albuquerque was reiterated by the Viceroy Marquez de Alorna and followed by his successors. Portuguese never wanted to destroy Sawantwadi rulers totally, but at the same time desired that they should remain weak and at their mercy.

The Portuguese preferred Sawantwadi as their neighbouring buffer state, because it was a Hindu state. Between a Hindu and a Muslim neighbour, their preference was always for the former.

The Portuguese and the rulers of Sawantwadi waged wars for important strategic places and border territories. The important strategic places which often exchanged hands between the two were Phonda, Alorna, Terekhol and the islands of Khorjuvem and Paneli. The bordering territories over which they clashed were Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali.

During peace time the Portuguese tried to secure concessions for their missionary activities, and permission to

build churches in the Sawantwadi state, which were granted. These were secured by a treaty. When on friendly terms the two states exchanged gifts and presents.

• The stronger powers like the Peshwas, the rulers of Kolhapur, the Angres and the Chh^utrapaty of Satara were kept at bay by the Portuguese by preserving Sawantwadi their immediate neighbour to the north of Goa.

The policy of the rulers of Sawantwadi knowing their position well, was not to join any stronger power for the complete destruction of the Portuguese. They knew well

• that the destruction of the Portuguese power would have meant a second rate position for themselves as feudatories either of the ruler of Kolhapur or the Chhatrapaty of Satara or of the Peshwa. Technically they were under the sovereignty of Kolhapur since the treaty of Varna (1731), but in fact they were free from any day to day control of Kolhapur. To maintain this position it was necessary to ally with the alien Portuguese keeping aside the high aim of Swaraj of Shivaji or the ideal of Maharashtradharma of the Peshwas. This explains why the Sawantwadi rulers did not join Shivaji in his struggle to establish Swaraj, or his successors in their War of Independence. Similarly, they did not seem to have been inspired by the ideal of Maharashtradharma for the establishment of which Chimaji Appa, younger brother of Peshwa Bajirao I, conquered Bassein and attacked Goa. The first interest of Sawantwadi rulers was preservation of their state. All other ideals were secondary.

Though the Sawantwadi rulers came in contact with the Portuguese since the beginning of the 17th century, they do.

not seem to have made any serious efforts to modernize the state army and the navy on the lines of the Portuguese.

The Portuguese and the Sawantwadi rulers existed side by side by waging wars with one another but none tried or wanted to destroy the other.

Other points which appear in the Bhosale-Portuguese relations are regarding the Arabs; run-aways; kaffirs and captives; payment of anchorage fee; robberies; prostitutes, etc. All of them are discussed in detail in the concluding remarks (chapter VII).

Appendices:

The thesis has five appendices A, B, C, D and E.

Appendix A contains original Portuguese documents selected from the Goa Archives. They have been translated into English and made use of in the body of the thesis.

Appendix B has published Portuguese sources translated into English which are important and relevant to the various topics discussed in the thesis. The original Portuguese documents in this appendix can be referred back to the published works mentioned.

Appendix C includes about forty documents transliterated into Marathi from the original Marathi (Modi Script) taken from the Goa Archives. They all shed new light on the various aspects of the thesis not touched by the previous works. All of them have been utilised in the body of the thesis.

For easy reference all these documents have been numbered serially.

Appendix D gives a glossary of the uncommon words in Portuguese, Persian and Marathi which occur in the body of the thesis and the appendices. All such words have been explained in English.

Appendix E - All important treaties concluded between the Sawants and the Portuguese, taken from the Tratados are included in this Appendix.

Select Bibliography:

All important works referred to in the thesis unpublished and published are given here alphabetically.

I have been working for my doctoral thesis, "BHOSALES OF SAWANTWADI AND THE PORTUGUESE (1701-1803, A.D.)" under the guidance of Dr.B.K. Apte, Professor of History (Retired), Centre of Postgraduate, Instruction and Research (University of Bombay), Panaji, Goa. I have great pleasure in submitting it for the said degree to the University of Bombay. I am grateful to Prof. B.K. Apte for his guidance right from suggesting the topic of the thesis till its final completion. Without his constant guidance it would not have been possible for me to complete it.

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S. Mhamai

Panaji, Goa.

Dated: 7th December, 1978.

(SHANKER H. KAMAT-MHAMAI)

CHAPTER IGEOGRAPHY OF SAWANTWADI, ITS BRIEF HISTORY UPTO 1701,
AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE PORTUGUESE

Sawantwadi, till its merger in the district of Ratnagiri, was a Princely State. It is at present a taluka bound on the east by the Sahyadri hills; and in the south by the present centrally administered territory of Goa. On the north and the west of Sawantwadi, stretches the territory of the Ratnagiri district. Sawantwadi lies between 16 20' N, 73 45' E, with an area of 925 square miles.¹ The country is very picturesque. There are a number of densely wooded hills, and in the valleys coconut and areacanut are produced. In the hilly tracts, cashew is cultivated. Some of the isolated peaks rise from 300 to 3,000 feet from the plain. The peaks Manohar and Manasantosh show traces of ancient ruined fortifications, though it is not possible to determine their exact antiquity.

Sawantwadi is drained by five big rivers. The biggest among them being Karli also called Sarambal, rising in the Sahyadri hills to the north of Manohar fort, it flows in the south west direction for about 35 miles and meets the sea at Malwan. From Anav, the river is tidal and navigable for crafts of about one ton and a half. Actually the river is called Karli only for four or five miles from the sea. Next comes Terekhol in the south which breaks into a number of creeks as it joins the sea. Terekhol is also known as the Banda river. It is 42 miles long.

From Banda upto the sea, for about a distance of

15 miles the river is tidal and navigable for ships about one ton and a half. Larger ships cannot go 3 miles from the mouth of the river. During the season, the Terekhol becomes an angry river. The river in importance is Gadnadi, also known as Kol Khadi. The fourth is Tilari, also called Kudasi meets the river Chapora flowing through Goa. The one Hiranyakeshi, rising from one of the peaks of Sahyadri, goes eastward running through the territory of Kolhapur and Belgaum. In its later course, it is called Ghataprabha and meets the river Krishna in the district of Bijapur. Only a part of this river is in Sawantwadi.² It was in the first two big rivers that the Sawants kept their navy. Small ships were common in the Karli river by the rulers of Sawantwadi during the historic period. Among them the gharabs Laxmiprasad, Bhavaniprasad, Sahebsadar and the galbats Ramban, Durga, Yashvanti, Laxmi, Hanumant played a significant role in the naval conflict with the Portuguese.³

The Sawantwadi rulers erected from time to time several fortresses for the defence of the territory. Besides these, many others originally built by the rulers came successfully into their possession. These being once strongly garrisoned, presented a striking aspect of the military strength of the country. Of the important forts built were Mahadevgad, Narayan, Hanumantgad, Nivty, Bharatgad, Yashvantgad and Narayan.

The Sawantwadi State, when at the height of its power included Dicholi, Sakhali and Pedne; Sakhali was also known as Sattari. In course of time, it seems that Sattari was divided into Sattari and Sakhali.⁵ When the territory of Pedne belonged to the Bhosales of Sawantwadi, their western border touched the Arabian Sea and they were in command of the two creeks, Terekhol in the north and Kolwal in the south. By 1781, Dicholi and Sakhali were permanently taken from the Bhosales of Sawantwadi by the Portuguese, and in 1783, a part of ^{the} Pedne was taken, and by 1788, the entire territory of Pedne was occupied by the Portuguese.⁶ In the contemporary Portuguese documents they have emphasized the need to capture the coastal taluka of Pedne as also the territories of Dicholi and Sakhali in the interior. Pedne has been described by the Portuguese as a natural defensive wall protecting Bardesh from any external attack.⁷

Maland, Masure, Warad, Vengurle and fort of Reddi formed part of the territory of Sawantwadi till they were conquered by the British in 1765. The British held these places for 13 years after which they were again annexed by the Sawants to their territory in 1780.

Though Pedne was occupied by the Portuguese in 1788, it seems to have changed hands between the two contestants till it was ^{finally} taken by the Portuguese in 1800.⁸

The Patgaon Karyat often changed hands between the Bhosales of Sawantwadi and the rulers of Kolhapur. On the borders of this Karyat stands the strategically

important fort of Rangna or Prasiddhagad. Thus, Sawantwadi when at its height of power, stretched along the sea frontier from the creek of Kolwal in the south to the Masure in the north.

The climate of Sawantwadi varies from the interior to the coastal area. The interior parts nearer to the Sahyadri mountains, had heavy rainfall as much as 200 inches at certain places. The climate in the hilly tracks is not very congenial during the rainy season. It is better and healthier during the winter season and early part of the summer. On the coast, the temperature variation was less and the climate is humid. The thickly wooded areas in the mountains were affected by Malaria more in the past than in modern times.⁹

The dense forest in the ^hSahyadri region had plenty of game in the past particularly tigers, leopards, hyena, bear and wild boar. Now tigers and bears have become rare due to uncontrolled hunting.¹⁰

The major crops of Sawantwadi have been rice, nachni, kulith, chauli, mug, hemp, coconut, areca, mangoes, cashew, bananas, etc. are grown at suitable places. Sometimes coffee was also cultivated in the south east of wadi."

The thickly ^{or forest?} wooded forest of Sawantwadi was once very rich in teak, ain, amba, bhendi, kinjal, etc. Of this, teak was most valuable for ship building.¹²

The major trade along the coastal strip passed through Vengurle and Terekhol. Ram and the Amboli are the two main passes through which trade was carried ^{to the interior} out. The Ram was ^{ghat}

mainly used by the Goan traders and it was a great highway to the up-country from Goa in the south west, and from Wadi, Vengurla and Malwan in the west. The other important passes through which trade was carried out were Phonda and Parpoli.¹³

Brief History of Sawantwadi

In the early history of Konkan, inscriptions form an important source. For the history of Sawantwadi too, they are important. From this source, we gather that along with Konkan lying between the Sahya mountains and the sea, Sawantwadi was ruled by the Chalukyas in the 6th, 7th and 8th centuries of the Christian era.¹⁴ The Nerur and Kochre grants show that Chandraditya the eldest son of Pulakeshin II was governing the western parts of the Chalukya dominions which included Ratnagiri district and Sawantwadi.¹⁵ The Yadavas succeeded the Chalukya's in the tenth century, and the Chalukyas again came to power in the thirteenth century (1261). Their ruling capital was ^{Kalyani?} Kalyan. Sawantwadi came under an officer of the Vijayanagar dynasty, at the close of the fourteenth century (1391), and his headquarters were at Goa. About the middle of the fifteenth (1436), it formed part of the territory of a powerful local Brahman dynasty.¹⁶

The Independent Adil Shah Kingdom was established in 1485. Shortly thereafter Sawantwadi was conquered by it. Under it Sawant Bahadurs were the principal Maratha Deshmukhs.¹⁷ In the wars against the Portuguese of Goa fought by the Bhosales of Sawantwadi, the title of Bahadur

was bestowed upon them for their distinguished service by Adil Shah of Bijapur.¹⁸ The family name of the Sawants was Bhosale and they were remarkable as commanders of infantry, a service well suited to the country which they occupied.¹⁹ The district of Bijapur was distributed among five divisions, parganas, two extra divisions, karyats, one sub-division, vilayat, twelve petty divisions, tarafs, and one Port under a chief styled as a Dessai of Kudal.

The five divisions were Phonda, Maneri, Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali. The two extra divisions i.e., the karyats were, Nerur and Patgaon. The sub-division vilayat, was Banda. Of the twelve petty divisions, Manohar, Talavda, and Mangaon were in Wadi; Ajgaon and Santarda in Banda; Pat, Haveli, Kalsuli, and Bordava in Kudal; and Maland, Varad and Masura in the territory transferred to the British Government in 1812-13. And the one port was Vengurla.²⁰ On each Pargana, the Deshmukh was the chief. Kudaldeshasth Prabhus were the Deshmukhs of the Kudal Pargana. Prabhus were never united and were much after power, their senapatis (commanders) were the Dalvis. In the middle of the 16th century, when Bhanji Prabhu was looking after the Deshmukhi, Deo Dalvi was his senapati. He thought that the time was ripe for a revolt ^{against whom?} and sought the help of Sawants.²¹

The founder of the Bhosale family of Sawantwadi was one Mang Sawant in the service of the Bijapur Adil Shah. After serving the Bijapur Adil Shah for some years he tried to establish himself as an independent chief in the middle

of the 16th century. He made his headquarters at Hodavda, a village 9 miles from Wadi with the support of Deo Dalvi. ^TThe troops were sent from Bijapur to put down Mang Sawant's revolt but he defeated them and maintained his independence ^{during} till his lifetime. His bravery and courage earned him a great name so much so that he was worshipped almost as a God after his death. His successors failed to maintain their independence and once again accepted the sovereignty of the Bijapur Sultans. With the decline of Bijapur power in the early 17th century, Khem Sawant, Fond Sawant's son, who held part of the Wadi country in grant as, Jaghir, ^{Jaghir or Jaghira} made himself independent.²² In the middle of the 17th century Sawants were becoming stronger, as the surrounding great powers were on the decline. The Portuguese had lost their prestige, and could scarcely hope ever to regain it. The Bijapur kings who had seen and profited by the fall of their ancient rivals of Ahmadnagar, had now begun to feel the power of the emperors of Delhi.²³

Som Sawant succeeded his father Khem Sawant. He ruled for 18 months. After Som, his younger brother Fond succeeded him. He died in 1651. Lakham Sawant succeeded his brother, Som. Lakham was very powerful and he was helped by his nephew, Khem. He had a force of 12,000 infantry. Lakham and Khem jointly decided to destroy the Prabhus completely. Lakham in a sudden attack made the Dessai of Kudal a captive, put him to death, and took possession of his lands. From this time, till about 1670, Wadi was the headquarters of Sawants, and they were styled as chief of Kudal.²⁴

Lakham - Shivaji Conflict

Lakham Sawants loyalty to Shivaji whose power was in the ascendant, [?] in 1650, could get him confirmed as the Sardesai of the whole of south Konkan. In the treaty of 1659, between Shivaji and Lkham Sawant it was decided that one half of the revenue of the territory of Sawant should go to Shivaji and be collected by his agents, and the other half, exclusive of his rights as a deshmukh, should remain with Lakham. Lakham was bound by this treaty and had to keep a body of 3000 infantry ready for service and also to garrison the forts. This treaty was short lived and ^{later} he renewed his allegiance to Bijapur.²⁵ In 1660, ^{next year} after the murder of Afzul Khan, Shivaji carried the war into Bijapur possessions by plundering Rajapur and burning Dabhol. The three powers of the southern Konkan, Bijapur, the Siddi and the Sawants then united against Shivaji. In the fight that ensued between Shivaji's commander Baji Phasalkar and the Wadi commander Kay Sawant both had to ^{lose their lives} _{in the battle} give their life. Sawants surrendered to Shivaji, part of the Konkan South of Salshi-Mahal (that is the whole of the present Malwan sub-division and a part of the Wadi district).²⁶ At this time, Gomaji Prabhu was looking after the Deshmukhi. He requested Bijapur aid to drive out the Sawants, but he could not receive help from Bijapur. Nothing could prevent Shivaji from conquering more and more of Bijapur territory. Lakham Sawant fearing Shivaji, sought asylum in the Portuguese territory. Portuguese did not want that the territories of Sakhali and Dicholi should be conquered by Lakham.²⁷ While the above developments were taking place Lakham Sawant in

in the beginning of 1663, attacked some of the villages of the Portuguese in the jurisdiction of Bardesh and burnt three of them. But the strong measures adopted by the Portuguese prevented him from getting more success and his attack was ^{repulsed} repelled.²⁸ Meanwhile, Shivaji in May 1663, reached Vengurla, ^{by} marching from Kudal. Scared by Shivaji's presence the Adil Shah ^{II} Havaladar fled from Dicholi and Sakhali. Lakham Sawant with his 600 soldiers took asylum in the jungle below the Ghats.²⁹ Shivaji appointed Rauji Somnath Pandit as his subhedar of Kudal. Soon after, Pedne, Sattari, Maneri and Bhatgram belonging to Adil Shah came under Shivaji's occupation. But ^{Ali} Adil Shah ^{II} made preparations to drive Shivaji with the help of Lakham Sawant and other Dessais. The forces under captain Ajijkhan were sent to fight with Shivaji, and Shivaji was defeated sometime before 2nd June 1664.³⁰ Due to the help rendered by Lakham to Bijapur, its ^{Sultan} ~~Badshah~~ was very happy and granted ^{to him} inam, the village Malwan in 1664. Within few days Lakham's services to Bijapur could help him secure another inam of the villages of Masura, Pendur, Ghavnale, Malgao, Math, Hodavde, Aravali, Reddi and Aravande.³¹

The victory over Shivaji was short-lived and in the middle of December 1664, a fierce battle was fought between Shivaji and captain Khawaskhan of Bijapur. The Bijapur captain was aided by Lakham Sawant with 12,000 hashams, and also Baji Ghorpade of Mudhal joined him. The combined forces went on conquering Konkan. While fierce fighting was raging, Shivaji made a surprise attack and captured

fort Rangna. Baji was defeated and 12,000 horses ^{of his cavalry} (belonging to him) were captured. Khawaskhan was struck with terror on hearing this news and fled over the ghats and went straight to Bijapur.³² With Shivaji's victory over the combined forces of Lakham Sawant and the Dessais, they were forced to flee and ^{take} shelter in the Portuguese territory.³³ ^{however, once again} Lakham Sawant took his arms against Shivaji and fought till last when the other Dessais of Konkan had fled. The news of Dessais and Havalgars taking refuge in the neighbouring Portuguese territory was given by the

• Viceroy to Khawaskhan. With Lakham Sawant taking shelter in Goa, Shivaji granted Deshmukhi to Krishna Sawant on 11th November, 1664.³⁴ Perturbed with this, Lakham sought the help of Bijapur to arrest Krishna Sawant and even promised 25,000 Hons. But the Bijapur Sarkar could not succeed in arresting him. At last Lakham himself succeeded in arresting him and he was put to death in 1665.³⁵ The ^{Sultan} Badshah of Bijapur granted the village of Chowkul as a mokasa to Lakham in view of his services.

*As above you say
he continued to
fight*

In March 1666, Shivaji⁸ besieged the fort of Phonda. Shivaji's neighbourhood was viewed with danger by the Portuguese at Goa. They gave secret help to the Adil Shah killedar Rustumzadah and at the same time encouraged the Dessais of Kudal, Pedne, Dicholi, to assist the Adil Shah's garrison at Phonda against Shivaji.³⁶ With the Portuguese help the Adil Shah's Killedar could force Shivaji to give up the siege. With this Kudal, Pedne, Bhatgram, Sakhal, Phonda, came again under the occupation of Adil Shahth.

Shivaji Attacks Bardesh

As noted above Lakham Sawant and other Dessais who had taken refuge in the Portuguese territory by making Goa as their base, carried out frequent armed insurrections into Shivaji's territory. The conflict between Shivaji and the Portuguese became inevitable as the Dessais began to violate Portuguese neutrality. Anti-Shivaji activities gained momentum with the Portuguese assisting these Dessais. In September 1667, Naroba Sawant, nephew of Lakham with some Portuguese men went to Vengurla and molested the Dutch who had a factory there, enjoying Shivaji's Patronage.³⁷ Actually the Portuguese Viceroy was taking measures to check the Dessais, so that they may not act against Shivaji, and even the request made to the Viceroy by Captain Khawaskham to hand over the Dessais was turned down by the Portuguese Government.

Shivaji who was watching the activities was at last forced to invade Bardesh sometime on 19th November, 1667.³⁸ The Dutch also encouraged Shivaji to invade the Portuguese territory, as alleged by the Portuguese.³⁹ Probably the Dutch might have done so as a retaliatory measure against the Portuguese who had helped Naroba to molest the Dutch factory. The Dutch helped Shivaji with ammunition on the occasion of his invasion of Bardesh.⁴⁰ Shivaji carried heavy loot playing havoc for nearly three days. The Portuguese at last signed a treaty of peace and friendship on 5th December, 1667. The treaty among other things provided for the expulsion of the Dessais from Goa if they

transgressed⁴¹ into Shivaji's lands. In view of this, necessary orders were issued to the Dessais not to leave the island of Goa. On 17th December 1667, the Viceroy issued the notification stating that they should not leave the island of Goa. The notification issued by the Viceroy in this regard runs as follows: "the Dessais, Lakham Sawant and Keshav Naik, may take notice that they have to remain in this island of Goa and they neither personally nor through an interpolation will enter into the territory of Shivaji Raje. In case a Dessai happens to send his people out, such people will not return to any part of this State. In the event of their return, they will be treated as transgressors of this order and perturburs of peace and friendship."⁴² The Portuguese were thus bound themselves to restrain the Dessais from hostility towards Shivaji as long as they remained in Bardesh. The Portuguese agreed to expel the Dessais if they viloated peace. The steps taken by the Portuguese had no effect whatsoever on the Dessais. The Dessais continued their dastardly acts despite all the precautionary measures adopted by the Portuguese. The Dessais did violate and the Portuguese ordered Lakham Sawant to leave the territory of Goa in June, 1668. Soon Lakham offered his allegiance to Shivaji and Shivaji reinstated him on his ancestral Jahagir on the condition that he would live at Kudal, and neither build nor repair any of the forts, nor keep a large body of troops.⁴³ Thus in the wars between Shivaji and Adil Shah, Lakham changed

his allegiance from Adil Shah to Shivaji as it suited him, and sought shelter with the Portuguese when Shivaji attacked Bardesh. The situation explains Lakham's shifting loyalty.

Lakham was succeeded after his death by his brother Fond Sawant, who, after ruling for ten years was (1675), succeeded by his son Khem Sawant. Khem Sawant was highly successful in extending his territory by helping the Mughals against Shivaji and making frequent raids across the Portuguese territory.

• Khem - Portuguese and Sambhaji

Sambhaji ascended the throne with the death of his father Shivaji, he continued the policy of friendship with Bijapur. Sambhaji established a factory for manufacturing gun-powder at Dicholi and Kudal, and informed this to the Portuguese Viceroy.⁴⁴ Within a few years of Sambhaji's reign the Bijapur kingdom came to an end in 1686, when it was finally conquered by Aurangzeb. With the end of Bijapur Sultanate, the hopes of the Prabhus as stated earlier, ever to get any help from Bijapur disappeared. In November 1683, the Portuguese attacked Phonda. Khem Sawant assisted the Portuguese in this expedition but before Sambhaji's forces they could not succeed.⁴⁵ In January 1684, the Mughals attacked Dicholi. The temple of Ram at Pilgaon was destroyed. It is probable that the Mughals might have destroyed the Saptakoteshwar temple also. They also burnt Kudal and Banda and looted Vengurla.⁴⁶ The Mughal Emperor continued the Deshmukhi

bestowed on Khem Sawant due to the allegiance shown by him. Khem even received the Mansabdari of 4000 and 1000 cavalry for himself and Fond Sawant respectively.⁴⁷ Khem Sawant allied with Mughals in their struggle against Sambhaji. Khem Sawant, Ram Dalvi, Tan Sawant as well as Rudraji Rane and Yasoba Rane the chief Dessais, sent their families to Goa under the protection of the Portuguese Government about 18th February 1685, by revolting against Sambhaji.⁴⁸ Since Sambhaji had kept a major part of their Vatan with him, all the dessais were acting against him. These Dessais were supplying all details to the Portuguese against Sambhaji Raje. The Portuguese had brought the Sawants under their own influence to act against Sambhaji. Fearing Sambhaji's invasion, the Portuguese Government inciting the dessais to revolt against Sambhaji, entered into secret treaty with Khem Sawant.⁴⁹ The terms of this treaty were as follows:

1. The territories of Banda and Ankola having been taken by them, they shall be divided into three parts, of which two parts shall be given to the State and one part shall be taken by them. The same rule shall be extended to the fortresses existing therein and to the hills and lands according to their income.

2. The one taking the territory from Kudal to Chawl will be helped by the State with a fleet on the sea and he shall have to give to the State one third of that territory, as well as of the hills, fortresses and lands therein, for the same benefit received, and they shall share two thirds for them.

3. The State shall help them with a sufficient number of ships in order to oppose any enemy coming in their way. These ships shall be provided with people, arms and ammunition at the cost of the State to move along the coastline upto the point of conquest made by them on the land.

4. All the clothes, money and any other articles which they may hand over to the said fleet shall be accepted by the fleet to be handed over to their people in Goa, who may have remained as hostages. The money shall be used for the men in their army.

• 5. Apart from the ships, the State shall help them by supplying with gunpowder and ammunition, without any binding on them to pay for the same or to return them in kind.

6. The Count Viceroy shall favour them by writing to the king Mughal and asking him to provide them with jobs under him, for which purpose he will send his men along with them to deal with the particulars regarding those jobs to be given by the said Mughal.

7. This war will commence after their sending to Goa one person, of their generation to stay there as a hostage.

8. In the event of their winning the war, the State will give them the liberty they enjoyed under the Mughals and are enjoying at present under Sambhaji, in order that they may live in the same territories according to their rites, having their temples and other things they are using.

• 9. The State shall not make peace with Sambhaji nor shall they make any agreement with or commit any offence against the factories of the British, French or Dutch, existing in the territories of Sambhaji.

10. In the event they are in need of any money for the continuation of this war, the State shall lend it out to them, so much as possible, after the war begins.

11. As a security for the compliance of the terms of surrender, such as those they are related to, they shall keep an honourable person as a hostage to the satisfaction of Sir Conde Viceroy. These terms were agreed upon on the eighth February sixteen hundred and eighty-five and they shall carry with them a copy thereof signed by Sir Conde Viceroy and leaving one copy signed by them. Ram Dalvy Bhosale servant of Khem Sawant Sardessai = Deva Sawant Bhosale, servant of Khem Sawant Sardessai of Kudal, with his seal = Mangoji Sinai Lad = Vitoji Sinai Karnik, servant of Khem Sawant Sardessai.

Two copies were made of the above agreement, one of which was signed by the Viceroy and the other by the representatives of Khem Sawant, Ram Dalvi Bhosale and Dev Sawant Bhosale. On that occasion, Mangoji Sinai Lad and Vithoji Sinai Karnik were working as interpreters between the two parties. Though this treaty was signed by the Portuguese Viceroy and Khem Sawant of Kudal, actually it seems that this treaty was signed with the Sawant as representative of all the Dessais of Konkan.

Among all the Dessais, Khem Sawant was the most powerful having a larger army than any other Dessai of south Konkan. According to Keshav Prabhu's information in 1684, Sawant had an army of 2000 strong.⁵⁰ Khem Sawant and other dessais were allowed by the Viceroy to serve the Mughals

and BahadurKhan employed them. It is evident from the letter of Viceroy that these Dessais had left Goa to serve the Mughals. During the period of confusion when Sambhaji was attacked by the Mughals he had to retreat from the Goa territory in about 1683. By 1687, he was engaged in a life and death struggle with the Mughals. A part of the Mughal army attacked Sindhudurga and Kudal. On this occasion Khem Sawant finding it difficult to oppose the Mughals joined hands with them giving up the cause of his master Chhatrapati Sambhaji. The Mughal army looted Kudal and even desecrated the temples of Narayana and Rameshwara by killing a cow there.⁵¹ Indirectly, Khem was responsible for this act of desecration. Khem Sawant did not bother about this nor did he care for his allegiance to the Chhatrapati as his immediate problem was to preserve his kingdom from the devastating attacks of the Mughals. In 1689, Khem Sawant was bestowed with Kudal Prants Sardeshmukhi. The Viceroy congratulated Sawant for this Farman.⁵²

Khem Sawant and Rajaram

Rajaram succeeded Chhatrapati Sambhaji after his tragic death in March 1689. While Khem Sawant and few other dessais remained loyal to the Mughals, the people of Maratha country and the Dessais near Goa joined hands with Rajaram.⁵³ When news reached Nawab Bahadurkhan about Rajaram proceeding to Karnatak he requested the Portuguese to imprison him or to put him to death if he came to hand. Regarding the arrangement for Rajaram's arrest the Governor of Goa wrote to Bahadurkhan on 12th May 1689, that he had instructed his

friend Khem Sawant to do the necessary thing. According to this instruction of the Governor, Khem Sawant was to try to arrest Rajaram, but he entrusted this work to his nephew Babu Dessai and Mamba Sawant with some people as he was himself mourning due to his mother's death.⁵⁴ It is significant to note, as revealed by this letter, that the Sawants were helping the Portuguese against the Chhatrapatis who had fallen on evil days. By agreeing to arrest Rajaram, the Sawants could secure the friendship of the Portuguese and also of the Mughals. They were providing this help for their own future. In the beginning of June 1689, the fort of Banda was captured by Khem Sawant for which he was honoured by Bahadurkhan.⁵⁵

As noted before, Khem Sawant with his family took shelter in Bardesh. He left Bardesh with his family in 1690, with the permission of the Portuguese Government. His own territory was now under the Mughals where he could return safely. Bahadurkhan who recommended that the Sawants be allowed to return to their own territory which was now free from Maratha occupation.

Despite the strong measures adopted by the Portuguese and the Mughals for the arrest of Rajaram the Chhatrapati could safely reach Jinji. In a way the success of Rajaram in his safe escape was beneficial to Khem Sawant. Had Rajaram fallen in the hands of the Mughals his fate could have been that of Sambhaji and Maratha power would have taken some ^{more} ~~some~~ time to cherish its goal, and it would also have taken years for Sawants to establish their own independent

kingdom as they would have remained under the Mughals as their puppets.

The Dessais of Konkan who were always a source of trouble to the Marathas began to disturb the Mughals. Many of the dessais, due to the insolent behaviour of the Mughal Officers, the ill treatment which they gave to Hindu women and their desecration of the temples, rebelled against the Mughals. Taking advantage of this chaos, Khem Sawant became very powerful acquiring a high position among the Dessais of the Konkan. He possessed a number of merchant-ships and 8 battle ships in the year 1695.⁵⁶ This navy was operating in the Karli creek.

In the month of August 1695, Khem Sawant who had a rupture with the Marathas ordered naval action. He also requested the Portuguese to join him and supply ammunition. The intention of Khem was to carry a joint attack on the Maratha ports.⁵⁷ But Khem Sawant who was refused help by the Portuguese had to give up the idea of attack.

The Mughal-Maratha conflict was of great advantage to Khem Sawant Bhosale who like the other Dessais carried the struggle with the former, for establishing their independent rule.

Khem Sawant now turned his attention to Kudal. In the beginning of August 1696, the forces of Khem Sawant carried a heavy attack on the fort of Kudal. Narayan Prabhu and his Kinsman Jogan Prabhu who were looking after Deshmukhi fought bravely. In the fight that ensued, Jogan succumbed to a bullet injury and Narayan had to flee

to save his life. Kudal then came under Khem's occupation. The fall of Kudal gave a great blow to the Mughals. Shortly thereafter, the fort of Vengurla was besieged. Perturbed with this attack the Diwan of Phonda appealed to the Portuguese to provide gunpowder and ammunition, but before the Portuguese could supply the same, Khem Sawant successfully captured the fort.⁵⁸ By 1697, the power of the Prabhus who were a source of trouble to the Sawants was crushed.⁵⁹ They however raised their head at a later date.

After the conquest of Kudal and Vengurla, Khem Sawant by setting up a mint at Dicholi struck silver coins without caring for the authority of the Mughals.⁶⁰ It is evident that the Mughals were afraid of Khem's rising power. The powerful Khem in order to achieve freedom carried struggle against the Mughals with vigour and in 1698, of revolting against them seized the territories of Dicholi and Sakhali.⁶¹ The Mughals could not make any progress against Khem though helped by the Portuguese. With the loss of Dicholi and Sakhali, the position of the Mughals became weak. After conquering Dicholi and Sakhali, Khem turned to Pedne with a view to capture it. Pedne was given as a Jagir to Nawab Bahadurkahan by the Mughals in the year 1691. Khem Sawant wrested it from the Mughals in 1698.⁶² Thus he was the master of Dicholi, Sakhali, Kudal, Banda and Pedne by 1698.

Khem's Attack on Phonda

Khem Sawant now turned his attention to the Mughal territory of Phonda which was occupying a key position.

At this time, the Nawab of Phonda was facing acute shortage of man power and ammunition. Taking advantage of this situation, Khem Sawant besieged the fort with his army. The Nawab of Phonda appealed to the Portuguese Viceroy of Goa for immediate succour, offering them twenty four villages from Bardesh.⁶³ The Portuguese consideration in giving aid to the Nawab was firstly to keep Phonda fort out of the hands of Khem Sawant who was a constant source of danger to them on the sea ruining trade, and secondly to allow Phonda fort to be in the hands of the Mughals was safer as they had never endangered the Portuguese shipping interest, though they were a mighty power on land.⁶⁴ Having received timely aid of five barrels of gunpowder and cannon-balls from the Portuguese, the Mughals attacked Khem's forces which had surrounded the fort of Phonda. There were several skirmishes in which the Mughals suffered heavy losses. The killedar of the fort, Sayyad Gulam Ibrahim was seriously injured in an action and succumbed to the wounds, in the absence of timely medical aid which he had asked from the Portuguese.⁶⁵ With his death, the Mughals renewed their attack with great vigour and forced Khem Sawant to retreat from his attack on the fort of Phonda. Thus, with the help of the Portuguese the Nawab could save the fort of Phonda from falling into the hands of Khem Sawant. At the end, the Bhosales signed a treaty with the Portuguese and the Phonda affair was patched up at least for the time being. Negotiations for the treaty were carried by Hari

Shenvi Borker, the Portuguese envoy.⁶⁶ Khem Sawant accepted the terms of the peace treaty laid down by the Portuguese and became their feudatory on 2nd September, 1699.⁶⁷ Under the terms and conditions of the treaty, Khem Sawant was promised by the Portuguese security and help. The actual terms of the treaty are as follows:-

Whereas, taking into consideration the services, zeal and loyalty with which the Sar Dessai Khem Sawant has served this State in the war it had with the enemy Shivaji, on account of which he was ever received under its protection, favoured and helped as a vassal and good servant he confesses to be of the most serene King of Portugal, My Lord, despite the change brought about by the events of the war, wherein he took the life of Pircan on the borders of this State, which excess entailed the demonstration of being deprived of the prerogatives he enjoyed. And, because the time has shown with full justification that he did not co-operate with this act of madness by heart; but that he had been led by an impulse with which his soldiers had followed the said captain, who was adverse to him, having proved by all means the faithfulness of his loyalty in repeated instances, with which he has tried to satisfy my discontent, soothing the same recently by the way of the most confident demonstration of surrendering to my feet his banner, offering himself along with it, with all his might, to do anything he may be asked to for the service of the King, My Lord, so far as the defence of this State is concerned. And,

whereas by all these requisites he proves himself to be worthy of that the discontent caused by the said excess be forgotten forever and that he be admitted once again to enjoy the protection of this State, I do hereby restore him all the prerogatives he used to enjoy before the said event and I do grant him by this order the assurance of protecting him, helping him and defending him from the Marathas, Arabs, and Malabarese who may intend to wage war against him, by providing him with all help, both on the land and in the sea, consisting of men, ships, war material including gun-powder and ammunition. He shall, however, to make the King Mughal an exception to use this material against him, as he is the friend of this State. In the event the operations of war waged against him by his enemies forced him to withdraw from his territory to this State, he shall be received along with his people and family and lodged at Bardesh, where he had stayed formerly, and he shall be allowed free access and be given good treatment, in his capacity as the vassal and good servant he shows himself to be and has been of the King, My Lord, and as such, he is entitled to be graced accordingly, on the binding that he shall help and defend this State from its enemies with his soldiery, maintained at his own cost, by deputing such war waged against this State as the one waged against himself, considering the consequences of future loss, not excluding the conservation of the possession of his territory, without letting any event to affect the sincerity of this true, good and firm alliance. And, in order that the

said conditions may be fulfilled inviolably, I was served to order to issue him with this assurance, duly signed by me and scaled with the seal of royal arms of the crown of Portugal.

Conditions to be observed reciprocally by the Sar Dessai Khem Sawant in order to enjoy the first fruits of the assurance issued to him to live under the same and to be restored to the society of good servants of this State.

Whereas the inconveniences, which prevailed so as not to have with Bhosales that relation which qualified them to be confidants of this State, have ceased to exist, as it has been expressed in an order of assurance I have ordered to issue, and in order that the said assurance may be enforced to its fullest extent, it is further amplified and ratified afresh with the following clauses:

1- Sar Dessai Khem Sawant shall allow free trade to all the vassals of this State, such as those who may have been so or may be ordered to be so. He shall make no exception on the pretext of some past offences they may have made to Bhosales and the offences, if any, shall be deemed quenched and shall be totally forgotten. The fulfilment of this condition shall be reciprocated by this State towards the said Bhosales.

2- Furthermore, the said Sar Dessai shall have to order to hand over all the soldiers who may have left this State for his territory and all those may run away hence forth to his territory as well as the Negroes who may be under detention. He shall order to arrest both those Negroes and the soldiers, wherever they may be found and

shall send them to this State under proper security, extending to them his support in order that their crime of absence may be pardoned. The same condition shall be observed in this State in the case of soldiers and the military-men of the said Sar Dessai, who may come to this State, with the only exception of these who may be converted to Catholic religion, of their own accord, without any compulsion.

3- Sar Dessai Khem Sawant shall order to surrender the Dessai of Dicholi Ramogy Rao and his Secretary Apagy Sinai everything he possessed at the time of Governors of Phonda, Sarbascan and Rafican, without compelling and forcing them to live in his territory, in order to possess the property in question, once the said Ramogy enjoys the right of stay and domicile in this State, where he was born, and is reputed to be its vassal and admitted as such, which circumstances qualify him to enjoy this privilege, concord and good friendship which the said Sar Dessai should have with him.

4- Whereas the Rupees coined at Dicholi are prohibited in this State because of lack of purity of silver and their under-weight, it is warned that those who may bring them from the territory of Dicholi to this State shall have to forfeit them, and only those coined with proper weight and pure silver, such as those which are coined at Surat, shall be admitted.

5- At last, these conditions are wound up with the one whereby the said Sar Dessai shall ratify them with

his seal, a good, sincere and true faith, with a binding on him to observe them inviolably, so as to render valid the assurance I ordered to issue him, in order to be thereby helped, favoured and admitted to enjoy the protection of this State. He shall as well have a binding on him to see to that the Bhosales communicate themselves with honest affection to the Vassals of this State, when they shall cause no damages nor shall have hostilities with them, shall the Dessais residing in the territory of this State be permitted or given clear consent to commit excesses against the said Bhosales. And, in order to render more valid the changes inserted in this agreement, I ordered to reduce them to this treaty which is going to be signed by me and sealed with the Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal. The treaty was later ratified by Khem Sawant.

Whereas the benevolent generosity shown to me by the Viceroy Antonio L.G. da C. Countinho has readmitted to me as a good servant of the Most Serene King of Portugal, by recognizing the loyalty with which I have ever served that State, without making myself liable to the guilt whereby I could be deprived of its protection, I do hereby take upon me the binding to fulfil all the above said conditions and those laid down in the assurance that the Viceroy has ordered to issue to me, in the observance of which I shall preserve the same goodwill, with which I sought to obtain the same assurance, in order that I may be graced by the protection of the said King forever in a

propitious way. Thus, I ratify the same fully under my seal with the firm hope that the same conditions will never be derogated by me, etc.

- Seal of the said Khem Sawant.

This ratification was written down in the language of the said Sar Dessai and it was translated by the Government translator.

A careful scrutiny of the terms of this treaty brings home the Portuguese policy towards their neighbour, Khem Sawant. By signing a treaty with Khem Sawant, the Portuguese made him their feudatory. It was their cunning policy to bring Khem Sawant closer to them so that they could safeguard their territory from any external threat by keeping Sawantwadi as a buffer State.

Mughals Prepare for an Attack on Bhosales

The death of Sayyad Gulam Ibrahim, the fort-keeper of Phonda grieved his brother Bassalatkhan. The Portuguese sympathized with him and promised help against the Bhosales if he took action. After receiving Portuguese help, Bassalatkhan with his army reached Dicholi. But all of a sudden he gave up the idea of launching an attack as he found Khem Sawant's army too strong to be overcome. The approach of monsoon was also an additional reason which deterred Bassalatkhan from taking action. The net result of this was a secret treaty concluded between the Mughals and Khem Sawant which the Portuguese resented very much. Following this treaty, Bassalatkhan withdrew his forces. The details of this treaty are however unknown.⁶⁸

Attack on Pargad

Khem Sawant now made preparations for an attack on Pargad, and in order to secure Portuguese military aid deputed his envoy Pundalik Shenvi. The Portuguese supplied ammunition to Khem Sawant and requested him to get rid off once and for all Hari Gawas, the chief Dessai of Maneri. Having received Portuguese succour, Khem Sawant attacked Pargad and after several skirmishes succeeded in occupying it. With the occupation of Pargad the whole of Maneri came under him.

Thus by 1701, Khem was the master of Kudal, Banda, Pedne, Dicholi (Bhatgram), Sakhali (Sattari) and Maneri.⁶⁹

The major interest of the Portuguese was to maintain ✓ Sawantwadi as a buffer state between their Goa territory and the powers beyond Sawantwadi like the Chhatrapati of Satara, Chhatrapati of Kolhapur, Tarabai, and the Angres. It has to be remembered that it was not the policy of the Portuguese to annex Sawantwadi of the Bhosales to their Goa territory. It is with this consideration that they made Khem Sawant as their feudatory. The Portuguese preferred a Hindu ruler as their neighbour than a Muslim power. In this affair, the Portuguese were playing a double game as they could not afford to displease the mighty Mughals nor their powerful neighbour Khem Sawant.⁷⁰

During the reign of Khem Sawant, the Marathas were engaged in a life and death struggle with Aurangzeb from 1689, to his death in 1707. Khem Sawant in his long

struggle was never inspired by higher aims to help the Marathas in their war of Independence. He had only limited purpose namely, of keeping Dicholi, Sakhali, Pedne, Kudal, Maneri and Banda in his own hands. With this in mind, it was his cunning policy not to displease his powerful neighbour the Portuguese who had well settled in Goa since 1510. There was no reason why he should join Rajaram and draw upon himself the wrath of Aurangzeb. His policy clearly was to make the most out of the situation. In annexing the territories mentioned above Khem's conflict with the Mughals was inevitable. But the risk involved in this was limited as the Mughals were on the retreat at many places in their war with the Marathas. Khem had chosen the right time in capturing the above territories situated to the south of Sawantwadi.

FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER I

- 1) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P.387, Bombay, 1885.
- 2) Ibid, PP. 388-389; Pingulkar, V.P., Sawantwadi Saunsthancha Itihas, PP. 2-3, Sawantwadi, 1911.
- 3) Pingulkar, V.P., Sawantwadi Saunsthancha Itihas, P.143, Sawantwadi, 1911.
- 4) Ibid, PP. 143-44.
- 5) The Province of Sattari was made a part of Sakhalī by virtue of the decree of 14.12.1880. By Portaria No.669 of 30.10.1897, it was created a military command of Sattari with its seat at Walpai forming one separate taluka.
- 6) Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Portuguese-Maratha Sambandh, P. 3, Poona, 1967.
- 7) MR. 164F, fl.1480; Ibid, P. 291.
- 8) Danvers, F.C., Portuguese in India, Vol. 2, p.451, London, 1894.
- 9) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 399, Bombay, 1885; Pingulkar, V.P., PP. 4-5, Sawantwadi, 1911.
- 10) Ibid, P. 405; Ibid, P.5.
- 11) Ibid, PP. 425-426; Ibid, P.5.
- 12) Ibid, PP. 401-404.
- 13) Ibid, P. 388, Pingulkar, P.8.
- 14) Ibid, P. 439.
- 15) Bhandarkar, R.G., Early history of the Deccan - translated by N.V.Bapat (1887), PP.116-117, 121.
- 16) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 439.
- 17) Duff, G., History of the Marathas, P.38, Bombay, 1873.
- 18) Ibid, P.40; J.R.Sharma, the Founding of the Maratha Freedom, P. 75, Bombay, 1964; Pingulkar, P.29.
- 19) Ibid, P. 40.
- 20) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 439. .
- 21) Pingulkar, PP. 30-33.
- 22) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, PP. 439-440.

- 23) Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency Vol. I, Part 2, P.67, Bombay, 1896.
- 24) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 440; Pingulkar, PP. 38-39.
- 25) Ibid, P.440.
- 26) Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency Vol.I, Part 2, P.68, Bombay, 1896; Duff, P. 80, 83-84.
- 27) Maharashtra State Gazetteer, History, Part 3, P.16, Bombay, 1967.
- 28) Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Assentos do Conselho do Estado, Vol. IV, Doc. No.32, PP. 91-92.
- 29) Desai, S.: Portuguese Daftar Khand, P.175, Bombay, 1974.
- 30) Assentos IV, PP.137-8; Pissurlekar, Portugese-Maratha Sambandh, P.52.
- 31) Pingulkar, P.41.
- 32) Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Antigualhas, PP. 108-116; P.M.S., P.52; Sarkar, J., Shivaji, PP. 227-30, Calcutta, 1952.
- 33) R.V. No.2, Fls. 54; Meersman, A., The Ancient Franciscan Provinces in India, P.147, Bangalore, 1971.
- 34) Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Antigualhas, P. 114; P.M.S., P. 54.
- 35) Pingulkar, PP. 42-43.
- 36) Assentos IV, PP. 171-72.
- 37) Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Shivaji no Concao, P. 122.
- 38) Antigualhas, P. 123; P.M.S., P.61; Kelkar and Apté, English Records on Shivaji, Doc. No.139, Poona, 1931.
- 39) Shivaji no Concao, P. 122-3.
- 40) Ibid, P. 122.
- 41) P.M., 18-19, 21-3 = Portuguese e Maratas, I, 'Shivaji' by Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Published in B.I.V.G., No.1, (1926).
- 42) C.O. No.8, Fls. 78, Sen, S., A Preliminary Report on the Historical Records of Goa, P. 10, Calcutta, 1925.
- 43) Gazetteer of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 440; Sarkar, Shivaji, P. 230.
- 44) P.M.S., P. 90.

- 45) Ibid, PP. 95-100.
- 46) Ibid, PP. 117-118.
- 47) Pingulkar, P.47.
- 48) P.M.S., P. 123.
- 49) MR. No.51, fl. 207; Pissurlekar, A Liga dos Portugueses com o Bounsulo Contra Sambaji, PP. 1-5.
- 50) P.M.S., P. 127.
- 51) Pawar, A., Tarabaikaleen Kagadpatree, Vol. 2, PP. 2-9, Kolhapur, 1970.
- 52) C.O. No. 605, Fls. 71.
- 53) P.M.S., PP. 129-130.
- 54) Pissurlekar, P.S.A., Rajaram and the Portuguese, PP. 1-6.
- 55) R.V. No.4, fls. 76-77.
- 56) Assentos IV, PP. 496-97.
- 57) Ibid, PP. 496-97.
- 58) Assentos V., PP. 12-13; P.M.S., P.132.
- 59) Pingulkar, P. 49.
- 60) R.V.No.6, fl. 43; P.M.S., P. 134.
- 61) M.R. No. 62, fl. 203; P.M.S., P. 133.
- 62) R.V. No.5, fls. 94V; Pissurlekar, P.M., II, P. 68.
- 630 M.R. No.62, fls. 203.
- 64) Ibid, fls. 203.
- 65) R.V. No.5, fls. 30.
- 66) Ibid, fls. 11.
- 67) Tratados IV, PP. 295-98, Lisbon, 1884.
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- 69) Ibid, fls. 47; P.M.S., P.133.
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CHAPTER IIGEOGRAPHY OF GOA AND ITS OCCUPATION BY THE PORTUGUESE

To the south of Sawantwadi lay the Portuguese Territory of Goa. Among the possessions of the Portuguese on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula, Goa was the largest and remained with them till its liberation in 1961, when it was finally incorporated in the Indian Union. It is at present an^a Union Territory bound by the river Araundem or Terekhol to the south, separating it from Sawantwadi. In the south it touches North Kanara. On the East, it is bound by the Sahyadri Ghats. To its western border stretches the Arabian Sea. Goa lies between 14 degrees, 53' and 15 degrees, 48', Lat. North; and 73 degrees, 48', and 74 degrees, 24' Long. East of Greenwich. It has an area of about 3,806 sq. kilometers.¹

Goa is almost triangular in shape and with a green hilly region to its east. The highest orographic reliefs of the country are the following: Sosogad with 1175 meters of altitude, Morlegad and Catlachi Mauly with 662 and 1107 meters, respectively. Vagueri or Zormen with 775 meters, Morpirla with 400 meters, Olon with 577 meters, Sidnath with 410 meters and Chandranath with 348 meters.

The important water-falls are Dudhsagar and Harvalem. These falls give rise to innumerable cascades and streams. The well known lakes are at Nahem, Karmali, Chimbali and Benauli.

Goa possesses very fine rivers, they run through the Western Ghats and bathe the territory. The Terekhol river

has its source in the mountains of Sahyadri in Sawant-wadi. The Chapora or Kolvale which is nearly 29 km. long rises at Ramghat near Maneri and flows into the Arabian Sea. These rivers were navigable over a certain distance from the sea as already mentioned. The Mandavi or Gomati rising at Bhimgad in Satari, flows towards the north west of Phonda and taking a south west turn after Dicholi and Bardesh, passes through Panaji meeting the sea near the bay of Aguada. It is 62 km. long. The beautiful estuary of the river is commanded by the ancient historical forts of Aguada and Reis Magos. The river Zuari also known as Aghanashini, 63 km. is the longest in Goa, rising in the Digby Ghat flows northwards and watering Vasco da Gama falls into the Bay of Marmagoa. It has several branches, one of which joins the Mandavi river in its upper course near Agashi and Madkai. There are also other small rivers like Baga, Sinkeri, Sal, Talpona and Galgibaga. Of all the rivers mentioned above, the Mandavi and Zuari are the most important. Two thirds of the territory of Goa is occupied by them with their tributaries.

Goa possesses the fine harbours of Marmagoa and Panaji. Marmagoa harbour is open throughout the year for ships and is one of the best natural harbours on the west coast of India. The harbour was the terminus of the West India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway, now a branch of South Central Railway. It is the only Railway line linking Goa with the rest of India. The Port of Panaji is very

small compared to Marmagao. Owing to the formation of sand bars at the mouth of the Mandavi, the Port remains practically closed for navigation during the south west monsoons. The Ports of Betul, Terekhol, Chapora and Talpona are visited mainly by country crafts.² These ports were conquered by the Portuguese so as to maintain their supremacy over the sea and also on the neighbouring Kingdoms. The fleets of the Portuguese roamed far and wide and attacked other ships on sight. The Portuguese styled themselves as the Lords of the Seas and forced other ships to purchase safe conduct or cartaz from them. Goa could attain prosperity only because of these flourishing harbours. During the late 16th century many ships were built in Goa by the Portuguese. The Portuguese navy was reputed to be the best in the world in the 16th and 17th[?] centuries. Their powerful navy was able to hold absolute command of the Eastern Seas.

Goa abounds in forest wealth mainly because of its humid climate. The forest spreads all over the interior of Goa from the slopes of the Western Ghats. The dense forest had particularly tigers, bison, monkey, black bear and jackal. The domestic animals consist of buffaloes, oxen, cows, pigs, cats, turkeys, fowls and dogs. The forest had been dense and rapid due to heavy rainfall blocked by the walls of the Ghats. The thickly wooded forest is very rich in Jack, Mango, Tamarind, Jambul, Zambo, Marta, Teak, Sisso, Siras, Pat-Pamas, Cumbyo, Vod, Bhendi, Bamboo, Nano and Rosewood.³ Of these teak was extremely useful for shipbuilding and was used extensive-

ly in constructing the hulls and other parts which were immersed in water. For the upper parts of the ship, bhendi, ain, heda, pat-panas were used and sometimes also jackwood and mango. Canoes were scooped out of huge stumps of trees like mango and jack.

Goa is benefited by the monsoon and sea winds since it lies near the sea. The climate of Goa is neither hot nor cold, it is warm or cool. Goa has an equable climate. Goa has, really speaking, only two seasons, the wet season and the dry one. Goa gets an average rainfall of 100 inches annually. The climate of Goa is thus very pleasant throughout the year. The temperature rises and sometimes exceeds 33°C.

Nearly one third of the territory is utilised for agriculture. The territory under New conquest does not possess fertile soil. Intensive cultivation is undertaken only in the area of old conquest because of its fertile soil. The staple products of the country is rice, next in importance is coconut.

Different types of cereals like nachnem, udida, kulitha and mug are grown in the interior lands and hilly places. Mango is the king of fruits in Goa. Different varieties of mangoes were planted in Goa by the Portuguese. Cashew and pineapple which grow in abundance were brought to Goa by the Portuguese in the 16th century. Other horti-cultural and agricultural products are jack-fruit, papayas, plaintains, sweet-potatoes, melons, water-melons, cucumbers, lady-fingers, onion, chillies, ginger, turmeric, etc.

They or their resources have

Goa has rich minerals. (It has) been exploited extensively and exported to foreign countries in recent times.

Goa was the centre of trade between the East and the West and was very famous for its trade in horses with the Persian Gulf. While all manufactured goods were imported, the export chiefly consisted of coconuts, betel-buts, mangoes, minerals, dry fish, and cashew nuts. During Portuguese rule Goa had connections with other Portuguese colonies in Africa and South East Asia.

The important cities are Panaji, Madgaon, Mhapsa, Vasco da Gama, Phonda, Dicholi and Savarde. Hindu temples are mostly to be found in the Novas Conquistas (New Conquests). In the Old Conquests ancient temples are not to be found as they were destroyed by the Portuguese.

The principal islands formed by the intersection of numerous rivers are islands of Goa (Tiswadi), Chodan, Divar, Kumbarjua, Jua or St. Stephen, De Ritos, Acado or de Mota, Tolto, Dongrim, De Capao or Vamxim, De Sao Venancio, Paneli, Kharjuvem, Das Ranes, Sao Jacinto, Quellosim and Vanxo.³

GOA UNDER THE PORTUGUESE

When Albuquerque conquered Goa for the first time ^{del ?} in March 1510, Kudal in the north and Cintacora (Chit-takul) in south formed part of the territory of Goa.

This region constituted a province of Adil Shah Sultans of Bijapur and was known as Talkonkan. The Portuguese could not succeed in maintaining the large territory and



FIG. NO. 1
DOM MANUEL — King of Portugal when Albuquerque
conquered Goa — by Courtesy Kamat's House, Sao Pedro-Goa.

finally had to surrender Kudal and Chittakul to Bijapur.⁴

The capture of Goa by the Portuguese was a turning point in the history of the west coast of India. As the Viceroy Dom Joao de Castro has remarked: "The Portuguese entered India with the sword in one hand and the Crucifix in the other; finding much gold they laid aside the Crucifix to fill their pockets."

By the middle of the 16th century Bardesh and Salset were united into what is known as the Old Conquests. Few years later the Portuguese were alarmed by the appearance on the coast of India, of a new and formidable enemy, the Dutch. They assumed a war-like attitude towards the Portuguese after having shaken off the yoke of Spain. The Dutch continued to be hostile to the Portuguese because of the Spain and Portuguese friendship.⁵ The Dutch blockaded Goa in February 1637, and retained it till the end of April. The Dutch also sought the assistance of ^{the} Adil Shah against the Portuguese, and at the same time sought permission to establish a fortress at Vengurla. This was conceded, and the Dutch left their men there to organise a factory. On 15th November 1638, the Dutch again blockaded Goa. Portuguese now sought the help of ^{Muhammad} Adil Shah against the Dutch, but failed to get success. ^{the} Adil Shah permitted to retain peaceable possession of their factory at Vengurla. Making Vengurla as their base the Dutch entered Marmagoa with nine ships and burnt three Portuguese galleons lying there without any opposition. The Marmagoa fort was absolutely defenceless as it was without men and ammunition. Goa



Queima dos galiões portugueses *Bom Jesus*, *Boaventura*, e *S. Sebastião* pelos
holandeses na barra de Mormugão em 30 de Setembro de 1639.
(Quadro a óleo pelo pintor Hendrik Van Anthonisser)

Fig. No: 2

Dutch attack on Portuguese ships at Marmogoa.

suffered much due to Dutch attacks. In the 17th and 18th centuries, however, the Portuguese tried to rebuild their empire.⁶

For the defence of Goa important fortresses were erected. Some of the important forts built by the Portuguese were of Aguada, Reis Magos, Cabo, Rachol, Kolvale, Tivi, Cape of Rama, Alorna, etc. As stated earlier, the naval and military establishments were strengthened. The Portuguese, thus possessing a powerful navy and an army, were successful in their endeavour to conquer more and more territories. With the possession of Goa the Portuguese established their sovereignty not only on the West Coast of India but on the Indian Ocean with Goa as their head quarters.

The Portuguese rule was extended to Phonda, Cancona and Sanguem around 1763, and to Dicholi, Satari, Sakhali in 1783, and to Pedne in 1788.⁷ These territories which were newly acquired by the Portuguese were termed as Novas Conquistas or New Conquests. While the former territories were under the jurisdiction of the Sunda Kingdom, the latter were governed by the Rajas of Sawantwadi. The whole of Goa when it was finally conquered by the Portuguese in 1788, stretched from Pedne in the north to Cancona in the south.

The conquest of more territories made Goa richer and prosperous. So rich and prosperous was the territory then that there was an old saying in Portuguese "Quem viu Goa, escura de ver Lisboa" meaning "he who has seen Goa, has no

need of seeing Lisbon". Velha Goa remained the capital of the Portuguese Empire till it was transferred to Panaji in 1843. Panaji was renamed as "Cidade de Goa" in 1947.

Goa thus flourished and became powerful and remained a Portuguese colony for more than four centuries till its final takeover by India on 19th December, 1961.

FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER II

- 1) Pereira, Gerald., Pre Portuguese History of Goa, P. 8, Goa, 1973.
- 2) Fonseca, J.N.D., An histrrical and Archaeological Sketch of the city of Goa, PP. 1-6, Bombay, 1878.
- 3) Pereira, Gerald, PP. 8-11.
- 4) P.M.S., P. 1; Pissurlekar, P.S.S., Colaboradores Hindus de Afonso de Albuquerque, (B.I.V.G., No. 49), P. 1, Bastora, 1941.
- 5) Fonseca, P. 84.
- 6) Pissurlekar, Revalidade Luso Holandese na India Durante a Dominacao Filipina, B.I.V.G., 1940, PP. 57-81.
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CHAPTER IIIKHEM SAWANT II
(1701-1709)

The history of Sawantwadi at the commencement of the eighteenth century opens with the rule of Khem Sawant II, Bhosale Sardesai. He was a hereditary servant of the Adil Shah's Kingdom of Bijapur which had been conquered by Aurangzeb in 1686. With the fall of Bijapur, all the territories once under its Sultanate including Sawantwadi came to be occupied by the Mughals. One of the important tasks, therefore, with which Khem Sawant II had to engage himself was to free Sawantwadi from the Mughal hands. With a strong army and a small navy, he guarded his territories from external foes and expanded it when the situation was favourable. Khem Sawant had at the beginning of the 18th century five Mahals viz., Kudal Pargana and Banda, Maneri, Dicholi, Sakhal and Pedne. It was from these five Mahals that the Sawants came to be addressed in all their official correspondence as "Sardessai Pargane Kudal and Mahalanihai".

The political condition, when Khem Sawant came to power, was changing very fast. The Mughals were on the retreat on a number of fronts in the Deccan. Tarabai was opposing Aurangzeb tooth and nail after her husband's death. After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, the attitude of the Mughal officers was one of compromise. The Prabhus of Kudal who were hostile to Khem Sawant II were trying to retain their own power by seeking help from the Mughal Officers. Khem Sawant II had to establish his hold over

Sawantwadi in this situation.

The Kudal Deshastha Prabhus held Deshmukhi vatans from the Bijapur Adil Shah. Khem Sawant in his attempt to establish his rule over Sawantwadi had to put down the armed resistance of the Prabhus who were always a thorn in the side of Sawantwadi State. In 1704, Narayan Prabhu tried to regain power with the help of the Mughals. The then Mughal Officer it seems, was not in a position to offer substantial help to Narayan but only granted him 1001 Hons out of the total revenue of Kudal, for the maintenance of his army.² By this grant, the Mughal officer could keep the Sawants and the Prabhus of Kudal at war to his own advantage, when he himself was not in a position to do anything as the Mughal power itself was passing through a very critical period just a few years prior to the death of Aurangzeb. With Aurangzeb's death the Mughal power which was extended to the south recently began to crack ^{and crumble} ~~fast~~. Under the circumstances, the Mughal Officers were trying to retain ^{somehow} ~~maintain~~ ^{over this area} their hold ^{even} if it was just legal by hook or by crook. No wonder that the Prabhus who failed to receive any substantial aid from the Mughals should have been frustrated in their design to regain power.

KHEM SAWANT IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN TARABAI AND SHAHU:

Shahu, the eldest son of Sambhaji, was released from the Mughal custody soon after the death of Emperor Aurangzeb. His release triggered off a civil war in the Maratha Kingdom. The conflict that arose between Shahu

and Tarabai for the gadi was advantageous to Khem Sawant, since his territory was adjacent to that of Tarabai. And since Tarabai was in full control of her territory, the best alternative for Khem was to lend support to her cause.

Tarabai was badly in need of help coming from any quarter to maintain her position at this critical juncture, and was ready to pay any price. It is significant to observe here that the role of the neighbouring powers was always that of opportunists who exploited the situation for their selfish ends. This was a right moment for the ruler of Sawantwadi to offer his support to Tarabai. But in lending it he demanded the right to collect mokasa from the six districts of Kudal, Banda, Dicholi, Sakhal, Maneri and Pedne. Tarabai readily accepted his terms for his help and loyalty.³ She had no other alternative. Khem was not worried about Tarabai's defeat or success. His main concern was to secure mokasa for the said districts. His policy was to jump over to the victorious side. With the defeat of Tarabai by Shahu Raje, Khem Sawant did not hesitate to approach Shahu for securing the mokasa rights which were previously granted to him by Tarabai. However, once Shahu was successful, Khem remained loyal to him.

In the Sanad of Swaraj brought by Balaji Vishwanath Peshwa, Shahu was the master of all that came under Kudal. By this Sanad, Kudal formed part of Chhatrapati Shahu's Swaraj, and the Sawants in order to secure their

rights had to get the permission of Shahu who was now the sovereign of Kudal, both de Jure and de facto. Shahu made a Vatan grant of Mahals Kudal, Banda, Dicholi, Pedne, Sakhali and Maneri to Khem Sawant in recognition of his loyal and faithful services, and help rendered during time of war, on 29th February, 1708.⁴

In August 1708, Chhatrapati Shahu who was at Rangan in the Kolhapur territory, sent his envoy Balaji Mahadeo to the Portuguese. Through him, he proposed to the Portuguese that they should supply him gun powder, ammunition and provisions for the conquest of Dicholi, held by the Bhosales of Sawantwadi and Phonda and Pancha Mahal which were under the ruler of Sunda. These territories had been given to Shahu by the Mughals by the Sanad of Swaraj. What actually belonged to the Sawants was the territory of Kudal alone, of which they were the lawful Desais. Similarly, Sunda alone was the rightful territory of the rulers of Sunda. They had therefore no right over Dicholi, Phonda, and Pancha Mahal now forming part of Shahu's Swaraj. Shahu was soon going to send an army to recover these territories. Shahu also demanded from the Portuguese the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli as they had captured them from the Sawants of Wadi.

All the demands of Chhatrapati Shahu were considered by the Goa Council and a reply was sent. The Portuguese agreed to help Shahu against the Sawants of Wadi as they were the enemies of Goa Government. Regarding Phonda and Pancha Mahal, the reply was that the Portuguese had no

interest in them as they had been leased by the Mughals to the ruler of Sunda after recovering them from the Sawantwadi ruler, and Shahu may continue to lease. So far as the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli were concerned the Portuguese communicated to Shahu that they were not prepared to surrender to them as a part of Kharjuvem belonged to Bardesh, and the other part including the island of Paneli was gifted to them by the Mughals.⁵

Thus, in the struggle between Tarabai and Shahu it seems that Khem Sawant's demand of collecting mokasa from the six districts under Kudal was to avoid future conflict with any authority laying claim on the territory of Konkan. Internally, the mokasa rights strengthened his financial and hereditary position.

Having thus secured for himself what was necessary, Khem was virtually independent in his territory. He then made Charata as his head quarters, which in due course became his capital, renamed as Sundarwadi. Here he built a palace and carried on his administration by appointing various officials.⁶

ROLE OF KHEM IN THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE MARATHAS AND THE MUGHALS FOR PHONDA

Rajaram died on 2nd March 1700, and his minor son called Shivaji succeeded him. At this time, the attitude of the Portuguese was friendly towards the Marathas who were fighting with Augangzeb for their independence. Their policy was to support the Marathas who were comparatively weaker. So far as the Marathas were concerned,

the memory of the retreat of Chhatrapati Sambhaji from the Goa island which he was about to conquer was still fresh in their mind. Now they had an opportunity of falling on important stations belonging to the Mughals bordering on the Portuguese territory. In October 1702, the Maratha forces attacked Phonda alias Antruj Mahal. All around, the Marathas began to surround the Mughal territory. The Subhedar of Phonda resisted heroically, but in vain. The Maratha forces pushed forward inspite of the continuous resistance from the Mughal troops. The Mughals were helpless against the powerful Maratha forces, and there was no alternative left for them than to send frequent piteous appeals to the neighbouring powers. The Sunda ruler who had a stake in the Phonda Mahal having received appeal for help from the Mughals rushed his forces.⁷ The Portuguese at Goa who were afraid of the Maratha forces coming closer to their borders supplied the Mughals with ammunition secretly. But the Mughals were not satisfied with this succour. The Mughal Subhedar of Belgaum requested the Portuguese Viceroy to despatch two hundred Portuguese soldiers to Phonda. It seems that the Portuguese were not willing to send their forces against the Marathas as they wanted to avoid direct affront with them. Under these circumstances, the Viceroy in order to satisfy the Mughals, explained to them that since Maratha forces were numerically superior, it was of no use sending just two hundred soldiers. However he sent ammunition with Ahmed Sarang, the envoy of Saif Khan, the Subhedar

of Belgaum. The Marathas considering their own position, sealed all the roads to stop the succour reaching the Mughals. The Portuguese Government actually sent a very small quantity of ammunition fearing that it might fall into the hands of the Marathas. In fact, the Portuguese at this time were also not in a position to send a large army to help the Subhedar as their troops were then away, and many of their soldiers were sick. The remaining forces ^{was} were necessary for guarding the frontiers of Goa.⁸ Probably as stated before, this was just an excuse the Viceroy of Goa was placing before the Mughals to maintain neutrality out of fear of the Marathas. In this critical hour the ruler of Sunda sent ^{a force} his forces to help the Subhedar of Phonda. The Portuguese also supplied him ammunition. Having received help, the Subhedar made an all out effort to drive the Marathas out of the Phonda region. But in the face of a large Maratha army, the help from Sunda and the Portuguese proved ineffective. The Mughals predicted their defeat as their forces began to retreat before the Marathas. The Maratha arms thus pushing forward succeeded in defeating the combined forces and captured Phonda Mahal in January 1703.⁹ With the capture of Phonda Mahal the Maratha forces surrounded the fort of Mardangad, which was built by Chhatrapati Sambhaji in 1683. This situation made the position of the Subhedar very weak. But even then the Mughal soldiers did not lose their courage and made efforts to fight with the Marathas surrounding the Mardangad fort. It is evident

as noted before that the Portuguese were not openly at war with the Marathas but at the same time they were restless when the Marathas occupied Phonda Mahal and besieged Mardangad. The Portuguese had been helping the Mughals and could not just afford to wait and watch the plight of Mardangad. The Marathas had already occupied the Phonda Mahal. In the event of the strategic fort of Mardangad falling into Maratha's hands the Portuguese possession of Goa was bound to come under their perpetual threat. The Portuguese wanted to avoid this without an open war with the Marathas. They therefore encouraged the Sawants of Wadi to fight against the Marathas as Khem's help was sought by the Mughals.¹⁰

Khem Sawant had been informing the Portuguese about the activities of the Marathas in the Phonda affair.¹¹ The Portuguese on their part had been constantly bringing home to Khem ^{the fact} that he should not allow the Marathas to take Mardangad, as their presence there was dangerous to him, though in fact it was much more dangerous to their own territory. The game of the Portuguese was to drive the Marathas out of Phonda Mahal by encouraging Khem to help the Mughals. But this at the same time provided an opportunity to Khem to further his interest by occupying the strategic fort of Mardangad. Khem was now a new enemy of the Marathas in the field and sent his forces to help the Mughals. The net result was that the Maratha forces faced by the combined armies of the Mughals and the Sawants were defeated and had to give up the siege of



Mardangad fort. The fort was taken possession of by Khem Sawant on 28th September, 1703.¹² But he did not ^{restore} return it to the Mughals and retained it for nearly two years to the exasperation of both the Mughals and the then Portuguese Viceroy of Goa, Castano de Mello de Castro. During this period it seems that the Portuguese game of Phonda was fizzled out at least temporarily by Khem Sawant.

Terribly ^{sorely} dissatisfied with Khem, the Portuguese Viceroy suddenly changed his attitude and called Khem as "Traitor" a "Scoundrel", in his correspondence with Krishnaji Pant and Hindurao Ghorpade.¹³ He also promised all kind of help to the Dessais of Maneri, Haria Gaons and Heroji Rane of Sakhalī against Khem Sawant. All this however could not dislodge Khem from Mardangad. It is to be noted that just some time back the Portuguese had sought the help of Khem against the Marathas. Now they started abusing Khem Sawant as he held the Mardangad fort for himself. Such was the nature of changing politics in the Phonda affair.

The Portuguese Viceroy now tried to punish Khem Sawant by inciting his enemies. The relations between the Portuguese and the Bhosales ^{soon} strained very much and ultimately resulted in a conflict in the years to come.

PORTUGUESE HELP SOUGHT BY HINDURAO AND KRISHNAJI PANT AGAINST KHEM SAWANT

On 14th November 1703, the Maratha officers, Krishnaji Pant and Hindurao Ghorpade sought help of the Portu-

guese against Khem Sawant as he had joined the enemies of the Marathas in the siege of the Mardangad.¹⁴ However, the Portuguese could not help Krishnaji Pant and Hindurao Ghorpade as their forces were not accustomed to guerilla warfare.¹⁵ What they did was to incite the Dessais of Maneri and Sakhali against the Sawants. But undeterred, Khem Sawant continued to be in possession of Mardangad inspite of the opposition from both the Portuguese and the Marathas.

MUGHALS RECAPTURE THE FORT OF MARDANGAD FROM KHEM

The fort of Mardangad remained in the possession of Khem Sawant Bhosale for nearly two years. With the mounting pressure from the Marathas, the Portuguese and the Mughals, Khem found it difficult to maintain his hold on Mardangad. At the same time, there was scarcity of food grains, and essential goods in the Wadi territory.¹⁶ Taking advantage of this state of affairs, the Mughals suddenly attacked Mardangad. After several skirmishes Khem Sawant was defeated and forced to give up the fort. The Mughals then took possession of Mardangad fort in the beginning of June 1705.¹⁷

Later in 1706, the Mughals signed an agreement with the King of Sunda who had helped them in the Phonda affair as related earlier. By this agreement, the Phonda Mahal along with the fort was handed over to the King of Sunda, who was to pay rupees eighty thousand annually to the Mughals.¹⁸ The Mughals preferred to keep Phonda Mahal and the fort of Mardangad with the weak King of Sunda

than either with the Portuguese or Khem Sawant. The Portuguese on their part preferred this arrangement as it kept the territory free from the hands of their trouble-some neighbour Khem Sawant. It was also advantageous for them to have the King of Sunda at Phonda rather than the powerful Mughals. In this regard, it is significant to note the instructions of the Viceroy of Goa conde de Ericeira in 1720, to prefer Sunda King as a neighbour to any other power at Phonda. He observed that the ruler of Sunda was basically interested in trade than in war.¹⁹ He felt that he would be a useful and friendly neighbour to them. Thus, the fort of Mardangad and Phonda territory went under the King of Sunda to the exclusion of the powerful Mughals and the troublesome Khem Sawant. At this time Mirza Nizamutidin was the fauzdar of Phonda.

MARDANGAD TAKEN BACK BY KHEM SAWANT

Aurangzeb died on 20th February, 1707. During his reign, corruption was rampant in his administration. The Mughal officials from top to bottom were corrupt and were careless about the imperial interests. Khem Sawant was very much keen on seizing the fort of Mardangad taking advantage of the difficulties of the Mughal officials. With the death of emperor Aurangzeb he thought the time was ripe for action. The Mughal fauzdar of Phonda, Mirza Nizamutidin had promised to hand over to Khem Sawant the fort of Mardangad by accepting bribe from him before the said agreement between the Mughals and the Sundas could come into force. Khem Sawant succeeded in bribing the Mughal fauzdar and the fort was taken into possession.

by the forces of Khem. The Portuguese Government always preferred to have a Hindu ruler as their neighbour, yet between the Bhosales and the Sunda ruler they chose the latter. The Portuguese Government took serious note of the situation and despatched their army to help the Sunda ruler. The combined forces attacked the fort of Mardangad and forced the Bhosales to withdraw. There was no other alternative left to the Bhosales but to retreat. While withdrawing the Bhosales destroyed the fort and devastated the territory. In May 1707, The Portuguese repaired the fort and handed it over to the Saundekers.²⁰

WAR WITH THE PORTUGUESE

The Portuguese were the ^{principal} main enemies of the rulers of Sawantwadi.²¹ As stated earlier, the relations between the Portuguese and Khem Sawant were strained to a breaking point. The Portuguese were keen to maintain their territorial integrity, and as far as possible tried to avoid an armed conflict with the rulers of Wadi. The Portuguese at this time were only in possession of the Velhas Conquistas, (old conquests) which included Ilhas, Bardesh and Salset.

INCURSIONS INTO PORTUGUESE TERRITORY BY THE BHOSALES

The Bhosales having freed themselves from the Mughal supremacy, frequently plundered the Portuguese territory. In March 1702, nearly 102 soldiers selected from different forts of the Bhosales attacked and plundered the village of Asnoda in the Bardesh territory. Many people were

captured and a large number of animals were taken away.²²

The Portuguese lodged a strong protest against this action and urged upon Khem Sawant to maintain peace.

But without paying any heed to their request Khem continued ^{harassing} burning and plundering the Portuguese territory.

For these maurading activities, the Portuguese nicknamed Khem Sawant as "Queimar Sant" meaning saint who indulges in burning and literally means Khem Sawant.²³

KHEM ATTACKS PORTUGUESE SHIPS

Khem Sawant had a small navy, which sailed far and wide. With this fleet, Khem Sawant fell upon Portuguese ships and looted them when possible.²⁴ The Viceroy's repeated warnings to Khem Sawant to stop his nefarious activities on sea went unheeded. The Viceroy was therefore forced to remind him of the help rendered to the Sawantwadi state by the Portuguese in times of need. When this too was not ^{heeded} taken care of, the Viceroy of Goa, Caetano de Mello de Castro, broke the peace maintained by him for a long time by attacking the strongholds of Khem Sawant. It may be observed here that the administration of this Viceroy was chiefly noted for his endeavour to extend the Portuguese power in the districts bordering Goa.²⁵

When attempts for peace with Khem Sawant failed, the Portuguese Viceroy ordered mobilization of armed forces and led an expedition against the important strongholds of Khem Sawant Bhosale, which were used by him against the Portuguese. The details of these strongholds attacked by the Portuguese are discussed below.

ATTACK ON THE FORT OF AMONA AND THE ROLE OF NAVY

In the month of July 1705, the Viceroy turned his attention to the fort of Amona which was occupied by the forces of Khem Sawant Bhosale. Amona is situated to the east of the river Mandavi at ^a short distance from its bank. Opposite to Amona, on the other side of the river, i.e., to its west is the famous Island of St. Stephen, also known as Santos Estevane or Juva. Khem Sawant, in order to safeguard his position on the fort of Amona had blockaded the Mandavi river, making it difficult for the Portuguese to attack him.²⁶ Thus, he kept the Portuguese at bay by taking advantage of the river that separated him from the Portuguese Island. In this situation, the Portuguese were first required to clear the naval blockade and then lead an attack on the fort. The Portuguese navy attacked the fleet of Khem Sawant blockading the Mandavi river and cleared the blockade. The heroic resistance offered by Khem Sawant's fleet was rendered ineffective by the Portuguese ships superior both in tonnage and guns. The Portuguese had an easy victory over the small fleet of Khem Sawant. The Portuguese crew received 300 xerafins each for its victory over the navy of the Sawants.²⁷

Having cleared the blockade, the Portuguese army straight away attacked the Amona fort, and (a) heavy fighting took place in which the Bhosales suffered more loss than the Portuguese. The Bhosale's forces were confused by the rattling sound of the incessant fire of artillery,

grenades and other superior fire arms. They had no support from any neighbouring power. Moreover, the Viceroy himself was leading the attack in order to encourage his soldiers.

During the siege of the fort of Amona, it is worthwhile noting the role played by a Brazilian woman in the Portuguese army. In the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, Brazilian troops were serving in the Portuguese army and they played a very significant role in the wars they fought. In the siege of Amona, the Portuguese engaged Brazilian troops. A distinguished Brazilian woman soldier Dona Maria Ursula de Abreu de Alem Castro, daughter of Joan de Abreu de Oliveira, had come to Portuguese India in the monsoon of 1700. She was just 18 years old and with the assumed name of Baltazar do Couto Cardoso, took part in the attack on the fort of Amona. Her brilliant tactics won victory to the Portuguese. After this, she got married in Goa with Afonso Teixeira Arrais de Melo, who had come to Portuguese India in the same year. He was holding the rank of a Captain.

A contingent of troops under his command which lay hidden in the impenetrable forests, was suddenly attacked by the forces of the Bhosales. This surprise attack put the Portuguese soldiers in a state of confusion and panic. A hand to hand fighting! took place in which the Captain Mendonca fell into the hands of the Bhosales. Encouraged with this the Bhosales fought desperately. At this critical moment, the wife of the Captain, the Brazilian woman,

fell upon the Bhosales impetuously with her soldiers, and ultimately succeeded in rescuing her husband back. In this operation, she was gravely injured. This was a notable feat of bravery to the credit of this heroic woman. Her action proved to be a turning point in the siege of Amona. The very fact that the Portuguese had to make use of Brazilian soldiers speaks volumes for the strength of the Bhosales. In the face of this situation, Khem Sawant realized the futility of continuing the war. Almost all the defenders of the fort were killed in the siege. The loss on the Portuguese side according to both the contemporary Portuguese and Marathi sources was nil, though one finds it difficult to believe. Khem Sawant surrendered the fort to the Portuguese. In recognition of her heroism in the battles of Amona, Dicholi and other places the Portuguese Government granted her two pieces of groves of palm trees situated in the city of Chaul as a quit-rent land.²⁸

Immediately after the capture of the Amona fort, the Viceroy of Goa despatched orders to demolish and level it to the ground, so that the Bhosales might not make use of it again in future.

With the loss of the fort of Amona, one important phase of Bhosale-Portuguese conflict came to an end.

CAPTURE OF VALVAI FORT

Following their success at Amona, the Portuguese attacked the fort at Valvai, occupied by the forces of the Bhosales. After a few skirmishes the Portuguese captured

the fort and levelled it to the ground.²⁹

Khem Sawant now started peace overtures with the Portuguese but could not succeed. The Portuguese continued their military operations against him. Meanwhile, the forces of Khem Sawant now entered the Portuguese territory of Bardesh and set fire to the Rectory of Revora in a retaliatory move.³⁰ They particularly wanted to punish the church authorities who guided the policy of the Portuguese Government.

STRUGGLE FOR DICHOLI

In December 1705, the Portuguese troops were ordered to march on Dicholi fort, another strategically important stronghold of the Bhosales. This fort was situated in the heart of the Province of Dicholi, on the bank of a small tributary of the Mandavi river. A graphic description of the fort given in Biker runs as follows:³¹

"The fort and the square of Dicholi is an irregular pentagon. Its enclosure measures 100 fathoms and nine and half palms. It is defended by five bulwarks, which have the distance of 34 fathoms, in the inner circumference, the sum computed to be 134 fathoms, nine and half palms. The thickness of its height in the curtains varies between 3 fathoms, 4 palms and 4 fathoms. The bulwarks are more than 3 palms and 6 inches, in height, with slight difference in some of them, between the wall and the ditch lies a rock which forms a mound, the width of which varies between 1 fathom and 2 palms and 2 fathoms. Its trench, varies between 3 fathoms and 3 palms and 3 fathoms and

7 palms. It has in the end of which stretches a wall closing into one of the bulwarks, which serves as an exterior piece of construction. The square has three doors arranged in such a way that they are defended by two bulwarks, close to each other, with a wall between them and the direction of the second door is quite different. In all of the parapets and other walls there is an endless number of battlements, the firing made through which can cross the entire field and the ditch, so that no one can remain safe within that range trying to draw nearer. The curtains (fortifications) and bulwarks are covered with roofs made of wooden beams and tiles. Their construction renders the scaling upon them very difficult. The fort has its storehouses, commandant's house and lofts, where the enemy used to keep the cavalry. The outer compound is surrounded by a store-well, without cement, the enclosure measuring 500 fathoms. It has four doors, with a market inside the same, occupied by a large number of merchants, where the trade in summer exceeds the transaction in any other market, owing to the big concurrence of commodities from Bhalgat." In the words of the Viceroy of Goa, the fort of Dicholi was one of the best among those Khem Sawant possessed in the Konkan territory. Khem Sawant often boasted that it was impossible for the Portuguese to capture it.³² This was a sort of challenge to the Portuguese Viceroy and therefore a matter of prestige.

The Portuguese Viceroy mobilized his army and led an attack on the fort of Dicholi and another fort situated

nearby. The aggressive Portuguese played (a) havoc among the armed and unarmed population of Dicholi. The Portuguese army then plundered Dicholi and other places, but they were suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of Khem Sawant. The Portuguese troops fled for life, and the angry Bhosales slaughtered some of the Portuguese soldiers. The Viceroy had planned well by keeping his forces under strict control and was authorized to act in taking decisions. Since the Portuguese troops were armed with all the necessary weapons and had a strong contingent of select troops, the sudden attack by the Bhosales was repulsed effectively with heavy loss to the Bhosales. The European artillery was of great advantage to the Portuguese. The artillery bombarded the fort continuously for ten to twelve hours and forced the Bhosales to surrender.

While the Dicholi campaign was in progress, the Maratha Subhedar Daudkhan, who was in the service of the Marathas, tried to attack a few ships of the Bhosales with horses aboard lying in one of their ports. The Portuguese promised to offer all kind of help to the Maratha Subhedar.³³ But the Sawants who got timely information of the intention of the Subhedar successfully foiled his attempts.

It is to be noted that in this expedition led by the Viceroy against the fortifications of the Bhosales, the Franciscans played a dominant role. Three Franciscans, Manoel de Graca, Belchior dos Reis, and Francisco de S. Rosa accompanied the expedition. The Franciscans helped the Portuguese with a view to revenge upon the Bhosales who

had attacked the Rectories of the Franciscan friars and killed their Provincials.³⁴

The expedition of Dicholi was highly successful and the Portuguese Viceroy made Khem Sawant's troops to flee their places and captured the two forts of Dicholi. Immediately after the capture of the Dicholi forts, the Viceroy ordered their demolition, and handed over the territories attached to Dicholi and Sakhali, to the king of Sunda for governance. He then entered into a treaty with the Sunda chief, whereby the latter agreed to be a feudatory of the king of Portugal. It is to be noted that the Sawantwadi rulers rebuilt the fort of Dicholi after some years when they got a possession of it.

The Portuguese Viceroy after his success in securing important forts of Khem Sawant thought of teaching him a lesson. He ordered his troops to burn his villages. Accordingly, the Portuguese army burnt down Dicholi, and the territory around it upto a distance of three kms. The Viceroy further boasted that he did not leave a single building in Dicholi standing. His justification for these barbarous acts was that he never wanted Khem Sawant to become another Shivaji.³⁵ This remark indicates how the Portuguese dreaded Khem Sawant Bhosale.

ATTACK ON KHARJUVEM AND PANELI ISLANDS

In 1706, the Portuguese troops made heavy concentration for an attack on the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli. These were captured by Khem Sawant from the Portuguese in 1705. The two small islands were donated to the Portuguese

by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb when Rev. Father Frey Luis da Piedade went to his court as an ambassador.

These islands were very important for the defence of Goa.

7 The island of Kharjuvem lies to the south-east of the village of Aldona in Bardesh and is separated from it by the Mhapsa river, which ultimately joins the river Mandavi. Further to the south of Kharjuvem is the island of Paneli.

The main object of the Portuguese was to secure these strategically important islands. They attacked the islands with their navy and land forces. The Bhosales stoutly resisted but were finally forced to leave the islands, upon which the Portuguese occupied them.³⁶ It is not known whether on this occasion Khem Sawant had brought his fleet for the defence of the islands as in the case *7* of Amona. The Portuguese artillery was again most effective in forcing the Bhosales to quit the islands. On all occasions, we find that Khem Sawant had neither a matching *✓* navy nor an artillery to defend his positions.

While at war with the Bhosales, the Portuguese were also instigating Ramchandra Pandit, a Maratha nobleman to fight against Khem Sawant. In one of the letters addressed to him the Portuguese Viceroy requested him to declare a war on Khem Sawant, because long ago, the great Shivaji had communicated to him *(* to the Viceroy *)* his intention to attack Khem Sawant, and had expressed his desire that the Viceroy should join him.³⁷ However, Ramchandra Pandit does not seem to have responded to the Viceroy favourably.

The Campaign against the Bhosales proved a resounding success to the Portuguese. The Bhosales suffered more heavily than the Portuguese both in men and money.

Khem Sawant was smarting under the defeats he had suffered at the hands of the Portuguese. With a view to revenging upon the Portuguese, he appealed to Hindurao Ghorpade for help. But Hindurao Ghorpade did not help Khem Sawant as there was friendship between the Portuguese and Tarabai under whom Hindurao was serving. In appreciation of this the Viceroy thanked Hindurao Ghorpade and communicated to him that he had noted Hindurao's friendship towards the Portuguese which would be duly rewarded on an appropriate occasion. At this very time, it was reported to the Viceroy that a small force of Tarabai had come to the aid of Khem Sawant, as far as Jambaulim. He therefore wrote to Hindurao Ghorpade expressing his surprise as to how Tarabai could send her force to help Khem Sawant without his knowledge. He could not understand how this decision was taken when Khem Sawant had been an enemy of Tarabai and Tarabai herself had once communicated to the Viceroy that she would fight out Khem Sawant till he was completely destroyed. The Viceroy further wrote that if Khem Sawant had given any promise to Tarabai he should not be relied upon as he was a most untrustworthy man he had ever come across. In conclusion the Viceroy stated that he had full trust that Hindurao Ghorpade would consider this matter and would not offer any aid to Khem Sawant.³⁸ Tarabai's small force if it had come as far as

Jambaulim does not seem to have had any effect upon the Portuguese.

Khem Sawant Bhosale in his struggle with the Portuguese for strategic places and for the extension of his territory was defeated by the Portuguese. During the period of struggle, Caetano de Mello e Castro was the Viceroy of Goa. Khem Sawant was unsuccessful everywhere because he did not have an artillery and a navy which could match with the one possessed by the Portuguese. No neighbouring power seems to have come to the aid of Khem Sawant. He was at war more or less continuously from 1703 to 1707, first with the Mughals and then with the Portuguese. This had its adverse effect on the economy of Khem Sawant.

Caetano de Mello e Castro succeeded Dom Rodrigo de Costa as Viceroy on 28th October, 1707. This change of Viceroyalty was a welcome opportunity to Khem Sawant to establish peace with the Portuguese as he had suffered in his wars with them. He congratulated the Viceroy when he took office. The Viceroy in his reply brought home to Khem Sawant that he had committed a mistake by his hostility with the Portuguese though he had been under their protection according to the treaty of 2nd September, 1699. Actually, by this treaty, he was a Portuguese feudatory. Yet he waged wars against them when it was advantageous to him as is commonly done by bordering opportunist state. The Portuguese on their part forgave him his misdeeds and requested Bhosale to send his envoy for establishing good relations.³⁹

Friendly relations between Khem Sawant and the Portuguese worried very much the ruler of ~~the~~ small neighbouring state of Sunda as he feared aggressive action from Khem Sawant. To safeguard his own interest, he requested the Portuguese that he should be consulted in the event of fresh peace settlements between the Portuguese and Khem Sawant. His request was complied with. The King of Portugal too advised the Viceroy of Goa to safeguard the interest of the Sunda kingdom while entering into an agreement with Khem Sawant.⁴⁰

Actually it is not known whether any peace settlement between Khem Sawant and the Portuguese took place in 1707, as we have no original records to support this.

The ^{Sunda Raja's} Sunda's fear of aggressive action from Khem Sawant turned true. In February 1709, Khem Sawant attacked the territory of Sunda with 2000 infantry, 150 cavalry and a small navy. Khem's forces plundered and burnt a number of villages belonging to Sunda and surrounded a church and a house of a priest Sepasteao Lopes of the company of Jesus, a missionary in the Sunda kingdom. ^{territory?} Bhosale forces also wounded a number of Portuguese subjects. In this critical situation, the Sunda ruler sought Portuguese help. The Portuguese who were friendly with him gave all necessary help and succeeded in driving out the forces of Khem Sawant.⁴¹

Khem Sawant died in 1709, leaving no male successor to the gadi of Sawantwadi. He had three daughters. He ruled for thirty four years.⁴² He was successful in se-

curing Deshmukhi of Kudal from the Adil Shah of Bijapur. (At II)
Later when the Adil Shahi kingdom was conquered by the
Mughals, he established himself as an independent ruler.
With the establishment of Shahu's rule, he secured from
him the Sanad of the six districts of Kudal. Thus techni-
cally he became a vassal of Chhatrapati Shahu.

The rule of Khem Sawant Bhosale II was crowned with ^{marked}
events of outstanding importance. It revealed to the
Portuguese the strength and power of the small bordering
kingdom even though the Portuguese won wars against it.

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FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER III

- 1) Pingulkar, P. 50; According to Pingulkar the Bhosales secured independence in 1697, but this is not correct. They became independent in 1701, as evidenced by the Portuguese source.
- 2) Ibid, PP. 51-52.
- 3) Malgaonker, M., Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur, PP. 72-4.
- 4) Sabnis, K.G., Pant Amatya Bavda Daftar, Part I, P.138, 1937.
- 5) Lobato, A., Relacoes LUSO-Marata, PP. 51-52, Lisbon, 1965; P.M.S., PP. 136-37.
- 6) Pingulkar, P.50.
- 7) R.V. No.5, fls. 70, 76.
- 8) Desai, S., Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane, P. 85, Bombay, 1968.
- 9) M.R. No.66, fl. 275; P.M.S., P. 134.
- 10) R.V.No.5, fl. 75V.
- 11) R.V.No.5, fl. 68V.
- 12) Ibid, fl. 97V; P.M.S., P. 134.
- 13) Ibid, fl. 75V; B.F.U.P. No. 38, PP. 195-6.
- 14) Ibid, fl. 79; Ibid, P. 207.
- 15) Ibid, fl. 78; Ibid, P. 206.
- 16) B.F.U.P., Doc. No. 38, PP. 179.
- 17) P.M.S., P. 135;
- 18) M.R. 69, fl. 108; P.M.S., P. 135.
- 19) P.M.S., F.N.19, P.135.
- 20) P.M.S., P. 136.
- 21) Danvers, F.C., P. 375; Pingulkar, P. 51.
- 22) R.V. No.5, fls. 59.
- 23) Pingulkar, P. 51.
- 24) Ibid, P. 51.

- 25) Danvers, P. 375-6.
- 26) Saldanha, Historia de Goa, Vol. I, P. 189, Bastora, 1925.
- 27) Correia, Germano., Historia da Colonizacao Portuguesa na India Vol., V, P. 481, Lisbon, 1948.
- 28) Ibid, P. 568; Saldanha, PP. 189-90.
- 29) R.V. No.5, fl. 98 V.
- 30) Meersman, A., The Ancient Franciscan Provinces in India, PP. 149-50, Bangalore, 1971.
- 31) Tratados, VIII, P. 175.
- 32) Portuguese Misc. Papers. *Are they not classified in buntia or duntia*
- 33) Desai, S. Marathyanchya Itihasachi Sadhane, PP. 108-9.
- 34) Meersman, PP. 149-50.
- 35) Appendix A, No.1.
- 36) Pingulkar, P. 51. Pingulkar states that the Bhosales took Phonda. It was Paneli which the Bhosales took.
- 37) R.V. No.5, fls. 115 V.
- 38) Ibid, fls. 111 V.
- 39) R.V. No.7, fl. 12.
- 40) Desai, S., P. 116.
- 41) A.C.E., Vol. V; PP. 247-8.
- 42) Pingulkar, P.53.

CHAPTER IVFOND SAWANT II (ANASAHEB)

(1709 - 1738)

After the death of Khem Sawant in 1709, his nephew Fond Sawant alias Anasaheb, eldest son of his brother Nar Sawant, succeeded him to the gadi of Sawantwadi.¹

The 42 year old Fond Sawant was a man of foresight and was keen about the welfare of his subjects. He strengthened the defence measures in his kingdom by building important forts. He also renovated the fort of Dicholi, which was in a dilapidated condition, with the help of British engineers.² To mention a few, he built Hanumantgad at Fukeri, Narayangad at Gele, Mahadevgad at Ambolin, Narsinhgad alias Songad at Sonvade, Bharatgad at Masura, Sidhagad at Ovaliyen (Taraf Maland), Nivty at Kochren. The other forts which he renovated were those of Kudal, Banda, Sakhal, and Vengurla.³ He strengthened the army and naval establishments and introduced changes in the maintenance apparatus of his kingdom.

It is to be noted that when Fond Sawant ascended the throne, the political situation was more or less the same as under his predecessor in the neighbouring kingdoms. While the war of succession was going on in the Mughal Empire, the relentless struggle for supremacy between Tarabai and Shahu was continued till a treaty was concluded in 1731, known as the treaty of Varna. Till about 1718, Fond Sawant had no trouble from external enemies.

SAWANTS AND THE PRABHUS

As observed in the first chapter, the Kudal Deshas-
tha Prabhus who held Deshmukhi Vatan under the Adil
Shah of Bijapur had rebelled against Khem Sawant but were
defeated by him.⁴ Once again in 1718, Narayan Prabhu
collected his forces and [?]sieged the fort of Kudal which
was under Fond Sawant. He was forced to retreat and there-
fore sought the help of Sambhaji of Kolhapur. Sambhaji
seized the opportunity and ordered his commander at the
fort of Sindhudurg to render all assistance to Narayan
Prabhu, and himself despatched a strong column against
the Sawants. The combined forces of Narayan Prabhu and
Sambhaji marched against Kudal.⁵ Fond Sawant fought the
intruders with all his might but could not succeed. He had
to abandon his capital and had to flee for safety. Mean-
while, Kanhoji Angre who was trying to fish in troubled
waters, arrived with his forces near the neighbourhood of
Fond. He also requested Sambhaji Raje to hand over the
fort of Kudal to him and in return offered a sum of
Rs.30,000 to him. Further, he informed him that as he was
waiting for his reply on the matter he had detained his
troops from attacking Fond's territory.⁶ In this dire
hour of difficulty, Fond Sawant had no other alternative
but to appeal to the Portuguese at Goa for immediate help
just for his survival. The Portuguese who always preferred
a weak neighbour, unhesitatingly supplied twenty barrels
of gun-powder to Fond Sawant with a request to convey the
news of all the movements of the Marathas and the Angres
so that they might remain alert in case the Angres and the
Marathas join the enemies of Fond Sawant.⁷

Having received fresh succour from the Portuguese, Fond Sawant swung his army into action to drive out the aggressors. Immediately after the defeat of Fond Sawant, Sambhaji had withdrawn the forces from Sawantwadi since he was engaged in warfare at home with his rival Shahu. So the only enemy left in the field for Sawant was Narayan Prabhu. As soon as the forces of Sambhaji withdrew, Fond Sawant attacked Prabhus with great vigour. Heavy fighting broke out resulting in heavy loss to the Prabhus. The forces of Sawant assaulted the fort of Kudal and captured it. Ultimately Narayan Prabhu was defeated and his kinsman, Jogan Prabhu was killed. The Prabhus being the vassals of Sambhaji Raje, a grant of village was announced to the widows of Jogan Prabhu.⁸ In fact, after this great blow, Prabhus never dared to invade the State of Sawantwadi during Fond's regime.

CONFLICT WITH THE ANGRES

As for the Angres, they were a constant source of trouble to the Sawantwadi rulers and the Portuguese. The Portuguese being on friendly terms with Fond Sawant, in the early part of his career invited him, to join them against the Angres who were hostile to them. In 1718, Viceroy Dom Luis de Menezes, Conde de Ericeira persuaded Fond Sawant to join in an alliance against the Angres. The Portuguese supplied Fond Sawant with gun-powder and shots which he needed most and in return, Fond Sawant kept the Viceroy well informed about the activities of the Angres, their common enemy.⁹ The Portuguese were

very much worried at this time about the rising power of Kanhoji Angre.

Fond Sawant invaded the territory of Kanhoji Angre in 1723. The attack was carried out in the absence of Kanhoji who had been to the court of Shahu. The Angre was a power to be reckoned with and there was not much difficulty in resisting and repelling the attack of Fond Sawant who was ultimately defeated. Fearing complete destruction of his power, Fond appealed to the Portuguese for timely help. But the political situation prevailing then was not very encouraging for the Portuguese to rush succour to Fond Sawant openly as they were at war with the Angres. So the only alternative left to the Portuguese was to send help secretly to Fond Sawant. And the Portuguese did promise him all help. The Government of Goa also knew very well that a threat to the State of Sawantwadi would pose a danger to Goa. So it was natural that they preferred Fond Sawant in the neighbourhood than the mighty Angres coming closer to their territory.¹⁰

With the Portuguese succour reaching Wadi State, the Angres realizing the gravity of the situation, abstained from attacking the territory of Fond Sawant. Thus Fond Sawant's power was saved from being destroyed by the Angres.

Kanhoji Angre died on 4th July 1729, and he was succeeded by Sekoji Angre who too continued to be at war with Fond Sawant for a long time. Meanwhile Sekoji was at war with the Portuguese too. When the latter asked help from

Fond, he was not in a position to give it.

At this very time the English who had suffered a great loss at the hands of the Angres entered into a treaty with Fond Sawant in 1730, with a view to effectively resisting the attacks of the Angres. In this treaty the Governor of Bombay Robert Coven was the representative of the English and Bapuji Naik Tendolker, the Naval chief, the emissary of Fond Sawant.¹¹

RELATIONS WITH THE PORTUGUESE

In Goa, Dom Rodrigo da Costa who had succeeded Caetano de Mello as a Viceroy on 28th October 1707, was still in power when Fond Sawant came to the gadi of Sawantwadi. The political situation in Kolhapur was still fluid, and as pointed out earlier the Kolhapur state was not friendly with Fond Sawant owing to his hostile attitude towards the Panhala faction-Tarabai. The Angres too were harassing the Wadi ruler both by sea and land. During the last days of Khem Sawant, the Portuguese were very much hostile to him. He endeavoured to gain the friendship of the Portuguese but in vain. His successor, Fond Sawant with great difficulty succeeded in establishing amicable relations with the Portuguese, by expressing his repentance for the attacks his predecessor Khem Sawant had launched earlier on the territory of Goa. This act of Political repentance was intended by Fond Sawant to gain the friendship of the Portuguese. At this time as the Portuguese were at loggerheads with Kanhoji Angre they too were in need of friendship of Fond Sawant because Angres was a common enemy of

both the powers. Between the Portuguese and Fond Sawant the latter being weak was more in need of maintaining friendly relations with the Portuguese. In consequence he accepted the terms as found in the treaty of 7th April 1712, which were more favourable to the Portuguese than to himself.¹² By this treaty, the Portuguese gained whatever they desired by admitting Fond Sawant as their friend. The position of Fond was weak as already stated, and there was no other alternative for him^{than} to accept at any cost the friendship of the Portuguese. The Portuguese, by one of the terms of this treaty forbade Fond Sawant from meddling with the territory of Phonda, on the pretext, that it was placed under the King of Sunda. Further, the Portuguese also protected the interests of the Dessais and the merchants who were often their vassals. The Portuguese forbade him to trade with the Arabs who were their arch enemies. It seems that the Revora Church which was demolished sometime in 1706, was to be compensated by Fond by paying 10,000 xerafins for its reconstruction. Fond also agreed to return to the Portuguese some Negroes who had crossed into his territory.

This treaty was couched into ten terms, the details of which are important in the study of Fond-Portuguese relations in the year 1712, and are given below.

Most Excellent Sir Viceroy promises to admit Babu Dessai, of the Kudal territory, as a friend of the State, allowing him to enjoy the peace he asks for, repenting over the mistake he committed by resorting to armed attack

against the State, under the shelter of which all of his ancestors lived as its own creatures. He accepts to bind himself to fulfil all the conditions, for which he gives the surety of all his paddy-fields which are within the range of our artillery in the forts of Kharjuvem, Panali and Naroa.

1 - First of all, he shall not meddle with the territory of Phonda, as the State has placed it under the control of the King of Sunda.

2 - He shall allow the Dessais, Vassals of the State to possess what they had been possessing and what belongs to them, as it is just that the State should support and defend them. The State shall not give its consent to usurp from them what they hold and what they possessed at the time of Mughal or Shivaji.

3 - He shall not commit any hostility towards the merchants from this State, when they pass through the territories under him, nor shall he collect more duties or taxes than what are being paid, as a practice. He shall behave in the same way in the case of cargo ships visiting his ports and shall provide them with all facilities.

4 - The Arabs being the enemies of this State, Babu Dessai shall not trade with them at any of his ports and in the event he allows any Arabian ship to touch his ports or any ship manned by Arabs, the Portuguese ships shall be free to capture them or burn them out, which act shall not amount to violation of peace assured by the State.

5 - The Portuguese who may cross into his territory

without any permission of the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy, he shall immediately forbid them to do so and arrest them, advising the general of the territory of Bardesh accordingly in order that the Viceroy may send the safe-conduct ordering them to be handed over to the said general.

6 - The people of Babu Dessai shall not commit any theft or act of robbery in the area of jurisdiction of the Vassals of this State and in case they do so they shall have to make the damages good, such as may be declared by the sufferers through an oath, by paying the highest price of the commodities involved, and in the event of any death injuries caused by them on such occasions, he shall hand over the culprits, who may have committed such an offence, to the State, in order that they may be punished accordingly, in the territory of the State.

7 - He shall immediately order the return of all the negroes and negresses and other captives from our territory, who may be found in his territory and he shall not allow them henceforth to cross into his territory. In the event they do so, he shall order to arrest them and hand them over to the general of the territory of Bardesh, so as to enable the latter to hand them over to their owners.

8 - He shall not further any claim over the islands of Paneli and Kharjuvem and annexes thereof, which are under the control of the State not only by the way of the just right acquired by their conquest, when the State had to punish Khem Sawant, but also because they are, in part,

parts and parcels of the territory of Bardesh of this State, whom the King Mughal had gifted them.

9 - He shall send ten thousand xerafins for the reconstruction of the Church of Revora and the house of the parishioner, in order to satisfy the expenses incurred in the reconstruction of the said church.

10 - He shall send two Arabian horses from his feud to the State, every year, and in case he has no horses, he shall pay for each horse, five hundred xerafins, as a token of recognition of the privilege given to him by the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy, by admitting him to remain under the protection of the State, as all of his ancestors did and as Khem Sawant did in the recent past. Further, the tribute of three thousand rupees he used to collect every year in the province of Sattari, shall be the property of his Majesty's State.

(The acceptance of Babu Dessai, written in Marathi, sealed with two seals, duly translated into Portuguese, follows).

I do accept the eleven conditions laid down here above and I do state that I shall abide by them, trusting on the protection that the State shall extend to me, on the occasions I may need the same, corresponding to what I may deserve."

Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes who succeeded Dom Rodrigo da Costa ruled till 1717, and by opening the first patent of succession handed over the Government to Dom Sebastiao de Andrade Pessanha, the Archbishop Primate in the same year and he held office for three months.

In 1715, Nar Sawant, one of the sons of Fond rebelled

against him causing great havoc in the Wadi State.¹³ The panic he created, affected the neighbouring powers of Kolhapur and Sunda. The Viceroy Vasco Fernandes Cesar de Menezes who was watching the disturbances in the neighbouring State feared that Nar Sawant would attack the territory of Phonda. With a view to avoiding such an eventuality he remained neutral towards both Nar Sawant and the king of Sunda, who were vassals of the Portuguese.¹⁴ At the same time he kept his forces ready to avert an armed encounter between Nar Sawant and the kingdom of Sunda. Though Nar Sawant and the Sunda king were friendly to the Portuguese, and though the Portuguese did not wish to harm the interest of either of the parties, the Viceroy held out an assurance of help to the king of Sunda against any threat to his territory of Phonda. The details of Nar Sawant's rebellion are discussed under a separate heading in the later pages.

FORT OF SAMRANI

In Goa, the new Viceroy Dom Luis de Menezes, Conde de Ericeira took charge of the administration of Government on 16th October 1717 and held it upto 1720. In the last year of his Viceroyalty a Mughal Officer in consultation with some Maratha Nobleman attacked the kingdom of Sunda and captured the fort of Samrani in February, 1720. This attack was a part of their future plan to attack the territory of Phonda. The Viceroy therefore alerted Nar Sawant on these developments and asked him to strengthen the defence of the Sawantwadi frontiers and prevent the entry of Gaji Beg's men and the Marathas into his State.¹⁵ Meanwhile, a person by

name Balu Bhat Bakre had informed the Portuguese of an understanding reached between the Marathas and Fond Sawant and also of the news that the Marathas had granted some concessions to the Sawants. But the Portuguese knew for certain how strong the Sawants were. They thanked Balu Bhat Bakre for disclosing the news, but made it clear to him that since Angres were more powerful it would be difficult for Fond Sawant to acquire more territory from any of the neighbouring powers. He considered the Angres as most untrustworthy and was also informed by Balu Bhat Bakre of the movements of the army of Chhatrapati Shahu.¹⁶ The Portuguese Viceroy had his own reservations about the Sawantwadi rulers motives and actions and hence had kept his frontiers well defended.

In March 1720, the fort of Samrani was returned by the Marathas to the Sunda Raja on receipt of rupees one lakh. They also promised not to carry incurssions into the territory of the Raja of Sunda. It seems that for some time the threat of Maratha Invasion hung over the territory of Sunda Raja. While these developments were taking place, the Sawantwadi ruler requested the Portuguese to strengthen their friendship with the Sunda Raja. In fact the Portuguese had always supported his cause. The Viceroy further expressed his desire to Fond Sawant that there should be friendly relations between the neighbouring states.¹⁷

Actually the fear of a fresh Maratha invasion seems to have come true. For, the Viceroy informed Fond Sawant that the Marathas were marching towards Phonda by way of

Ghela Ghat. He therefore cautioned him to strengthen his defences in the said Ghat with a view to obstructing the Maratha march.¹⁸

There is no doubt that the Portuguese were afraid of the Maratha power coming closer to their border. The Viceroy of Goa therefore informed about all the activities of the Marathas to Fond Sawant so that he might take necessary precautionary measures to safeguard his territory, as any threat to Sawantwadi state meant danger to the Portuguese state. Thus the Portuguese Government had to depend upon the support of the Bhosales on critical occasions though they were comparatively weak.

On 12th September 1720, Viceroy Francisco Jose de Sampaio e Castro arrived in Goa and took charge of office two days later. The first important thing he did was to strengthen the defences of the Portuguese possessions in the North. An equally significant achievement to his credit was the treaty which he concluded with the English on 20th August 1721, against the Angres. It went a long way in establishing friendly relations with the English.

PORTUGUESE FUGITIVES IN SAWANTWADI TERRITORY

On receipt of the information from the Bardesh General regarding the Portuguese soldiers who had fled to Sawantwadi out of fear, the Viceroy on 26th June 1721, wrote to Fond Sawant requesting him to send them back. Fond Sawant was supposed to return them as per the agreement he had signed with the previous Viceroy. But Fond Sawant violated the terms and conditions, and turned down the request of

Viceroy stating that there were no Portuguese soldiers in the Wadi State. Actually, the Portuguese Viceroy had made this demand only after getting confirmation from his men who were secretly sent to Wadi to report about the presence of Portuguese soldiers there. The Portuguese soldiers who had stayed in Sawantwadi were not at all willing to go back to Goa as they were afraid of being punished on their return to Goa. Their presence there in fact was of great advantage to Fond Sawant as he could utilize them against the Portuguese in various ways. Fond Sawant had failed to abide by the terms of the agreement in refusing to send back the Portuguese soldiers. The Viceroy drew the attention of Fond Sawant to the fact that he had turned down the request made by his son Nag Sawant for help against him. He was surprised how Fond Sawant was not prepared to return the Portuguese fugitives back to Goa when there was a treaty of friendship between them.¹⁹ But this had no desired effect on Fond Sawant, who determined not to send back the Portuguese soldiers.

The Viceroy had to swallow this insult as he was not in a position to wage a war against Fond Sawant, because at this time he was engrossed with the problems of invasions of Bajirao Peshwa I on the Northern Provinces. This helped the Sawantwadi ruler to consolidate his territorial positions.

The Viceroy Francisco Jose de Sampaio e Castro died on the 13th July, 1723, and a patent of succession took over the charge of Goa administration.

FOND SAWANT ATTACK PHONDA

In July 1725, news reached Goa from one Rudraji Naik that Fond Sawant had collected a force of 2,000 strong on the frontier for the capture of the Phonda fort. The commander of the army of Salset, Dom Antonio C. de Mello informed about this to the commission which was in charge of Goa administration following the death of Viceroy Castro and the commission in turn informed the Governor of Phonda, who collected the forces of Jambaulim and Sanguem for the defence of Phonda. The commission asked the commander of Salset to supply four barrels of gun-powder if asked for by the Subhedar of Phonda.²⁰

Meanwhile the Portuguese Government received information from their intelligence cell that Fond Sawant was giving up the Plan of this attack on the Phonda fort.²¹ Though the Portuguese believed that the Sawants had abandoned the idea of attacking the fort, they took care to inform the commander in chief of Salset to instruct the Subhedhar of Phonda to be alert. Because they were afraid that the things might change at any moment as Fond Sawant had still kept his troops on the border. Fond Sawant seems to have withdrawn his forces about September 1725, and later when the situation was favourable he attacked the fort of Phonda.

On 28th October 1725, Joao de Saldanha de Gama was nominated as the Viceroy of Goa. The seven year tenure of Gama's office turned out to be full of important happenings.

The Mughal power near the Portuguese territory had become weak. The Marathas who had grown strong were advancing rapidly towards the borders of the Portuguese possessions in the North. The friends of the Portuguese who had for some time turned their backs against them were now showing signs of friendship. This was a factor favourable to the Portuguese.

Fond Sawant Bhosale who knew very well when to act, did not lag behind in making capital out of this situation. He seized and robbed many of the Portuguese vessels at sea. He also made several incurssions into the Portuguese territory. He now thought that the time was suitable for an attack on the Phonda fort. In 1726, he collected his troops and attacked the fortress of Phonda which belonged to the king of Sunda. There were skirmishes between the forces of Sunda and the Bhosales. The forces of Sunda could not succeed against the powerful army of the Bhosales, and had to surrender the fortress ^{of} ~~to~~ Phonda. The king of Sunda appealed to the Viceroy of Goa for immediate assistance, and the latter did despatch Portuguese troops to help him. Having received fresh succour from the Portuguese, the Sunda forces renewed their attacks on the forces of the Bhosales who were occupying the fortress of Phonda, and finally forced the Bhosales to give up the fort. Thus the Phonda fort came back into the hands of the king of Sunda, the Protegee of the Portuguese.²²

FOND SAWANT AND THE PORTUGUESE - MARATHA CONFLICT AT BASSEIN IN 1731, 1736.

As already pointed out, during the Viceroyalty of Gama

the Marathas were advancing towards the possessions of the Portuguese in the region of Bassein. The Portuguese were aided by the British against the Marathas who had now appeared before Manora on 27th February 1731, with two thousand infantry and five hundred horse. Prior to this the island of Salset (Thana) had been the target of the Maratha attacks, but they could not succeed because the British forces went to the rescue of the Portuguese. Marathas however could capture some of the areas in the neighbourhood of Manor by March 1, 1731.²³ The Marathas harassed the Portuguese considerably but the latter on receiving reinforcement forced the former to retreat. Meanwhile, the Portuguese Governor of the North Martinho da Silveira de Menezes was informed that Fond Sawant Bhosale was rushing his troops to his help. But, the Viceroy informed the Governor of the North in his letter that there was no such move and made it clear to him not to be misled by such news. Actually, Fond Sawant too was not in a position to send his troops outside his territory because Fond Sawant was on bad terms with the Angres and had to keep his forces ready against any threat from the Angres.²⁴ It seems possible that Fond Sawant could have sent his forces in the Northern Provinces to help the Portuguese against the Marathas if his territory had not been threatened by the Angres. At the same time it may be noted that the fear of the Angres coming closer to Goa border also prevented the Portuguese from seeking Fond Sawant's succour.

The aforesaid Maratha - Portuguese conflict came to an end with the conclusion of a treaty between them, on 3rd July, 1731. According to this, it was agreed between the two parties that the losses on both the sides, should not be further referred to; that the territories occupied by the Marathas in the Northern Provinces should be evacuated; that the Portuguese artillery captured by the Marathas should be returned to them; that without any ransom all the prisoners of war should be repatriated; the two merchant ships laden with salt and captured by the Portuguese should be returned to the Marathas. Any other ship that might have been captured during the war should also be returned to the Marathas.²⁵

Viceroy Joao da Saldanha da Gama before returning to Portugal opened the patent of succession in 1732. Having named this commission and handing over the charge to them, Viceroy Gama left Goa on 23rd January, 1732.

There was no change in the political situation in the neighbouring kingdoms when the commission was in charge of the administration for nine months till Dom Pedro Mascarenhas, Conde de Sandomil took over as Viceroy of Goa on 7th October, 1732. The new Viceroy always held the view, "that the respect of the Indians in general for the Portuguese should be considered in relation to their fear of them." On this pretext the Viceroy framed certain charges against Ramchandra Sawant Bhosale, Fond Sawant's grandson and determined to punish him. Accordingly Viceroy immediately issued orders to the troops and three companies

attacked the territory of the Bhosales and burnt and pillaged a number of villages. But they were taken by surprise by a small powerful group of eighty of the Bhosales who pounced on them ^{with} all their might and defeated the Portuguese. The Portuguese had no alternative than to flee for safety.²⁶ The defeat of the Portuguese troops was a personal defeat for the new Viceroy who was acting upon the conviction that the Portuguese could command respect from the Indians by terror.

On 11th July 1736, Fond Sawant deputed Vishram Anant with a letter to the Viceroy suggesting him that the Bhosale - Portuguese differences should be ended and friendship established.²⁷ He also expressed repentance for seizing Parangues and light boats belonging to the Portuguese vassals and made a representation to them so that they should remain satisfied with regard to the said crafts. Such expressions of repentance are common in a treaty when a weak party is required to accept it. He promised to the Portuguese to observe the treaty of Peace which he had signed with them on 24th August, 1726. The details of this treaty are discussed relevantly under "Rebellion's of the Sawant brothers Naroba and Nagoba." The Portuguese considered the representation of Fond Sawant and finalized an inventory of crafts and goods captured by Fond Swwant, to be restored to them. The Portuguese on their part acquitted Fond of the annual gift which he had failed to pay to them for nearly ten years. At the time of this treaty ^{the} ~~one~~ Portuguese wanted to curb the nefarious activities of Nagoba, the son of Fond, who had been a thorn in their side for quite

sometime.

The actual terms of the treaty which appears in the form of a letter run as follows.²⁸

"As Fond Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of the territories of Kudal (having defaulted in some respect regarding the treaty of peace which he lastly entered into on 24th August 1726, signed with his seals when Mr. Joao de Saldanha da Gama was the Viceroy) having seized some "parangues" and light boats of the vassals of the State, and being repentant of such conduct made a representation to the Count of Sandomil, Viceroy and Captain general of the State, through the honourable Vishram Sinai, that he wanted to give satisfaction of his behaviour in regard to the said crafts and their goods and to wholly keep up the said treaty/peace,^{of} requesting the said gentleman that he should grant him the acquittance of the annual gift of two Arab horses or 500 xerafins of each, of the period of eleven years that he had not paid after the last payment of 13,000 xerafins in the said year 1726, as the States of the said Sardessai Bhosale were ruined. The said Hon'ble Count Viceroy having considered the said representation, was personally pleased to grant acquittance to the said Sardessai through the said representation of the said Vishram Sinai of the arrears of the said fief of ten years as he had promised to pay 1000 xerafins of the last year and to continue paying annually in the future and to settle the price of the crafts and their goods in the manner as agreed on with the General of the Rivers, namely, Antonio Cardim Froes during the whole month

of March of 1736, and to unfailingly comply with the said treaty of peace of 24th August in all its clauses and circumstances especially in respect of Dessais who were vassals of the State and who as such ought to be protected with the same especiality, and the said honourable Vishram Sinai particularly undertook to satisfy through his person and properties in the case the said Sardessai Fond Sawant Bhosale fails to do so the amount of what has been collected from the vassals of the State, as is seen from the obligations which the same Vishram assigned to each of the interested parties, a list of which is in the hand of the said General Antonio Cardim Froes, and the same obligation is promised by the said Vishram to the State, so that in case there be a default in payments there may be the necessity for applying in that manner for the said fulfilment; He again undertakes that Nagoba Sawant, son of the said Sardessai shall not molest, nor retain any vassal of the State, who relying on peace should pass through the territory of the said Sardessai and in case anything is done that should not be licit, a complaint should be made to the State in order that justice be done to him and whenever the said Nagoba Sawant should commit any robbery in respect of the said vassals, the said Fond Sawant Bhosale shall be compelled to make it good and he gives this undertaking regarding only Nagoba Sawant on the condition of obtaining confirmation from the said Sardessai which he would seek and shall send to the State at the earliest.

According to one of the suggestions mentioned in the treaty, an inventory of the crafts and goods belonging to

the Portuguese vassals but seized by Fond Sawant, was prepared. The inventory included:

Custam Sinay, provision merchant, resident of Paneli, praying for the restoration of a craft with its cargo of "nachiny", paddy, and other goods stated in the list that is appended to the papers of his application, all in the amount of 1045 xerafins - 4 tangas - and 15 reis, adjusted with the said Vishram in the amount of ... 0650-0-00.

Horno Naique, resident of Sivoly claiming 350 xerafins of a craft used to carrying provisions and the salt seized from him by Fond Sawant, was adjusted at ... 0250-0-00.

It was agreed with the said Vishram to restore to Pedro de Aguiar 2000 xerafins of the rice that was seized from him at Barcalor port, it being in the amount of 3100 xerafins as per the list ... 2000-0-00.

It was agreed with Lourenco Fernandes at 450 xerafins, being the amount of the cargo of "saudo" which was seized from him last year by Fond Sawant, and the restoration of the same "saudo" ... 450-0-00.

It was agreed to indemnify the owners of crafts (Patmares) which during the last monsoon were robbed as they came from the North, in the amount of 3000 xerafins, the amount claimed by them being 480 xerafins.

It was agreed to pay Narayan Parab of the 6 "Sibares" of Salt which, 3 years ago were seized from him of the amount of 6000 and odd xerafins, goods, and ship-hulls, to return two of these that are in the making and 3750 xerafins, viz., 2000 cash down, 1750, in March, and in case of default in

the delivery of the said ship-hulls, 1000 xerafins in lieu of them... Rs.3750-0-00.

It was agreed to pay Venkaty Kamat 2000 xerafins - the amount of a "sibar" which this year was seized from him, who states that it amounted to 2500 xerafins in copra and areca and which Vishram undertook to restore the said "sibar" or 1000 xerafins, besides the amount of 2000 ... 2000-0-00.

It was further agreed to pay Antonio Nunes of a "sibar" that was seized from him in the year 1723, the amount of 2000 xerafins of the goods, to give him a hull of an empty "sibar" and for three years' lease at half its just price a paddy-field as this parcel was excluded from the terms of peace concluded by Shri Joao de Saldanha with Fond Sawant Bhosale; and for the same duration of time, there having been seized another hull of an empty "sibar" from Shri Francisco Jose de Sampayo and another paddy-field for the time period of 3 years for half its just price, this debt being in every respect similar to that of the aforesaid Antonio Nunes.

Finally it was agreed that as soon as Vishram arrived at Wadi, he should send 1000 xerafins towards the account of the tribute which Fond Sawant pays to the State, without which the grace that Your Excellency grants him of granting the pardon for the earlier years shall be ineffective and he shall continue to pay the said tribute hereafter without fail ... 1000-0-00. Total - 10580-0-00.

While these developments were on the Portuguese ^{side} when

at war with the Marathas, with Bassein as focal point. The Portuguese were badly in need of troops and efforts were made to recruit them from various places. The Portuguese requested Pandurang Vishram, the Minister of Bhosales to see if the people from Dicholi and Kudal would be available on payment to fight against the Marathas at Bassein. The Government of Goa was confident that people from Dicholi and Kudal would join them. In the event of their joining them they were to be transported to Bassein via Reddy or any other suitable port.²⁹ In this hour of difficulty the Portuguese sought the help of the Bhosales.

ROLE OF THE PORTUGUESE IN THE SAWANTWADI-KOLHAPUR CONFLICT

As for the rulers of Kolhapur they were never friendly with the Sawants of Wadi. The Kolhapur ruler resented the hostile policy of the Fond Sawant with the Panhala faction in the civil war that was raging between Shahu and Tarabai. The Kolhapur RAJA was always waiting for an opportunity to march against the Sawantwadi State. Such a chance was provided for Kolhapur state in 1718, by Narayan Prabhu when he appealed Sambhaji Raja for help. Sambhaji had also provided him with help and had despatched his forces against Sawantwadi State, but since the Portuguese rushed succour to Fond Sawant, forces of Sambhaji were required to retreat as observed earlier.

Yet another opportunity was provided for the Kolhapur Ruler to attack Sawantwadi in 1724, in the disturbed political situation following the death of emperor Aurangzeb. Exploiting the confusion that prevailed, the Marathas also

created disturbances in the Northern Provinces of the Portuguese i.e., in Bassein.

In July 1724, the Raja of Kolhapur attacked the territory of Sawantwadi with a heavy force. On hearing the news, the Portuguese Viceroy wrote to the General of the sea to send intelligence personnel to Sawantwadi to find out the motive behind the attack which he viewed as a serious danger to Goa.³⁰

The attack was too strong for Fond Sawant to face, and therefore he sought Portuguese help. He sent all crippled persons, animals, prostitutes and dancing girls to Goa. The Portuguese knew in advance that Fond Sawant would send the refugees to Goa if the contingency arose and necessary orders were issued to the General of the sea to allow them in the Portuguese territory.³¹ It is worth the while mentioning that even though the Portuguese had accepted the refugees, separate arrangements were made in regard to prostitutes and dancing girls. They were transported to the island of Kumbarjuva, a small island adjoining the island of Goa.³² To safeguard the territory of Goa from enemy attack, the Portuguese authorities also wrote to the General of Bardesh, Joao de Mello de Ataide to make all arrangements to defend Bardesh. To safeguard the ports, Portuguese had moved some companies of troops for their defence. The general was also ordered to recruit people who were capable of handling arms.³³ It is evident from this defensive measures that the Kolhapur ruler was even preparing for an attack on Goa, if he were to succeed in his Sawantwadi campaign.

On 24th May 1724, the Archbishop Primas de Mello de Andrade issued order to help Fond Sawant. The Portuguese were bound to help Fond Sawant who was a vassal of the Portuguese and had signed a treaty of defence. Acting on the orders of the Archbishop, the Portuguese General extended all help to the Sawantwadi ruler. A strict watch was kept on the prostitutes and dancing girls and they were forbidden to move outside the Island of Kumbharjuva, and punishment was also announced for the violation of this order. The General was ordered to house them in a gun-powder store house if they violated the law.³⁴ Such strong measures were adopted to prevent their contact with the Portuguese soldiers so that they should not be distracted from their normal war duties, for the Portuguese soldiery was known for its moral laxity.

With the encouragement and help from the Portuguese Fond Sawant carried out his counter attacks on the Kolhapur forces with a fresh vigour. The result was obvious. The Kolhapur Raja had to retreat.

A few months after this on 20th November 1724, Udaji Chavan one of the trusted Sardar of Sambhaji Raja arrived with two thousand cavalry-men and five thousand army-men near Shahapur fort.³² The General of Bardesh contacted the Government of Goa and apprised it of the fresh activities of the Marathas. The Portuguese remained in touch with the Sawantwadi ruler and also informed them of the activities of Udaji Chavan. Fond Sawant on his part kept his frontiers well protected to meet any eventuality.³⁵ Udaji Chavan seems to have given up the idea of attacking Sawant-

wadi. Udaji Chavan of Atheni in this period of political confusion was emboldened to attack even Chhatrapati Shahu. In the Sawant - Kolhapur conflict the latter tried to utilize him for his own benefit.

The Kolhapur ruler again attacked Sawantwadi in 1730, under Udajirao Mohite but this attack too was unsuccessful and he had to retreat. Hostilities between Shahu and Sambhaji ended with the conclusion of the Varna treaty, in 1731, but it did not bring to an end the conflicts between the other neighbouring powers like Sawantwadi, the Angres, Sambhaji, Amatya etc.³⁶ In June 1732, Fond Sawant despatched a party to fortify the hills of Bolvan Ghosrani, but his plan was forestalled by Bhagvantrao Amatya who alerted Kolhapur Raja. The timely action of Sambhaji Raja forced Fond Sawant to withdraw. Again in August 1732, Fond Sawant attacked Sadanandgad fort and was defeated.³⁷ In fact, Fond Sawant's actions were nothing but retaliatory measures to punish Sambhaji Raja.

Thus, Fond Sawant consolidated his position in the Sawantwadi State and brought about several changes in the administration till his death. He died on 2nd January, 1738, and was survived by six wives, eleven sons and six daughters. Out of whom Nar, Nag, Jairam and Som Sawant distinguished themselves and played significant roles in the history of Sawantwadi.³⁸

FOOT NORESTTO CHAPTER IV*Careless. No correction*

- 1) Pingulkar, P. 54.
- 2) P.M.S., P. 11.
- 3) Pingulkar, P. 61.
- 4) The Prabhus were originally servants of ^{the} Adil Shah of Bijapur. After the destruction of Adil Shah, they were defeated by Khem Sawant II. It seems that technically the Prabhus became the feudatories of Tarabai till she was finally defeated by Shahu.
- 5) Pingulkar, PP. 54-55; Malsaoker, M., Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur, P. 116.
- 6) (A.C.E.), Vol. V, Doc. No. 125, PP. 327-28.
- 7) (A.C.E.), Vol. V, Doc. No. 125, PP. 227-8.
- 8) Pingulkar, P.S.S., Malgaoker, M., PP. 116-117.
- 9) A.P.O., No. 248, P. 323; Moraes, G., Kanhoji Angrias' Relations with the Portuguese (Reprinted from the J.U.B., Vol. X, Part I, July, 1941, P. 41).
- 10) Sen, S., Half a Century of the Maratha Navy, Kanhoji Angre (separated from J.I.H., Vol. X, Part 3, P. 13).
- 11) Gaz. of Bombay Presidency Vol. I, Part 2 (1896), P. 88; Pingulkar, P. 59; Ghosh, N.L., The Modern History of the Indian Chief Rajas, Zamindars, etc. Part I, PP. 150-1, Calcutta, 1879.
- 12) Tratados V, PP. 250-252; Danvers, P. 376; Barbuda, E.L.M. de Instruccoes com que El-Rei D. Jose I Mandou Passar Ao Estado da India o Governador E.C. General e o Arcebispo Primas do Oriente No Anno de 1774, PP. 30-33, Panaji, 1841.
- 13) Pingulkar, P. 55.
- 14) Portuguese Misc. Papers.
- 15) R.V. No.8, fl. 94.
- 16) Desai, S. P. 150.
- 17) Ibid, P. 151.
- 18) Ibid, P. 151.
- 19) R.V. No. 8, fl. 107; Actually the fugitives from the Portuguese region helped Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant in showing the secret entrance to the Fort of Aguada in 1741.

- 20) Desais, S., P. 232.
- 21) Ibid, P. 232.
- 22) Pingulkar, P. 59.
- 23) Loose Portuguese Documents (Unnumbered).
- 24) Livro de Bacaim, No. 5, fl. 125 C.
- 25) Danvers, Vol. II, P. 398.
- 26) Ibid, P. 400.
- 27) Desai, S., P. 401.
- 28) Tratados Vi, PP. 192-195.
- 29) A.P.O., Tomo I, Vol. III, Part V, Doc. No. 34.
- 30) Desai, S., PP. 213-14.
- 31) C.O., Fl. 176 V. If the intention was to remove the non-belligerent subjects to a place of safety one does not know why the crippled persons, animals, prostitutes and dancing girls alone were sent to Goa and not the ordinary citizens.
- 32) Desai, S., P. 215; Boxer, C.R., Fidalgos Portugueses E Bailadeiras Indianas, Seculos XVII e XVIII, P. 92, Brazil, 1961.
- 33) Desai, S., P. 214.
- 34) Ibid, P. 214.
- 35) M.R. No. 90, Fl. 92.
- 36) Pingulkar, P. 60.
- 37) Pingulkar, P.60., Malgaoker
- 38) Pingulkar, P. 62.

REBELLIONS OF THE SAWANT BROTHER'S NAROBA
AND NAGOBA SAWANT

Fond Sawant had a very big family. He had six wives, eleven sons and six daughters.¹ He naturally felt that his grown-up sons should be industrious and self reliant. He did not like that they should live a showy life by wearing good clothes and gold ornaments. Fond Sawant was a man of frugal habits and managed the affairs of his State on a very economical manner. But his two sons Nar and Nag seriously differed with him and wanted to live an easy and aristocratic life. The result was that the two sons could not see eye to eye with their father and rebelled against him.² The available evidence does not indicate any serious reason other than this that led to a rupture between Fond Sawant and these two sons.

Naroba alias Nar Sawant Bhosale, son of Fond Sawant from his first wife Laximibai revolted against him in 1715,³ with the help of his associate he created disturbances not only in Sawantwadi but also in the neighbouring territories of Kolhapur and Sunda. Sambhaji, the ruler of Kolhapur was not on friendly terms with Fond Sawant. Taking advantage of the disturbances created by Nar in his territory, Sambhaji appealed to the Portuguese for help, so that he should be able to crush Fond Sawant. Actually the Government of Goa had entered into a treaty with Sambhaji Raje on 21st March, 1716. The treaty of alliance had an important clause which stated that the Sardesai of Kudal, Naroba Sawant was a friend of the Portuguese, and being a vassal

paid an annual tribute to them. The clause further stated that unless there was some compelling reason, the Portuguese Government could not declare war against Naroba. As he was friendly with the Portuguese, they could not declare war on him. In the event of a war between Sambhaji Raje and Naroba Sawant, the Portuguese therefore could not assist Sambhaji.⁴ In view of the friendship between the Portuguese and Sambhaji Raje, the latter immediately sought the help of the Portuguese to fight Naroba Sawant, who was disturbing the peace of Kolhapur. The Governor of Goa asked the ruler of Kolhapur to send their diplomat Hindurao Ghorpade for talks as the previous envoy was incompetent to hold talks with the Government of Goa.⁵ The Portuguese were not willing to help the Kolhapur Raja against Sawantwadi and therefore they seem to have played delaying tactics.

When the negotiations were yet to take place, Sambhaji's Sardar, Ramrao, attacked the Portuguese territory of Salset. Several villages were looted and a rich church was attacked. The loot in gold and silver worth about ten lakh Pardao, was carried away. The Portuguese resented the act of the Maratha Sardar and wrote to Sambhaji that the question of any help to him against Naroba Sawant would not be considered at all unless the loot was returned.⁵

After the attack of Ramrao on Salset, Sambhaji Raje gave up the idea of fighting against Naroba Sawant. In fact the Raja of Kolhapur had gained such more by way of loot than what he could have by attacking small pockets held by Naroba Sawant. It is also true that since the

Portuguese did not give any help to the Kolhapur Raja, the latter gave up the idea of attacking Naroba. There is no doubt that the Maratha attack on the Portuguese territory was in a way profitable to the Sawantwadi ruler. Had the Kolhapur Raja succeeded in getting help from the Portuguese, the Sawantwadi state would have been required to face a calamitous situation.

Like the ruler of Kolhapur, the Sunda Raja too was worried about an attack on the fort of Phonda from Nar Sawant. He therefore requested the Portuguese for help to safeguard his territory against any possible attack. Nar Sawant made several attempts to intrude into the territory of Phonda, with a view to capturing the fort of Phonda, asked for Lascarins from Essoba Rao, ^{one} of the Desais of Phonda.⁷ It is true that Naroba Sawant was not disclosing his real intentions, since he was afraid of the Raja of Kolhapur. But as soon as the Raja of Kolhapur returned he showed his real designs of attacking the Phonda fort.⁸ The Portuguese Government however never took Naroba's overtures seriously but as a precautionary measure kept their forces on the alert to meet any eventuality. They were friendly towards Naroba as well as the Sundas, because both of them were their vassals.⁹ Goa was trying to safeguard the interests of both by pleasing them. From the complaints Sunda had lodged with the Portuguese it seems that Naroba was unsuccessful in capturing the Phonda fort, though he robbed their territory. Regarding the complaint of Sunda the Portuguese made it clear that as both were their vassals it would be a mere joke to state that Nar Sawant had robbed the terri-

tory of Phonda.¹⁰ Thus it is clear that though the intention of Naroba to capture the territory of neighbouring powers did not materialize, yet he was a source of trouble internally to Fond Sawant and externally to Kolhapur and Sunda.

Fond Sawant who tried for a long time to prevent his son from his rebellious acts, at last mustered courage to put an end to this menace and immediately despatched a contingent against him. Nar Sawant had taken shelter in the old fort at Wadi. In the fight that ensued he was accidentally shot while looking out from a window in 1716. Thus came to an end the rebellion of Nar Sawant. At the time of his death his son Ramchandra was hardly four years old. His wife Rajasbai requested Fond Sawant to look after her son, before she immolated herself as Sati.

The death of Naroba distressed his mother, Laximibai very much. She blamed and cursed her husband. In order to pacify her and to regain his own peace of mind, Fond vested the seal of power with his minor grandson, Ramchandra, the son of Nar and he himself looked after the administration.¹¹

Had Nar Sawant survived and if his revolutionary spirit had been directed on proper lines, he would have been a source of great help to his own father in his fights against the internal and external foes. Naroba had made some land grants to temples at the time when he was acting independently during the period of his rebellion. In 1716, he gave a sanad to a temple at Banda which was honoured as late as 1911, the first decade of 20th century. From the

point of view of Fond Sawant it can be said that Nar was killed in due time. Had he survived he would have posed a perpetual danger to his father playing into the hands of the Portuguese, as is seen from the rebellion of his son Nag, who was used by the Portuguese as a tool.

NAGOBA'S REBELLION

Exactly ten years after the rebellion of Naroba Sawant another rebellion broke out in the State of Sawantwadi. The leader of the rebellion was Nag alias Nagoba Sawant Bhosale Sardessai, son of Savitri, Fond Sawant's second wife. He played a significant role by helping the Portuguese against his father. Nag Sawant had two full brothers Lakham and Khem Sawant who were brave and capable but they did not side with Nag who had rebelled against his father.

Nag Sawant bore an uncompromising grudge against his father Fond Sawant, who made several attempts to bring about an understanding with him. He could have succeeded if he had satisfied the aspirations of his son, who had even sought the help of the Portuguese. But his demands were too many which could not be satisfied by the father who had to shoulder the responsibility of maintaining a large family. Besides, the Portuguese were on inimical terms with Fond Sawant when he was confronted by his son. This gave him no time to look into other matters. Portuguese banked upon the strained relations between the father and the son. They helped Nag Sawant and utilized him as a tool against his father. It will be seen in the next chapter how Nag Sawant for his own interests made an alliance with the

Portuguese against Ramchandra Sawant and Jairam Sawant, his brother and nephew. The Portuguese would not have helped Nag Sawant against his father, if Fond had maintained good relations with the Estado. When Nag Sawant requested the help of the Portuguese to wage a war with Fond Sawant in 1721, the Government of Goa turned down the request taking into consideration the friendly treaty that was signed with Fond Sawant. In fact, the Portuguese Government tried all the means to prevent the conflict with the Sawantwadi State, but they did not get a good response from Fond. As a result, the relations between the two states were strained very much.

In 1725, the Portuguese Viceroy attacked the fort of Dicholi belonging to Fond Sawant. This was an opportunity to Nag Sawant to revolt against his father and the Portuguese Government helped him in this rebellion. The Viceroy captured the fort of Dicholi and handed it over to Nag Sawant with a view to aggravate the conflict between the father and the son.¹² Nag Sawant who sought the help of the Portuguese against his father did not hesitate to hit the Portuguese when his interests were affected.

After the revolt against his father, Nag Sawant sought asylum in the Portuguese territory.¹³ This was exactly what the Portuguese desired in order to have their own interests served. But Nag Sawant, it may be observed, did not fall an easy prey to the Portuguese designs. He was clever enough not to get entangled into the trap led by the Portuguese, at least for some time. For instance, when the negotiations

for a treaty which were carried through his envoy Bhairu Dalvy, were not favourable to him, he detained for many months the General of Bardesh, Francisco da Guerra de Mesquita in the fort of Dicholi which was handed over to him by the Portuguese Viceroy. He also insulted and maltreated the captives.¹⁴ All this was intended to squeeze out favourable terms from the Portuguese, which unfortunately for him did not succeed. At last the Portuguese entered into a treaty with him on 27th May, 1726.¹⁵

By this treaty, the Portuguese handed over the fort of Dicholi and the districts to Nagoba Sawant on certain conditions. On careful scrutiny of these conditions it is seen that the Portuguese were trying to give him a separate position like his father. In one of the conditions the Portuguese made him to accept their vassalage his father had agreed upon through the bond signed by him. Further, in the event of Nag Sawant being the Lord of the Sea-Ports, he was to give free shipping to the Portuguese, and was to inform the Portuguese whenever any of his ships left his Port. Nag was also to return the run-away Portuguese soldiers and Negroes in his territory. The prostitutes were to be kept outside Dicholi and those found there could be kidnapped by the Portuguese soldiers. The district to be handed over to him was to remain free from corrupt practices and casteism.

It may be observed that Nag Sawant could never master the territory of his father nor could be the Lord of the Sea Ports. The question therefore of giving concession to

the Portuguese ships by Nag never arose. All the necessary details of the treaty with Nag are discussed below in full in the original.

"Conditions under which the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy Joao de Saldanha da Gama hands over the control of the fort of Dicholi and districts thereof, except the paddy-fields situated in front of Kharjuvem and Paneli, to the Sardessai Nagoba Sawant.

1 - The said Sardessai shall recognize the same vassalage his father had agreed upon through the bond signed by him, found in the records of the State Secretariat.

2 - On being the full-fledged possessor of more territories, which are held by his father, he shall pay, punctually, the same pension which the said father had agreed to pay, failing which the State shall take over the paddy-fields mentioned in the first agreement until the Royal Exchequer is paid the annual pensions that have not been paid, as well as the private ones that were fixed up in this expedition and the pensions of some properties captured violently from the vassals of the State.

3 - In the event of his being the Lord of the Sea-Ports, he shall not force any ship bound for any of the ports in the State to halt, nor shall he do so in the case of the ships leaving the ports in the State and any other ships that may be holding Portuguese passports. But, whenever any of his ships leaves his port, he shall have to inform the State about it.

4 - His subjects shall communicate themselves with the vassals of the State, and if they commit any violence among them, they shall be punished according to the Portuguese laws.

5 - If any soldier or Negro runs away to take shelter in his territory, he shall be forced to return him. This rule shall also be observed in the case of a Negro.

6 - No prostitutes shall be allowed to live in Piligao or in any other village in that area of Dicholi, under the jurisdiction of Goa. If this condition is violated it will be permitted that any Portuguese soldier may kidnap them and burn their houses.

7 - Such Portuguese citizens as may be desirous of cultivating their lands shall be permitted to do so, against the payment of due rent annually. If, on account of any incident, they fail to make this payment, the State shall force them to do so, on the understanding that they shall have to be treated with attention. It is also recommended that their duties shall have to be laid down in writing, for their legal reference.

8 - Any theft that may be committed on either part shall have to be made good by returning the property robbed, as soon as the robbery is detected and the delinquents shall be punished.

9 - He shall permit the officers to reconstruct the Fort, and to evacuate it after it is restored to its original State.

10 - No corrupt practices, casteism or any other controversies shall be allowed in the whole of the district

that is being handed over to him, such as may encourage the disturbance of peace nor shall the natives engaged with trade and living under the protection of the State shall be allowed to be disturbed.

11 - In the event he observes all of the abovesaid conditions, the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy shall admit him under the protection of the State, assuring him on behalf of the King, our Lord, to help him within his territory, so that he may enjoy the peace. But, in case he fails to comply with them (which is not expected to happen), he shall be punished with the rigour of war and in order to confirm the same he shall sign this paper, with proper oath.

12 - In the event of the said Sardessai Nagoba Sawant is desirous of living anywhere within the territory of the State, he shall be allowed to do so, with full security, on the understanding that he shall not commit any violence within the State."

Now seeing the danger from Nag on one side and from the Portuguese, on the other, Fond Sawant deputed his envoy Shambu Shenvi for talks with the Portuguese with a view to reaching an understanding with Nag Sawant who had taken shelter with the Portuguese. Fond Sawant offered to pay eight hundred xerafins per month for the maintenance of Nag on the condition that he would not take asylum in the fort of Dicholi. But, according to Nag the matter was over as he had chosen to stay in the fort of Dicholi.

Meanwhile, Fond Sawant complained to the Portuguese Government about Nag Sawants orders for the demolition

of the fort of Dicholi. The Secretary of State immediately wrote to Nag Sawant not to indulge in the destruction of the fort and the houses surrounding it, and further that if such activities were not stopped, the Portuguese would consider that Nag had violated the promises given to them.¹⁶

At this juncture, the ruler of Sawantwadi saw the necessity of signing a treaty with the Portuguese, knowing fully well the attitude of the Portuguese, and the danger of Nag Sawant whose sole intention was to capture the territory of Fond Sawant with the help of the Portuguese. The Portuguese were trying to isolate the father from the son by creating conflicts. Fond Sawant gave a deep thought to the situation and thought it wise to enter into a treaty with the Portuguese on 13th August, 1726.¹⁷

The Peace terms between Fond Sawant and the Portuguese in the first part reproduced all the terms of the treaty of 1712. The second part of this treaty adds a few more clauses concerning the non-interference of the Portuguese in the event of a conflict between Fond Sawant and Nag, the troubled question of the Prostitutes in the border area, observation of the shipping rights of the Portuguese by Fond Sawant, and the run-aways from the territory of Fond to that of the Portuguese and vice versa.

The actual terms of the treaty are:

"Treaty of the peace which the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy Joao de Saldanha da Gama grants to Fond Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of the territory of Kudal, on his request and assurance that he shall observe the same inviolably.

With respect to the first clause of the peace treaty that he signed with Sir Viceroy Dom Rodrigo da Costa, it is agreed that the same shall be observed fully.

With respect to the second clause of the said treaty, the same shall be observed fully, and it shall not be violated with any type of dissimulation.

With respect to the third clause of the same treaty, it shall be observed fully.

With respect to the fourth clause of the said treaty, it is agreed upon that it shall be observed fully, and it is added thereto that it shall be observed in the case of any other enemy of the State and he shall not be allowed to commit any hostility towards the ships leaving or touching this port, nor shall any excuse saying that someone else captured those ships be held as valid, in that contingency.

With respect to the fifth clause of the said treaty, it is agreed upon that it shall be observed fully. It is added further that the State shall give a reward of ten thousand xerafins to those persons who may bring the deserters, so as to enable them to do so with a spirit of goodwill, and it is assured that such deserters shall not be given any rigorous punishment.

With respect to the sixth clause of the said treaty, it is agreed upon that it shall be observed fully, and the parties who have suffered the loss shall be paid according to the list included herein, extracted from the petitions made by the parties concerned.

With respect to the seventh clause of the same treaty, it shall be observed fully. It is further added that the one

who may bring back a Negro or a slave, who may have run away from his respective owner, shall get from the same owner a reward of five xerafins.

With respect to the eighth clause the contents thereof shall be strictly observed.

With respect to the ninth clause the contents thereof shall be strictly observed by making the promised payment in accordance with the letter sent on the first of August.

With respect to the tenth clause, the contents thereof shall be strictly observed and he is given to inform that dues are outstanding for fourteen years, at the rate of one thousand xerafins per year.

Following addition is made to the abovesaid clauses:

He shall appoint bonafide securities in this City for the payment of endowment of eight hundred xerafins per month, as promised by his son Nagoba Sawant.

In the event the State does not accept them, he shall be allowed to go freely to Dicholi or anywhere he wishes to go, without any hindrance.

In the event Nagoba Sawant declares war against his father, as it is supposed, while he is in possession of Dicholi, the State shall not give any help to either of them, but it shall maintain political friendship with both and in the event either of them is desirous that Sir Viceroy should arbitrate in their dispute, his judgement shall be binding on them, without any doubt.

The State having come to understand that the main reason of discord is the presence of prostitutes in the

territories bordering the State, it shall order the Sardessai to withdraw them inside the territory, at least at a distance of two hours' journey.

In the event Fond Sawant is desirous of navigating some of his ships or those of his vassals, he shall do so by obtaining permits issued by the State, as it is done by the Kings of Mughal, Canara, Samory, Sunda and other potentates of Asia.

His ships shall never commit, neither alone nor in the company of other ships, any act of piracy or capture in the seas of the State.

In the event of any civil doubt between the subjects of the said Sardessai and if some of them run away to the territory within this State, the parties affected shall be allowed to approach the judicial court in this State, and they shall be allowed to do so even if they want to complain against the vassals of the State, and in either case the verdict shall be given to them as early as possible, on the basis of the true facts, and the vassals of the State shall enjoy the same freedom within the territory of the state.

In the event the Sardessai violates any of the clauses laid down in this treaty, by himself or through his subjects the State shall give him only one warning. After that, the state shall be free to take any resolution as it may deem to be convenient."

In the letter to Shambu Shenvi, the envoy of the Fond .Sawant, the Secretary of the State made it clear that as soon as the treaty would come into force Nag Sawant would

be required to leave the territory. The Portuguese also ordered Nag not to lodge unnecessary complaints against Fond Sawant.¹⁸ But Nag Sawant did not accept his father's offer of eight hundred Ashrafis for his maintenance, and stuck to his claim of Dicholi region including the fort. To acquire this, he was even ready to wage a war against his father.¹⁹

While the struggle between the father and son was going on, the Marathas were locked in a conflict with the Portuguese at Bassein. The Portuguese were rather afraid that Nag Sawant might join the Marathas and hence kept a constant vigil over him.

The Viceroy of Goa in his letter to the king of Portugal brought to his notice the political situation of India, in which he stated that so far there was no proper understanding between Nag and Fond Sawant. Both had requested that the fort of Dicholi should remain in the possession of the Portuguese with the garrison. Further they had also asked the mediation of the Viceroy in this conflict. The Viceroy of Goa had no desire to solve the conflict as he wanted to exploit it to the advantage of the Portuguese. The Viceroy also made it clear that once the rift between the father and the son was over, they would ask the Portuguese to vacate the fort and if the Portuguese failed to do so they would wage a war against them. In the event of an attack, the Viceroy further stated that it would be difficult for the Portuguese to defend the fort. Under the circumstances, the Viceroy requested the king's advice in the matter.²⁰

The Viceroy of Goa on the advice of the king launched a war against Fond Sawant. The king congratulated the Viceroy for actually waging the war and instructed that the fort of Dicholi should be demolished so that it should not be used in future by Nag or his father. The king feared that Nag like his father would be inimical towards the Portuguese state, as and when it suits. The king has specifically ordered that while waging a war with the rebels their navy and stratagic places should be destroyed as the Portuguese could not afford to prolong the war. In the end the king advised to finalize a treaty if the Sawants were sure to observe the terms thereon.²¹ Accordingly the Portuguese entered into a peace treaty with Fond Sawant on 22nd August, 1726.²²

The Portuguese suggested that Fond should observe the treaty signed with them in 1712. They also inserted some new conditions to be observed by him. In one of the clauses, Fond Sawant was asked to pay his son Nagoba food allowance of eight hundred xerafins, and however if Nagoba refused to accept this amount, he was to be given free passage to the fort of Dicholi. The Portuguese promised neutrality in the event of a war between Fond and his son Nag. The prostitutes were forbidden to reconstruct the houses on the banks of the rivers of the two bordering states. They also imposed cartaz on the ships of the Bhosales.

Nag Sawant comes prominently in this treaty, while subjects like prostitutes and navy which were very common, are repeated.



The entire terms of the treaty run as follows:

"Treaty of peace which the Most Excellent Sir Joao de Saldanha da Gama, of his Majesty's State Council, Viceroy and Captain General of India, grants to Fond Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of the territory of Kudal, who asked for the same insistentlly, assuring to fulfil the same inviolably.

In the oath to be taken by the said Sardessai for the stability of this treaty of peace, it shall be suggested that he shall observe the Treaty signed with this State in the year 1712, the then Viceroy being the Most Excellent Sir Dom Rodrigo da Costa, the contents of which are as follows:

The Most Excellent Sir Viceroy assures to admit Babu Dessai, of the territory of Kudal, as a friend of the State, granting him the peace he asks for, on repenting over the mistake he committed by resorting to arms against the State, under whose protection all of his ancestors ever lived as its own creatures, and he assures to abide by all the conditions mentioned here below, as the surety of which he offers all of his paddy-fields which are within the range of the artillery of our forts of Kharjuvem, Paneli and Naroa.

1 - first of all, he shall not meddle with the territory of Phonda, as the State has handed over the control thereof to the King of Sunda.

2 - He shall allow the Dessais, Vassals of the State, to possess everything that belongs to them and what they

used to possess, it being just that the State should support and defend their cause and the State shall not allow anyone to usurp what belongs to them and what they possessed at the time of Mughal or Shivaji.

3 - He shall have no hostility against the merchants from the territory of the State, if they pass through the territory of those who obey him, nor shall he collect from them extra taxes or duties exceeding those paid as per practice. He shall behave in the same way with the cargo ships that may touch his ports and shall extend all facilities to the same.

4 - Babu Dessai shall not engage any trade with Arabs, at his ports, as the latter are enemies of the State, and in the event he allows any ship of Arabs to touch his ports or if any ship with Arabs aboard the same touches his ports the Portuguese ships shall be free to drive them out or burn them out, without affecting thereby the peace, which is assured to him.

5 - In the event the Portuguese cross into his territory, without Viceroy's permission, he shall prevent them from doing so and shall arrest them, advising accordingly the general of the territory of Bardesh, in order that the Viceroy may send the safe-conduct and order their immediate handing over to the said general.

6 - The people of Babu Dessai shall not commit any theft or robbery in the area of jurisdiction of the vassals of this State and in the event they do so, they shall be bound to make the damages good, such as may be declared by

the sufferers through an oath, by paying the highest price of the commodities involved, and in the event of any death or injuries caused by them on such occasions, he shall hand over the culprits, who may have committed such an offence, to the State in order that they may be punished accordingly in the territory of the State.

7 - He shall order immediately the return of all the negroes and negresses and other captives from our territory, who may be found in his territory and he shall not allow them henceforth to cross into his territory. In the event they do so, he shall order their arrest and shall hand them over to the general of the territory of Bardesh, so that he may hand them over to their respective owners.

8 - He shall not further any claim over the islands of Paneli and Kharjuvem and annexes thereof, which are under the control of the State, not only by the way of the just right acquired by their conquest, when the State had to punish Khem Sawant, but also because they are in part, parts and parcels of the territory of Bardesh, of this State, as the gifts made by the King Mughal to the same.

9 - He shall send ten thousand xerafins for the reconstruction of the Church of Revora and the house of parishioner in order to satisfy the expenses incurred in the reconstruction of the same Church.

10 - He shall send two arabian horses from his feud to the State, every year, and if he has no horses, he shall pay for each horse, five hundred xerafins as a token of recognition of the privilege accorded to him by the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy, by admitting him to remain under the protection

of the State, under which all of his ancestors lived and Khem Sawant also lived, in the recent past.

(In between the lines it is added with a different hand-writing, what follows:)

Also, in the province of Sattari, the tribute he used to collect from the same amounting to three thousand rupees per year, shall belong to His Majesty's State.

I do accept the eleven clauses laid down hereabove and do state that I shall abide by them, trusting on the protection that the State shall give to me, on the occasions I need the same, corresponding to what I may deserve.

Declaration whereby the Sardessai assures to observe the peace treaty incorporated hereabove.

With reference to the first clause of the treaty signed with the Most Excellent Sir Viceroy Dom Rodrigo da Costa, the contents thereof shall be observed.

With reference to the second clause, any infringement thereof shall not be dissimulated.

With reference to the third clause, the same as above.

With reference to the fourth clause, the contents thereof shall be observed with any other enemy of the State and no hostilities whatsoever shall be permitted against the in-coming and out-going ships touching the ports of the State. In doing so, his excuse saying that they were committed by someone else, shall not be valid.

With reference to the fifth clause, the State shall pay a reward of ten xerafins to the parties who may bring the soldiers deserted, which he assures to them in order that

they may do this job out of goodwill and the said soldiers shall not have any rigorous punishment.

With regard to the sixth clause, he, the Sardessai, shall be bound to satisfy totally (as he has assured) the damages caused to and the thefts occurred in the territories of the Vassals of the State from the date on which the peace treaty was signed up to now, for which purpose a list of those who have applied for the same, has been sent to him; a time-limit of thirty days should, however, be granted to him, in order to verify the truth, on the expiry of which time-limit, the payments shall be promptly made, failing which, the parties concerned may collect the dues by using any means they like and the State may help them in this matter.

With regard to the seventh clause, he, the Sardessai, has already returned twelve male slaves, two female slaves and one negro, whom he found to be in his territory. He allows however, the Vassals of the State to search by themselves or through other parties and verify if there are any more of them, in which case he shall immediately order their return, and, in future, the owner of the run-away slave shall pay a reward of five xerafins to the party who may take him to the State.

With regard to the eighth clause, the contents thereof shall be strictly observed.

With regard to the ninth clause, he has to say that he has paid ten thousand xerafins in question, as it was learnt from the account of the proxies Amaro da Silva and Manuel Ribeiro, who have left this city.

With regard to the tenth clause, he has to say that he has paid to His Majesty's proxy-in-charge, Joseph Antunes Branco, the sum of thirteen thousand xerafins, the amount of the feud of (cureos?).

The present treaty of peace continues, as follows:

Second clause

The ships of Sardessai shall not commit, either by himself or in company of others, any act of piracy or capture in the seas of the State.

Third Clause

He shall pay to his son Nagoba Sawant a food allowance of eight hundred xerafins per month, wherefor he shall give two bonafide securities residing in the territory of the State. In case the said son accepts this food allowance, he shall hand over to him the fort of Dicholi.

Fourth Clause

In the event of the said son of his does not accept the food allowance of eight hundred xerafins per month, but rather wishes to remain with the said fort of Dicholi, he shall allow him free passage to enter it or to move from there to whichever place he likes, without embarrassing him in any manner.

Fifth Clause

In the event his son Nagoba Sawant leaves the territory of the State and in the event of a war between him and the said Sardessai, the State shall not help to anyone of them nor shall the State allow any militia of the said Nagoba

to leave the State in order to fight against the Sardessai. The State shall rather remain indifferent, maintaining the same friendly political relation with both.

Sixth Clause

No prostitute shall be allowed to reconstruct the houses on the banks of the rivers that separate the State from the territory of the said Sardessai.

Seventh Clause

The ships of the said Sardessai and his vassals shall have to obtain permits of the State in the same way it is done by Mughal, Canara, Sunda and other potentates of Asia. In the event they are found navigating without their permits, they shall be captured and considered to be the property of the State.

Eighth Clause

In the event of any subject of the said Sardessai runs away because of debt or any evil act and takes shelter in the territory of the State, the said Sardessai shall be allowed to apply to the State, which shall do justice in the light of truth known, without any blustering of justice. The same thing shall be observed if the fugitive in question is a vassal of the State and debtor of the said Sardessai or if has committed any evil act in his territory.

Ninth Clause

In the event of violation of any of the above mentioned clauses on the part of the State, by the said Sardessai, either by himself or by any of his subjects, he shall be warned only once and in the absence of compliance thereof,

the State shall take, by itself, the resolution to satisfy itself by a more convenient process. Goa, twenty-second August, seventeen hundred and twenty-six.

I shall abide inviolably by this treaty of peace, strictly in accordance with what is laid down therein, and I have a copy thereof in Indian language.

Two seals of Fond Sawant Bhosale Sardessai of the territory of Kudal."

On 20th April, 1727, the Viceroy wrote in detail to the Secretary of the State of Portugal giving various reasons how Fond Sawant had grown impudent. The Sawantwadi ruler had challenged the Portuguese taking advantage of the following facts: the death of the Viceroy prior to Gama, internal dissensions in the Government of Goa and the failure on the part of the Portuguese to demand the arrears of tribute from Fond Sawant: Fond Sawant strengthened his navy and attacked a Chinese ship and a pal of Daman. He also sold to the English, Negro slaves who had run away from the Portuguese territory of Sawantwadi. The selling of Negro slaves was contrary to the previous peace treaty between the Portuguese and Fond Sawant. The Sawants had accepted the position of feudatory under the Portuguese as early as 1699, A.D. Throwing all these understandings to the winds, Fond Sawant imprisoned some of the Christians and captured a vessel belonging to the Portuguese subject.²³ The Government of Goa however had no difficulty in putting him down, by making use of his son Nag Sawant against him.

In this rebellion of Nag Sawant against his father,

the Portuguese made use of him though they never trusted him fully. He often played lose and fast with them. As observed, the political situation of 1728, was not favourable to the Portuguese to wage a prolonged war with Fond Sawant as the territory in the north was threatened by the Marathas. It seems that no reproachment was reached between the father and the son till the death of the former in 1743. They used him suitably as their partisan when Jairam and Ramchandra Sawant, his nephew and brother attacked Bardesh in 1739, as allies of the Marathas. This was what actually the Portuguese desired. The next chapter discusses in detail the role played by Nag Sawant on the one hand and Jairam and Ramchandra Sawant on the other hand during the Maratha - Portuguese war of 1737-1739.

FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER IV (SUB)*What is this "Sub"?*

- 1) This account of his family is given by Pingulkar in his history of Sawantwadi, P. 62. But in the Modi Paper in the Goa Archives belonging to the period 1753, it is stated that Fond Sawant had nine sons (M.D.No.1930).
- 2) Pingulkar, PP. 55-56.
- 3) One of the Document in the Goa Archives in the Modi Script mentions the rebellion of Nar Sawant against his father Fond Sawant. This letter further states that Nar Sawant had imprisoned his father for about a year and a half. During this period Nar Sawant had his own seal and carried on the administration of Sawantwadi. The imprisonment of Fond Sawant by Naroba is not mentioned at all by the historian Pingulkar. (M.D. Nos. 2074, 1930)
- 4) Malgaokar, P. 111.
- 5) R.V. No.8, Fls. 351; Desai, S., P. 139.
- 6) Desai, S., P. 140.
- 7) A.P.O., Tomo I, Vol. III, Part 2, Doc. No. 172, P.236.
- 8) Ibid, No. 223.
- 9) Ibid, No. 228.
- 10) Ibid, No. 228.
- 11) Pingulkar, P. 56.
- 12) Saldanha, G. Historia de Goa, Vol. I, PP. 196-96, Bastora, 1925; Fonseca, P. 85; Bosq jo Historico de Goa, P. 50.
- 13) Desai, S.P. 235.
- 14) Kakodkar, Portuguese and the Marathas, P. 361, Bombay, 1975.
- 15) Desai, S., PP. 235-237.
- 16) C.O. , Portaria No. 16, Fl. 11 V.
- 17) Desai, S., PP. 237-39.
- 18) Ibid, P. 242.
- 19) Ibid, P. 248.
- 20) M.R. No.93, fl. 535.
- 21) Ibid, No.95, fl. 116.
- 22) Desai, S., PP. 242-247.
- 23) Appendix B, No. 1.

CHAPTER VJAIRAM SAWANT AND RAMCHANDRA SAWANT BHOSALE (1738-1755)

On 2nd January 1738, Fond Sawant died. With his death, Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant jointly succeeded to the Gadi of Sawantwadi.¹ Ramchandra Sawant was the son of Naroba, the grandson of Fond. As Naroba was killed by Fond when he rebelled, Fond had promised his wife i.e., Naroba's mother that he would place her another son Ramchandra on the Gadi after him. Accordingly, Ramchandra sat on his father's Gadi. But he was to carry on the administration of the state with Jairam Sawant his uncle. The joint rule of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant continued upto 1753, the former's death. Important treaties, correspondence and other administrative papers were signed both by Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant as joint rulers. However, reasons for this joint rule are not satisfactorily explainable from the records. Physically Jairam Sawant was a giant having an extraordinary structure and was known for his herculion strength. He was also known for his intellectual capacity.

Several important events took place during the decade of the joint rule which enhanced the prestige of the Sawantwadi State both internally and externally. Army and naval establishments were reorganised and strengthened with a view to prevent the external threats.

At the commencement of the joint rule the Portuguese were pitted against the Marathas in their life and death struggle for retaining their northern possessions - Bassein

territory. The Marathas, in order to stop succour coming from Goa to Bassein by sea, attacked Goa itself. Their forces under Dadaji Bhave Nargundker, Venkatrao Ghorpade and Jivaji Shinde crossing the Dighi Ghat attacked the Portuguese territory of Salset on 23rd January, 1739. Excepting the forts of Rachol and Marmagoa, the entire territory of Salset came under the occupation of the Marathas.² Taking advantage of this calamitous situation in which the Portuguese were involved, the Bhosales attacked Bardesh. They took possession of it, entered into a treaty with the Portuguese, and again lost it to the Portuguese in 1741. The Portuguese advanced as far as Reddi. Later, Jairam Sawant attacked Tulaji Angre forcing him to retreat with heavy loss. In 1753, Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant quarrelled breaking the joint rule. For sometime Sadashivrao Peshwa was negotiating with the Sawants in connection with the rulers of Sunda, and the Portuguese. .
Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant fought wars and tried to play a diplomatic game in a manner that was advantageous to them with the Portuguese, the Angres, the Marathas and the rulers of Sunda. At the beginning of their joint rule, their first concern was Bardesh.

BHOSALES ATTACK BARDESH

The Bhosales were in good terms with the Portuguese when the Marathas had attacked Salset as part of their Bassein campaign. While the Portuguese were struggling hard with the Marathas, the Sawantwadi rulers Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant were trying to make political capital

out of the situation by remaining friendly with the Portuguese. This is discernible from the letter of thanks from the Viceroy Sandomil to the Wadi rulers on 16th February 1739, for not co-operating with the Marathas in their war with the Portuguese.³ In the beginning of March, the Sawantwadi rulers informed the Portuguese that Bajirao I was pressing them to attack the territory of Bardesh, and if the Portuguese desired that the State of Sawantwadi should not help Bajirao I, they should surrender to the Bhosales the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli and also exempt the tribute of Rs.1000/- payable annually to them by the Bhosales. Besides this, the expenditure which the Bhosales had incurred for more than two to three months to safeguard the territory of Bardesh from a possible attack of the Maratha forces should be paid to them.⁴ The demands of the Wadi rulers were unacceptable to the Portuguese Government and were therefore rejected.

While the above negotiations were being conducted with the Portuguese, the Wadi rulers began concentrating their troops at Alorna.⁵ The Portuguese, suspecting danger, enquired about it with the Wadi rulers. They however contended that the concentration was made for the security of their territory and thus kept the Portuguese in the dark about their future designs. While the Wadi Darbar maintained secrecy, their Karbhari Deoba Vishram Sabnis divulged the secret to the Portuguese. The Portuguese used to consider Sabnis as 'demosthenes' of the Bhosales. Minu Shenvi, brother of Deoba Sabnis was a

businessman and was carrying on his trade in the Portuguese territory of Divar. This Minu was the son-in-law of Santoppa Naik, a rich merchant of Goa. The Hindu merchant community at the time was always in good terms with the Portuguese to protect their vested interests in the trade. So the Viceroy of Goa had established good contact indirectly with the Karbharis of Wadi rulers through the Goan traders. Thus, though Sawantwadi rulers kept their design a top secret, Deoba Vishram Sabnis through his brother in Goa leaked out the design of the Wadi rulers to attack Bardesh and sent a detailed information about the time of the impending assault.⁶ But even after receiving the information well in advance, the Government of Goa was not in a position to safeguard the territory of Bardesh and defend it from the Bhosale's attack. Militarily, the Portuguese were losing hold and were facing troubles on all the frontiers in Goa and Bassein against the Marathas. There was only a company of sixty granadiers and a company of a light infantry, a very small force indeed for the defence of such a territory.⁷ Actually the province of Bardesh was less exposed to enemy attacks but the Viceroy of Goa failed to protect it from the Bhosales. Several precautionary measures were introduced there and necessary instructions were issued to the General of Bardesh, Francisco de Mello e Souza. Fearing heavy concentration made by the Bhosales, many of the families were shifted from Bardesh and gathered at the embankment of Curtorim in order to escape to the island of Goa. The families later were escorted to Sao Lourenco alias Agacaim. The evacuation of the families

continued for quite sometime as the territory of Bardesh was composed of thirty six populated villages.⁸ The refugees were also given shelter in the fort of Marmagoa. This fort was once recognized as one of the strongest in the whole of contemporary Asia.

While these safety measures were being introduced by the Portuguese Viceroy, the Sawantwadi rulers were strengthening ~~in~~ ^{ing} their positions to strike against Bardesh. Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant were looking for the opportunity to exploit the situation in which the Portuguese were struggling hard with the Marathas. At last the Bhosales attacked Bardesh in the early morning of 5th March, 1739.⁹ Setting ladders against the covering walls of the fort of Tivi between the watch post and the fort of Kolvale, the Bhosales gunned the walls. As there was no resistance to the soldiers of the Bhosales, they confidently marched ahead. The canarins who in large numbers instead of countering the Bhosales' attack made the latter's way safe and unharmed. The canarins were not afraid because there were no Portuguese soldiers to watch and warn them. The local people also joined the Wadi troops and gave them all necessary help. The canarins stationed at Camorlim also withdrew without firing a single shot on the Bhosales. There were six thousand canarins and auxiliaries defending the various Portuguese points who had no heart in the war, their sympathies primarily being with their own co-religionist the Sawants of Wadi and they left the fortifications undefended. On receipt of the news, the Portuguese general despatched

two hundred horsemen and two thousand men-on-foot, who attacked the Bhosales. As soon as the Bhosale's troops saw the Portuguese auxiliaries chasing them, they withdrew. The idea behind the withdrawal was to put the Portuguese troops in disorder and they indeed succeeded in their attempt. They attacked the disorderly Portuguese troops with their cavalry and made them run away killing many, and injuring others. The Bhosale's troops then made a successful advance on the fort of Kolvale and made the Portuguese troops to surrender the fort which they were commanding. The Bhosales also seized all their weapons and arrested many soldiers and even some commanders. It is pertinent to mention here that the Portuguese authorities charged many of their commanders both Europeans and Indians on grounds of maintaining friendly relations with the Bhosales and even a probe was ordered into the matter. The suspects were detained in the fort as prisoners.

Next, the Bhosales attacked the fort of Meyo, which was under the command of Pedro Correia de Mesquita. The attack was so devastating that the Portuguese were not in a position to resist it which made the Bhosales masters of the said fort without bloodshed. The fort of Tivi was abandoned by the Portuguese General on the orders of the Viceroy himself, as it was very difficult to rush succour to the fort and in view of the losses suffered by the army.

As soon as the fort of Tivi was occupied by the forces of the Bhosales, they marched on to the fort of Chapora. For nearly three days, the Portuguese defended the fort suc-

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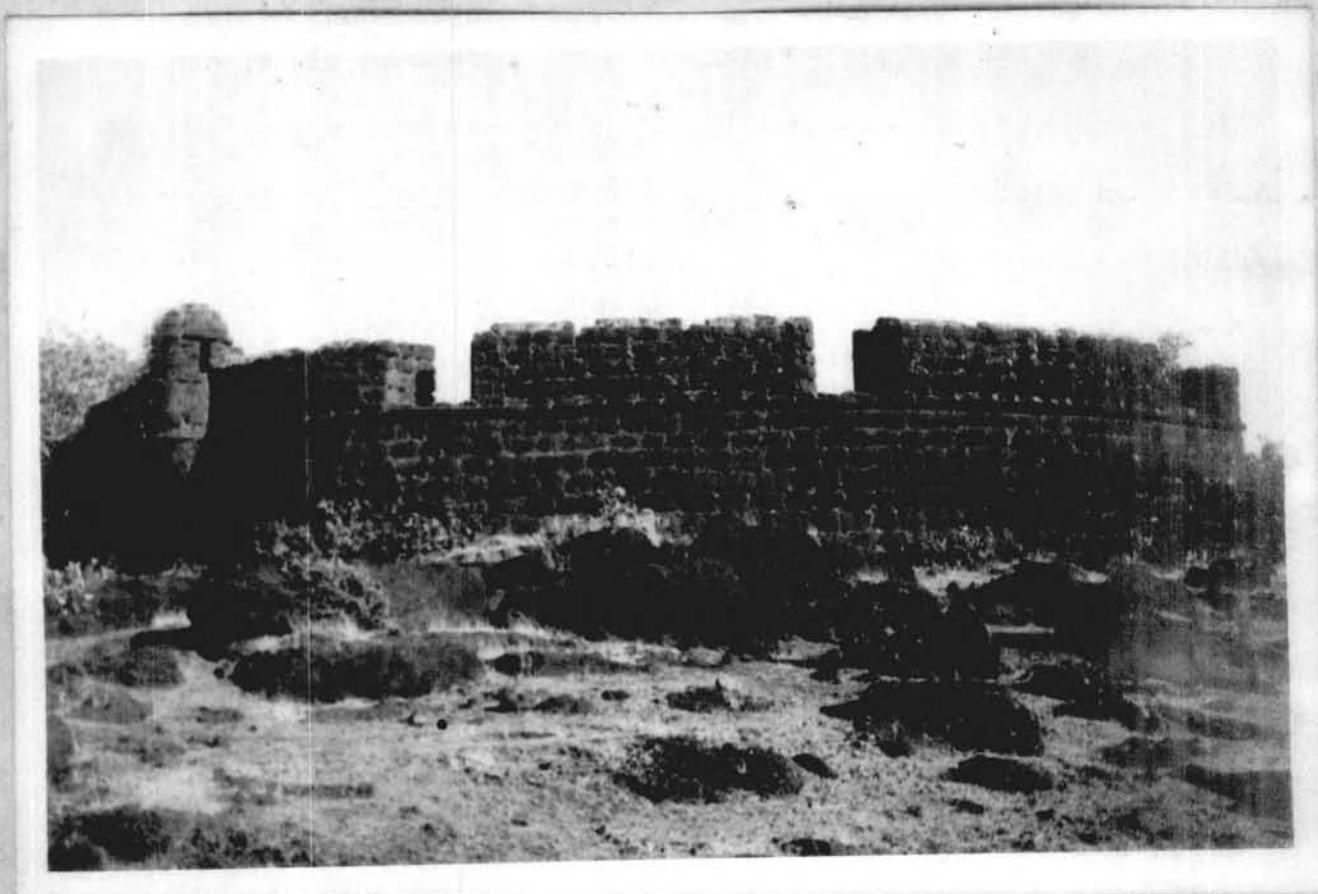


FIG. No. 3

Fort at Chapora.

defffully, but being confronted by the massive army of the Bhosales, they were unable to continue to defend the fort for long and had to surrender it. The Bhosales then occupied the fort.¹⁰

As the people saw that the Portuguese had been surrendering places one by one to the Bhosales out of fear, they began to flee away and took shelter in the forts of Aguada and Goa. These forts were strongly defended by the Portuguese and there the danger from the Bhosales was not imminent.

LOOT OF THE PEOPLE

In the midst of this invasion of Bardesh, the Bhosales robbed all that came to their hands and several inhabited houses were looted and burnt. They also demolished several defensive walls and important forts and fortresses to prevent the Portuguese from using them again in future. While the Bhosales thus looted the people in their plight for safety, the Portuguese also used the same methods against their own inhabitants of the Bardesh territory. The people were mercilessly robbed by the Portuguese and they were disgracefully maltreated. The condition of the people was such that they were starving and there was no possibility of receiving any aid from the island of Goa. Many people died of starvation and thirst. The toll of hunger was so high that it forced the Portuguese to rob and carry away all the belongings of the people in distress. Many people tried to escape to the college of Santos Reis Magos taking with them their belongings and food grains. The fleeing people were under the impression that they would

be very safe in this sacred house, but to their utter disappointment, the guardian of the college himself robbed them of their foodgrains and other belongings. Two hundred bags were collected by the guardian and he despatched them to his relatives. This brought untold misery to the refugees who had to resort to begging and ultimately had to starve to death in the streets.¹¹ The Portuguese who were after all foreigners looted their own subjects when their own existence was threatened. Thus the refugees, when Sawants attacked Bardesh, were victims of both the vanquished Portuguese and the victorious Sawants.

The Bhosales now established their base at Mhapsa and continued to remain there for a few days.¹² Soon they became the masters of the territory of Bardesh. Except the forts of Aguada and Reis Magos, the entire territory was occupied by them. The Bhosales had in Bardesh seven to eight thousand infantry and two hundred to three hundred fifty horse.¹³

When the Bhosales became the masters of the Bardesh territory, the Viceroy of Goa had to shift his residence from St. Lourenso to Goa. The Portuguese were now afraid that they might also have to give up the island of Goa and to avoid this future disaster, decided to abandon some of the islands which included Kharjuvem and Paneli. No sooner did the Portuguese abandon the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli than the Bhosales immediately occupied them and later decided to make their entry into the island of Chodan. But circumstances were not favourable for them for the

attack. Some stray attempts were made by some people to enter the said island but they gave them up fearing that the Portuguese might use naval force against them and hamper their progress. The Portuguese however strongly defended the island and kept the Bhosales out of their range.¹⁴ In the Bardesh affair, the Sawants were approached by the emissaries of Bajirao I so that when the Marathas would attack Salset the Sawants would fall upon Bardesh. When the negotiations about this were finalized, Venkatrao Ghorpade, Bajirao's brother-in-law attacked Salset and Sawants marched onto Bardesh and occupied it as discussed above. About the time when Bajirao I had approached the Sawant, Sambhaji Raje of Kolhapur had come to Shengaoon to discuss the Plan of Bhosale-Kolhapur attack on Goa. But before it got under way, Venkatrao Ghorpade's army was in Salset and what remained for Sambhaji of Kolhapur was to lodge ineffective legal protests for Chhatrapati Shahu against Peshwa Bajirao's action as his attack on Salset was in violation of the Varna Treaty of 1731. The Bhosales of Wadi were too shrewd and instantly joined hands with Bajirao I who was quick enough to appear in the Portuguese territory. The Bhosales were aware that the Plan of Sambhaji of Kolhapur was too ambitious which he was not capable of carrying out and therefore did not bother about it.¹⁵ When the Bhosales conquered Bardesh they communicated to the Portuguese that their intention was just to save the territory from falling into the hands of the Marathas.

It is significant to note the remarks of Shri Manohar Malgaonkar about this affair. "But Subhanrao Shinde, Sambhaji's commander, was not Bajirao, and it is possible that Sambhaji Naik and Prataprao Sardessai confronted with so ambitious a campaign may have dragged their feet a little. The result was that, even before Sambhaji's expedition got under way, Venkatrao Ghorpade had already marched into Goa and managed to compel the Governor to sue for peace. Sambhaji seems to have taken great umbrage at being thus thwarted in his Goa venture."¹⁶

LOSS AND GAINS

The defeat of the Portuguese by the Wadi rulers brought about severe loss to them on all the fronts. The Portuguese not only lost the territory of Bardesh to the Bhosales but suffered heavily both economically and politically. Militarily, the Bhosales made the position of the Portuguese very weak and captured from them forty three cannons and a large quantity of arms and ammunitions. Several pieces of artillery were also captured. Top army persons were arrested, besides many dead and wounded. Fearing the Bhosales, the municipality of Bardesh began negotiations with them for safety and security. The people were ready to sacrifice everything that was possible to lead a peaceful life. However they could not succeed.¹⁷

The loss on the side of the Bhosales was insignificant compared to that of the Portuguese. Bhosales not only were able to gain economically, but the victory in Bardesh enhanced their prestige both internally and externally. Their

success in the Bardesh war was more due to the calamitous situation in which the Portuguese were involved, than actually the military superiority of the Bhosales over the Portuguese. The difficulty of the Portuguese was the opportunity of the Sawants which the latter exploited to their full advantage.

As seen earlier, the Marathas were under the occupation of Salset and while the Portuguese were negotiating with them for truce, the latter were fighting with the Bhosales in Bardesh. At last, the treaty of peace was signed with the Marathas in the village of Raia. The Marathas also protected the interests of the Wadi rulers. One of the clauses of the treaty concerning the Bhosales stated "that the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli would be handed over to the Bhosales and they would be exempted from the payment of the tribute of one thousand xerafins, annually, which they agreed to pay to the State under the terms of peace concluded during the time of Fond Sawant through Shiva Bhat. A discharge certificate was also to be issued to the said Bhosales about the exemption of payment of tribute." With the signing of the treaty by the Portuguese with the Marathas, the latter withdrew from Salset but did not vacate the territories of Kunkolim and Assolna.¹⁸

The Wadi rulers seeing the above developments between the Portuguese and the Marathas suddenly changed their diplomacy and informed the Portuguese that the occupation of Bardesh by the Maratha forces would be harmful to the Portuguese. This position, alone, they further explained

prompted them to retain Bardesh, which they had occupied without the help of the Marathas. Further, Bardesh was to remain under the control of Sawantwadi, until Venkatrao settled the peace treaty and sent his army up the Ghats.¹⁹ It is pertinent to mention that the Bhosales were very much interested in the province of Bardesh, and occupied it as they had an understanding about it with the Marathas. According to the Portuguese sources this attitude of the Bhosales in a way gave an impression that they were neither subordinate to nor dependent upon the Marathas either by fear or by subjugation but were confident of the superiority due to their own strength of army. This established the fact that the army of the Bhosales was more superior than that of Venkatrao Ghorpade.²⁰ This was just an impression of the Portuguese far from the actual position. The small state of the Bhosales could not be compared with that of the Marathas militarily. The Bhosales could occupy Bardesh because the Marathas allowed them to do so and the Portuguese were engaged in a life and death struggle with the Marathas fighting on many fronts. In the meanwhile, the Bhosales through their Minister sent their terms to the Portuguese.²¹ They were as follows: 1) The islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli which belongs to the Bhosales should be handed over to them. 2) Bullets, cannons and gun-powder should be supplied to the Bhosales at the rate agreed at the time of Fond Sawant through Shiva Bhat. 3) The paper containing the terms of peace, concluded by Fond Sawant through Shiva Bhat* would be retained by Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. 4) The

Portuguese should permit the Hindus to follow their religion in Bardesh. This condition may be deleted if already included in the treaty of peace with Venkatrao Ghorpade.

5) The expenditure incurred for the defence of Bardesh should be paid to the Bhosales. 6) The treaty of peace would be concluded on one of the Portuguese warships.

The Bhosales further proposed to the Portuguese that the Hindus should be permitted to perform their rites and practice their religion, and demanded ban on cow slaughter.²²

The original proposal of peace made by the Bhosales to the Viceroy through Panduranga Vishram on 31st March 1739, clearly indicated the discord that had developed between the Bhosales and Venkatrao Ghorpade.²³ It is certain that the Bhosales never agreed to the terms offered to the Portuguese by the Marathas as the Bhosales never conceded Maratha domination over the State of Sawantwadi.²⁴

As noted earlier the Marathas who had negotiated for a treaty with the Portuguese at Raia now directed the Bhosales to vacate Bardesh. But the Bhosales who had stood on their own and resisted the subordination of other powers strongly, defied the orders of the Marathas directing them to leave Bardesh and considered it an insult to be tied down to the treaty. The Sawantwadi rulers were of the opinion that the dispute between them and the Portuguese should be settled mutually and not elsewhere. This was the main reason which prevented the Bhosales not to respect the terms of the treaty of 1739, signed by the Marathas and the Portuguese even when the Marathas had taken into consideration the interests of the Sawantwadi. The Bhosales made it clear to the Portuguese that if they really desired peace, then they

should sign a peace treaty separately with them. The Wadi rulers also threatened the Portuguese with more devastation, which the Bhosales had avoided before. But the clauses put forth by the Bhosales for the treaty were not acceptable to the Portuguese and even though the Bhosales threatened them with serious consequences, the Portuguese Government whose condition was at the lowest ebb accepted the challenge. The Portuguese termed these demands of the Bhosales as insolent. The Portuguese who were fanatics were bound to reject them under any circumstances. This situation worsened the relations between the Portuguese and the Wadi rulers.²⁵

MEDIATION OF DADAGIRAO

The peace treaty was signed at Raia between the Portuguese and the Marathas in 1739, through Dadagirao representing the Marathas. Dadagirao succeeded in bringing peace between the Marathas and the Portuguese by accepting the bribe from the Portuguese. He was helped in this affair by some local interested persons like Venkati Kamat, Upe Kamat, etc.²⁶ But for this bribe, the whole of Goa would have been easily conquered by the Maratha forces.

Dadagirao assured the Portuguese that he would mediate with the Bhosales so that Bardesh would be surrendered by them to the Portuguese. He went to meet the Bhosales at Dicholi and the negotiations were carried on in the river of Pili-gao. The Wadi rulers did not receive Dadagirao with enthusiasm. He was rather disrespected, indicating a clear insubordination and indifference. Though Dadagirao was

disappointed by this attitude of the Bhosales yet he tried to convince the latter of the necessity of peace. The talks were held but Ramchandra Sawant was adamant on the evacuation of Bardesh. Therefore Dadagirao had to leave disappointed.²⁷ However, he could secure the bribe from the Portuguese because the Portuguese were rather keen on bringing peace treaty with the Bhosales.

RESTORATION OF BARDESH

Now, the use of force was the only alternative left to the Portuguese. The Viceroy of Goa, Count of Sandomil, who was awaiting succour from Lisbon and manpower from Bassein finally decided to liberate the province of Bardesh.

The Government of Portugal despatched two frigates to Goa Nossa Senhora da Arrabida and Oliveira, both of the capacity of 60 cannons, commanded by Antonio de Saldanha de Albuquerque. The frigates had 360 soldiers aboard. The Portuguese Government also despatched three thousand muskets, varied ammunition and one hundred and sixty thousand cruzados in cash (cruzados was a silver coin of nine-tenth of a rupee). These frigates reached Aguada in the month of September, 1739. But the Bhosales were not demoralized by this aid coming from Portugal; they still attacked Yawla Quilota when the crew were asleep at night. They succeeded in taking the ship. The news of the Bhosale's attack was viewed with awe and the villagers of the island of Chodan got very much frightened. Immediately on receiving the news of the capture of Yawla, the Portuguese balloon crafts chased the Bhosales. But the latter took recourse to mus-

ketry operations against them, and the crafts had to retreat. The incident disappointed the Portuguese very much and raised the morale of the Bhosales once more.

Portuguese heaved a sigh of relief when in October 1739, Caetano de Souza, Governor of Bassein reached Goa with his force from Salset (Thana) numbering six companies which were housed in the fort of Aguada and Sinkirim. Each Company was composed of 240 men including the officers. The Bhosales on knowing this, attacked the village of Sinkirim itself with 50 horse and 300 infantry. The attack was to instil fear in the minds of the newly arrived armymen. However, the forces of the Bhosales were repulsed by the two companies of the Portuguese. There was no loss on the side of the Bhosales.²⁸

PRIESTS ATTACK VILLAGE VEREM

Just a few days before the skirmishes, a few priests of Franciscan order with the help of a few bold persons, undertook risky operation of plundering the village of Verem. Under the direct encouragement of Manoel Soares Velho, the plunder and loot was carried on. But the operation was not conducted properly. This helped the Bhosales to systematically wipe them out from the scene. They killed seven plunderers including a son of Dom Christovao Severino, who was a priest as well as a lieutenant heading the grana-diers. Another priest was also severely injured. The defeat of plunderers and the priests created more scare in the minds of the Portuguese and the local people.²⁹ .

PORTUGUESE ATTACK BARDESH

The occupation of Bardesh by the Bhosales was viewed very seriously by the Portuguese authorities in Goa and Lisbon. Several arrangements were planned for a fresh attack to reconquer Bardesh, and the Viceroy had consultations with the commandants of the different forts. In the first instance, repairing the fort of Tivi was thought more important. The commandant was advised by the Viceroy to send troops out of the fort of Aguada for a heavy attack. The idea was to frustrate Bhosales to the the point of abandoning not only Bardesh but also the islands of Kharjuvem, Paneli and the fort of Tivi. Compared to the number of the Portuguese troops, this plan was considered risky. Some of the Portuguese officials desired that the troops should collect in the island of Chodan for a surprise assault to secure the fort of Kharjuvem which though not properly maintained was well defended by the Bhosales. The Portuguese were sure of victory by this surprise attack considering the position of the forces of the Bhosales there. They believed that this victory would sag the morale of the Bhosales troops and this would help the military expedition to Bardesh. Other officials desired that the troops should be taken to Aldona, as the creek there was narrower for crossing and would therefore help to block the communications with the fort. But the Viceroy of Goa did not approve of the various suggestions of the commanders. At last after coming to an agreement, the Viceroy fixed the march on November 10th. Immediately, the mobilization of the army

was ordered and war materials were kept ready. The troops were commanded by Captain of the Company Antonio Soares who had been on the island of Chodan.

PORTUGUESE SEEK ALLIANCE OF NAGOBA SAWANT

Nagoba Sawant Bhosale had an uncompromising ill-will towards his father, the late Fond Sawant Bhosale. After his father's death, he was at cross with his brother Ramchandra Sawant, and his nephew, Jairam Sawant, who succeeded to the throne. It is evident from one of his letters addressed to the Portuguese Secretary of State, how strongly he was opposing the Sawantwadi rulers. He writes, "your honour knows that the Wadikares (Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant) are brothers and would unite on this occasion, though in fact they are worst enemies of each other as proved on many occasions. Knowing this well, due action should be taken against them. I shall remain faithful to you and never break the promise I give as the Bhosales are known for keeping the pledge they give. I shall observe this as much as my religious duty. Should I swerve from this I could be called not a true son of my father (I could be called a bastard)."³⁰ Nag who had earlier helped the Portuguese against his father Fond Sawant, renewed his allegiance to the Portuguese to remove his brother and nephew from the Province of Bardesh. Nagoba was a source of nuisance to the Sawantwadi rulers for long. Portuguese were using him against his own kingdom kinsmen. He was their secret informant. His father had made several attempts in vain to bring about an understanding with him, when he had revolted against him in the year 1725.

In October 1739, the Viceroy of Goa, Count of Sandomil sought the alliance of Nagoba Sawant Bhosale for the reoccupation of Bardesh. Actually, the Portuguese had no faith in Nagoba, because, even for a slight disagreement with the General of Bardesh, Francisco da Guerra de Misquita, Nagoba had detained him in a fort for many months, making him languish there in the atmosphere of insults and maltreatment. The Portuguese now being at his mercy had sought this alliance against the Sawantwadi rulers forgetting all his past sins. A plan of adjustment was thus concluded with him on 12th October, 1739.³¹ The important points involved in this adjustment were, the request from the Portuguese to Nag Sawant Bhosale for troops, against Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant and also help from him to oppose Bajirao's forces in the event of his coming to the support of the Bhosales. In compliance with this adjustment, 30,000 xerafins were remitted to Nagoba Sawant at the first instance. But Nagoba, on receipt of the money from the Portuguese, delayed the despatch of troops on the pretext that the amount sent was not sufficient to pay his soldiers. This was another instance of his disloyalty, at this critical juncture, when the Portuguese State was badly in need of help. He was a good military strategist and knew very well to what extent the help of his troops would be beneficial to the Portuguese. Nagoba wanted the Portuguese troops to advance first, and his army was to follow them. At last, The Viceroy of Goa without waiting for Nagoba's troops,

ordered his own troops to march, on the set day. There were ten companies, out of which seven were of grenadiers and three of light troops, under the command of lieutenant Colonels, Joao Malhao de Britto and Romao de Fonseca Tristao. The General of the Province, Francisco de Mello e Souza, was accompanied by Sergeant Major of the above Battalions, Antonio P. dos Reis e Silva and Luis Seixas de Castello Branco, Sergeant Major of the province, Antonio Theodore, Lt. Colonel engineer Dom Adriano Gavilla, one captain of artillery, two adjutants of the said battalions, two adjutants of the general himself and some other officials.

The Portuguese troops marched in two separate corps and reached Mhapsa at 2 o'clock and then carried their march to reach the fortifications of Tivi without taking rest. The troops had not enough provisions of food with them and they were hungry. On the way they came across a bullock-herd carrying foodgrains and cloth to Goa. They attacked it, robbed foodgrains and killed the bullocks for their supper. No sooner did the Portuguese troops reach the walls of Tivi fort than, they fired shots. They opened fire at Kharjuvem too, to surprise the Bhosales. The rest remained at Sinkirim where the ladders and victuals were left behind for want of carriers. Since there were many hindrances due to the faulty arrangement made by the commandant and lack of transport, the Portuguese soldiers were exposed to dew during night and to the sun during daytime for a long period, as a result of which many soldiers fell sick and died. However,

several measures were introduced to pursue this action. The next day, the Bhosales opened fire thereby killing three Portuguese soldiers. In revenge, the Portuguese soldiers set fire to a neighbouring village belonging to the Ranes, the allies of the Bhosales. Thereafter, the Portuguese made several attempts to capture the fort of Tivi but the Bhosales repulsed them. Later, the Portuguese troops under captain Antonio da Cunha attacked the fort of Chapora with 80 naval personnel. Here, there was no much difficulty for the Portuguese and they forced the Bhosales to abandon the fort. The Portuguese immediately adopted measures to keep Bhosales at arms length. The news of freeing the fort of Kolvale was conveyed to Count of Sandomil, Viceroy of Goa, which he described as the liberation of the province of Bardesh. These successes were regarded by him as a wonder of our Lady of Miracles. The Portuguese then soon adopted defensive measures and security.

These victories were disadvantageous to the Bhosales and in order to forestall the Portuguese successes, the former raised their strength of troops. In fact there was no confidence among the Portuguese soldiers, besides there was no proper order. This certainly was of advantage to the Bhosales. The Bhosales mobilized their forces in the Kharjuvem island, crossed Aldona river and concentrated five hundred troops on the other side of the bank. Besides thousand and four hundred infantry and three hundred horses were kept ready to attack the fortifications of the Portuguese. While these preparations were going on, the Portuguese too were

preparing themselves for an attack. But the disorder which prevailed in the Portuguese army was destined to invite a setback. Besides, the fresh troops sent from the province of the North were not only lacking in confidence but also in the knowledge of the topography. Under the circumstances the Portuguese Viceroy decided to attack the Bhosales, and entrusted the said work to Lieutenant Colonel Joao Malhao de Britto, keeping four companies at his disposal. The Portuguese also despatched cannons and some officers. But all these preparations proved ineffective because the Portuguese troops were new to the land.

Though the Portuguese attacked the Bhosales, the latter could frustrate their plans. In the confusion that followed the Portuguese troops exhausted all their war material. This was a golden opportunity to the Bhosales who launched a counter attack killing many. The Portuguese soldiers ran for life and none could escape this fate. The Bhosales succeeded in putting the entire Portuguese reserve force out of use. Many soldiers including Joao Mourao suffered wounds, and sub-lieutenant Pedro Paulo Pegado was the only person who escaped unhurt and the Bhosales took him a prisoner, but later he escaped from the prison. The victory of the Bhosales gave a major set-back to the Portuguese who were strong when compared to the small bordering State of Sawantwadi.

In this conflict, twenty eight officers and one hundred soldiers of the Portuguese died. They were selected veterans of the war field with good experience. Their names

are as follows: Joao Malhao de Brito; Antonio Theodore; Luis Seixas de Castello Branco; Jose Antonio de Seixas; Joao Velho da Costa; Dom Joao de Mascarenhas; Jeronimo Raposo; Francisco de Carvalho and Antonio de Saotago. Some of the private individuals who died were Dom Dionizio de Castro; Diogo Jose Soares; Fernando de Mello; Jose Joaquim da Mendonsa; Baltazar Gomes Rapolo. Out of the sepoys, only eighteen died and only twelve survived to narrate their experience and war bravery. Others remained captives in the custody of the Bhosales.

The Portuguese had to face this debacle on account of lack of information of the enemy movements, their troops etc. On receiving the information of the strength of the Bhosales from Andre Daniel, one of the survivors, Portuguese military officers assembled in a meeting called by the General and decided upon the withdrawal of their forces to Sinkeri. Acting on the advice of the General, the Portuguese withdrew quickly, leaving behind all their ammunition, artillery and other war material. The Portuguese commandants of various forts also started withdrawing, leaving war material behind. With this, the Bhosales became the masters of the Province of Bardesh for the second time.³²

NAG SAWANT'S SUDDEN APPEARANCE WITH HIS FORCES

But at this juncture, Nagoba Sawant appeared on the scene with nearly 1120 infantry and 350 cavalry, at Narva near Dicholi, in the early hours of 27th December, 1739. In fact, Nagoba had intimated the Portuguese of his arrival two days in advance. Though the Portuguese suspected Nagoba's action, they dealt with it in a diplomatic manner.

Dom Luis Botelho and high officials of the state went to the camp of Nagoba to compliment him. The position of the Portuguese was very weak, and even the arrival of Nag Sawant's forces had not encouraged them much. Not only Nagoba, but even his wife supported the cause of the Portuguese. As soon as the forces of Nag Sawant arrived, Bhagiratibai, Nagoba's wife, wrote to the Secretary of State expressing her desire for amity, and that she was looking towards him for shelter, and urged that the Portuguese army should unite with the army of her husband then in Goa, against the common enemy.³³

On receipt of the news of the arrival of Nagoba Sawant, the Sawantwadi rulers who could not obstruct the entry of the former through the river of Narva, suddenly mobilized their army composed of three thousand infantry and three hundred horse, and surrounded the forces of Nagoba at Narva. The army of Nag Sawant and even that of the Portuguese were no match for the army of Ramchandra Sawant. However, the cavalry of Nag was slightly superior to that of his nephew. There was no alternative left for Nag but to escape as his defeat was inevitable. This was the most dangerous situation which the Portuguese faced soon after their defeat by the Bhosales and the Viceroy of Goa began to find out ways and means to free Nagoba from the clutches of the Wadi forces. When the situation became more alarming, it created panic among the people of Goa. Different opinions were expressed by the Portuguese officials in offering aid to Nagoba. Some anticipated that the defeat of Nagoba would not be very easy because of his superior cavalry, while others were sure of his

defeat. Under the circumstances, Nagoba Sawant finally sought the help of the Portuguese. The Portuguese who wanted to prevent hostilities and also the defeat of Nag Sawant rushed succour to him of ten marines headed by Jose de Pilar, three warships, four pieces of artillery, some subordinate officers and also some ammunition. As soon as Nag Sawant received help, he launched an offensive, but it could produce no effect on account of the distance between the two forces. This arrival of succour to Nagoba Sawant was to some extent disastrous to Ramchandra Sawant as he was afraid of the situation. Portuguese forces tried to frighten the Bhosales by displaying the superiority of their warfare. But Wadi rulers successfully tackled the Portuguese and made them to suffer economically. The Portuguese had to incur a heavy expenditure on the troops i.e., four hundred xerafins per day. Had Nag Sawant not arrived with his forces, the Portuguese would not have required to spend more than what they had calculated.³⁴

NARO RAM HELP BHOSALES AGAINST NAGOBA SAWANT

Naro Ram Mantri a minister of Shahu Raje was a Saraswat brahmin. He was also a Mahajan (devout member) of the temple of Shantadurga of Kavlem. In the beginning of 1740, Naro Ram started from Miraj and reached Sawantwadi to proceed to Phonda for the darshan of Goddess Shantadurga. Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant accompanied Naro Ram from Sawantwadi to Dicholi. The arrival of Naro Ram, a minister of Shahu Raje in Sawantwadi during his pilgrimage to Shantadurga temple at Kavlem, was a golden opportunity

for the Sawantwadi rulers, and they sought the help of his troops to fight against Nagoba Sawant. Naro Ram was keen on helping Wadi rulers and on their request, he kept some forces at the disposal of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. These developments made the condition of the Portuguese more difficult because they were afraid that they would have to face a bigger enemy than what they had expected. The Portuguese who had used Nag Sawant as a puppet against his own State, saw the necessity of bringing to an end the age-old conflict of Nag Sawant with his brother and nephew, because it was affecting the Portuguese state. The Portuguese therefore considered it necessary to avail of the opportunity of the presence of Naro Ram Mantri in Goa.

It is to be noted that the Portuguese were not the only state which was using Nag Sawant against the enemies. Nag Sawant was related to Hindu Rao Ghorpade on his wife's side and the state of Kolhapur was against the occupation of the Portuguese territory of Salset by the forces of Bajirao Peshwa, and was claiming those territories by virtue of the Varna treaty of 1731.³⁵ Nag Sawant was supplying all the news about the Marathas to the Portuguese and also about the political developments in the neighbouring states. The news supplied by Nag Sawant was reliable and it helped the Portuguese to safeguard their territory against any attack from the enemy. For few years Nag was in possession of the territory of Chandgad.³⁶

Kolhapur rulers too were taking the help of Nag's forces to use them against the Marathas. However, they knew the strength of his army. In a letter dated 17th

December 1739, to Babuli Sinai, Ramgaji Narayan wrote "You have advised to bring Nag Sawant Bhosale with the army. I have put up the proposal before the king who, it appears, has the same plan in mind because Nag Sawant has written to the Maharaja that an adjustment has been effected between him and the Portuguese who gave him some expenses. He has also written that he will collect some men and then march down the Ghats (hilly tracks) of this he has also informed the Maharaja through Annaji Mulik. The Maharaja has replied Nag Sawant through a letter not to come down the Ghat completely because the success will not be easy for him unless the Maharaja orders his army to march. This is what Hindurao also hinted."³⁷ With the help of Nag Sawant, the Maharaja of Kolhapur made several attempts to recapture the Portuguese territory lost to Peshwa Bajirao I but could hardly achieve any success where Bajirao was fully triumphant.

It is thus evident that Nag Sawant Bhosale was a source of menace to his brother and nephew and he remained their enemy till his death on the Ghats. Lakham Gauda Sardessai of Khanapur also made some attempts to help the Portuguese by joining hands with Nag Sawant. Though Portuguese government made alliance with him, yet they could not get any benefit out of it. On the contrary, they incurred a heavy expenditure. Nag Sawant could achieve whatever he desired through the Portuguese, making the Portuguese position so critical that they had to struggle hard to bring about a settlement between him and the Wadi rulers.

Nag Sawant had a good cavalry and was a military strategist in a limited way. He was a tool in the hands of the

Portuguese by which they could interfere in the internal affairs of Sawantwadi to their own advantage. In the Bardesh affair, just discussed, he proved to be a nuisance to the Portuguese and they had to compel him to leave the Portuguese territory. Had they not done so, the Portuguese themselves would have drawn on themselves the wrath of the Bhosales on a greater scale.

While the forces of Nag Sawant and Naro Ram clashed for more than thirty hours at Narva, the Portuguese approached Naro Ram Mantri to bring peace. Mediation by Naro Ram and the pains taken by the Portuguese helped to avoid the crisis. Nag was ordered to go back with his forces, and he left the camp on 7th March, 1740.³⁸ After prayers, Naro Ram left Kavlem for Satara at the end of February, 1740. With the departure of Naro Ram, the Portuguese Viceroy, Count of Sandomil sent Bahugun Kamat Wagh and Vithoji Sinay Dhume, the interpreters of the state to resume negotiations with the Sawantwadi rulers. These interpreters succeeded in overcoming all the obstacles and finalized a treaty of peace at Dicholi on 28th February, 1740.³⁹ By virtue of this treaty lieutenant Diogo Prestas de Abreu was chosen to remain in Dicholi as a hostage on behalf of the Portuguese state. This treaty was brought into force on 12th March 1740, and accordingly the Sawantwadi rulers surrendered to the Portuguese the territory of Bardesh. The Portuguese gave the village Pirna to the Bhosales in exchange for the island of Paneli; the Bhosales also secured the island of Kharjuvem. The Portuguese promised to provide Sawantwadi

rulers gun-powder and bullets for a just price whenever necessary. They also promised free shipping. The treaty was more beneficial to the Bhosales than to the Portuguese.

The actual terms of the treaty are given below:

"In the year called Sidarty, the first of the month Phalgun, in other words according to the Muslim Calendar known as Surusan Arbain Meya Alaph, in Portuguese, 27th February, 1740, between the nobles Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramchandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces and the Portuguese stage, there being differences in friendship, which in order to be established and to achieve the affairs so as to be useful to one and the other party, it was agreed and concluded the peace treaty through the Hon'ble Vitoji Sinay Dhume and Bahuguna Kamat, translator of the state, in the following manner.

1 - The peace treaties that at present have been agreed upon, shall be observed and fulfilled by both the parties, and the peace treaties that had been made in former times shall not be enforced.

2 - In order to be able to enter into a peace treaty between the Great Bajirao Pandit Pradhan and the state, the matter of the said peace treaty has been dealt with without the intervention of the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal.

3 - The navy of the state shall not contend with the ships of the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other Provinces, which every year go to Muscat to bring horses, both on their trip up and down, on knowing their flag and seals.

4 - The State shall provide the Great Sardessais of

Pa. ther provinces, gun-powder and bullets,
for just price.

...fleets of one part and the other shall not
conflict with each other, but on the other hand shall help
one another on any occasion and also on any occasion the
said fleets shall be able to seek shelter and aid of one
party or the other.

6 - The great Sardessais shall be able to transport any commodity for the provision of their fortresses, by means of crafts belonging to their Government across the river of the State for which the State or the Portuguese shall give authorization whenever necessary.

7 - The state shall not give quarters to the enemies of the Great Srrdessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces nor shall make friendship with them.

8 - The Dessais known as Vatandars who presently are found in the territories of the State, out of those who formerly used to live in the land of the sway of the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces, shall be maintained by the said Great Sardessais in the same manner as they used to be formerly maintained.

9 - The province of Bardesh belonging to the Portuguese State which was lying in the hands of the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and has been already restored under the friendship to the said State which shall be able to reconstruct its walls, and cultivate its lands.

10 - The declaration of the two islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli of the district of the province of Dicholi.

The island of Kharjuvem of the province of Dicholi is in the hands of the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces; with this the State shall not contend.

11 - The Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces have ceded the island of Paneli to the State under the friendship, with its pensions, and obligations, where no fortress shall be reconstructed, but only shall be kept.

12 - The village of Pirna of the province of Bardesh has been given by the State to the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and other provinces in exchange for the island of Paneli of the Province of Dicholi, with the pensions and obligations that it had.

13 - All the things that have happened on previous occasions shall be remembered by one party or the other who shall faithfully observe true and firm friendship, aiding on any occasion one another in a manner that is possible.

14 - In this manner stated above, the articles of the peace treaty were concluded which shall be fulfilled without breach by either party.

In this manner, fourteen articles of peace are concluded today, on the day, month and the year herein above stated.

I accept these articles of the peace treaty, Goa, 3rd March 1740. Count of Sandomil.

The memorandum which followed the treaty goes as follows:

A document or decree of the Viceroy is to be forwarded

in the name of the Sardessais, stating therein that after the fortress of Kharjuvem is demolished, the village of Nandora ought to have given to the said Sardessai as compensation.

The Portuguese shall give to the Sardessais without any further resolution Rs.25,000/-

For the present, the Portuguese shall give transit to the great Nag Sawant whom the Sardessais shall allow free transit by way.

The persons or bearers of the letter are sent with the peace treaty concluded, on whose arrival the papers are to be despatched or the peace treaty made on the part of the state in the manner shown above, in order that thereafter a distinguished person on the part of the Sardessais may go to Goa, and thereafter they shall authorize Nag Sawant in order to enable him to go and the Dessais shall leave the way free for him to go; after that the Portuguese shall send a distinguished person before the Sardessais, who after coming, the Sardessais shall abandon the province of Bardesh and its fortifications, the island of Paneli in favour of the Portuguese which after having been delivered, the said Portuguese shall remit the said amount of rupees, and the said distinguished person of the said Sardessais to Dicholi, where after having arrived, the Sardessais shall send the said person of the Portuguese.

According to the agreement of May 1739, discussed previously, the Marathas gave up the entire province of Salset except the villages of Kunkali and Assolna. The

Viceroy of Goa knew well that unless a new treaty was concluded with the Marathas, they would not give up the above villages. In view of this, the Viceroy sought the mediation of the English and succeeded in his attempt to conclude a new treaty on 18th September 1740, with the Marathas whereby the Maratha chief Balaji Bajirao surrendered to the Portuguese the said villages. Article 13 of the treaty pertained to the dealings with the Bhosales and reads thus: "The treaty of Peace effected between Sawant and the Portuguese will be implemented in the manner agreed upon. In case the treaty of peace is violated by Sawant Bhosales, we shall side and assist the Portuguese. In case it is violated by the Portuguese, we shall side and assist the Sawants."⁴⁰

It is significant to note that Naroba Sinai Chitnis, a representative of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant, was one among others who attended the above peace treaty talks held in Poona. It is evident that the Sawantwadi rulers had also instructed their representative to embarrass the progress of the new adjustment. The Bhosales were against the signing of the new agreement with the Portuguese and at any cost they preferred troubling them, but met without any success. It is also seen from the account given to the Viceroy by Dom Francisco Baron de Gallenfels, a Portuguese representative to the peace talks held in Poona on 28th September 1740, that Chimmaji Appa was protecting the interests of the Bhosales. The account said: "Chimmaji Appa demanded five more villages outside the fort of Tivi, in the province of Bardesh, for handing them over to Bhosale

for the latter was put to loss by the treaty of peace that State made with him (Bhosale). I replied that Bhosale was not so ignorant as to pay no attention to his interest, on the contrary the interest of the Bhosales was not only unharmed but also bettered because of our ceding in his favour the island of Kharjuvem with a good fort, constructed by Portuguese money and giving him the village of Pirna in exchange of the island of Paneli which was of less use for him as it contained few unfruitful coconut trees."⁴¹

BHOSALE'S PLAN FOR AN ATTACK ON THE FORT OF AGUADA

The rulers of Sawantwadi were not satisfied with the gains of the treaty they had signed with the Portuguese on 28th February, 1740. They were also unhappy over the terms of the Poona treaty of 18th September, 1740. While the Portuguese were trying to prevent armed conflict, the Wadi rulers were maintaining aggressive policy both politically and militarily knowing well the weakness of the Portuguese power. Jai Ram Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant knew that Venkat-rao Ghorpade would help them in their design to attack once again the Portuguese territory. But they could attain success only before the Goa Government could receive succour from Portugal or its overseas territories. The Wadi rulers were so confident of their victory against the Portuguese that they were planning to attack Salset and even the island of Goa with the help of Venkatrao Ghorpade. The Bhosales even promised Venkatrao Ghorpade of capturing Goa and passing it on to him.⁴² Moreover the Sawantwadi intellectuals used to feel that a Portuguese soldier could face the on-

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FIG. NO: 4

FORT AT AGUADA.

slaught of the Vadiker sepoy with ease single-handedly. But now the situation had changed. A Bhosale Sardar now could withstand single-handedly the assault of hundred Portuguese soldiers. As already noted, many of the coward Portuguese soldiers used to seek asylum in the State of Sawantwadi. This situation was advantageous to the rulers of Sawantwadi, who could get all the secrets from such Portuguese soldiers and use them against the Portuguese state. Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant organized a separate unit of such deserters and gave them full military training. Among such deserters who were in Sawantwadi, captain Jose Francisco de Azavedo was of very much help to the Bhosales. This captain gave a clear picture of the Portuguese land and showed all ways and means to the Wadi rulers for an attack on Goa and the Aguada fort. Thus having collected the information of all the routes and also being dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty, the Sawantwadi rulers made an attempt to attack the fort of Aguada. The Viceroy of Goa was of the opinion that the Sawantwadi rulers could attempt to attack this fort only because of the help rendered to them by captain Azavedo. But various reasons prevented them to be the masters of that fort. As noted before, several Goan Hindu families were helping the Portuguese and among them the Dhume family played an important role in the peace treaty of February, 1740. Vithoji Sinay Dhume could frustrate the plan of the Bhosales by leaking the news to the Portuguese in advance of such an attack. This disclosure helped the Portuguese to take strong security

measures for the defence of the Aguada fort, whose preservation was equally important from the point of security of the island of Goa. Another reason which could prevent the Bhosales from launching an attack, was the arrival of the english squadron at the bar of Aguada. It is probable that the Portuguese might have sought the help of the English to avoid further disaster. The English fleet was of great help to the Portuguese in preventing Bhosale's ships from attacking the fort. It also gave the Portuguese navy free access into the sea by covering the bar of Aguada.⁴³ The Portuguese could thus scuttle the plan of the Bhosales to attack the fort of Aguada.

ATTACK ON BARDESH

When the attack of the Sawants on Aguada was foiled, the Portuguese immediately moved to take security steps in their territories. The Viceroy kept heavy guard on all the frontiers with whatever force he had. But this job was not easy, considering the strength of the Bhosale's army.

But despite all the measures undertaken by the Portuguese, the Sawantwadi rulers once again invaded the province of Bardesh even while the treaty was in force. The Wadi troops made a successful entry into Bardesh on 21st February 1741, after landing on the shores near Chapora. The Bhosales also maintained a large army of 1500 men at Dicholi. The entry into Bardesh by Jairam Sawant made him master of the province, excepting the fort of Aguada and Reis Magos.⁴⁴ The Portuguese troops were not at all in a position to fight, because they had just been relieved from

war. At Aldona, the Bhosales slaughtered four companies of Portuguese troops. This created panic among other Portuguese troops and they ran away for life. Thus the Bhosales could make their entry everywhere without much difficulty. The Portuguese watched the situation helplessly and waited for the arrival of fresh succour from Portugal. The Bhosales inflicted heavy loss to the Portuguese by plundering their territory.

BHOSALES PLAN FOR AN ATTACK ON GOA

Jairam Sawant who had kept his reserve force at Dicholi and ships or little Chinese type boats in the coastal areas near Goa, decided to launch a surprise attack on the island of Goa through Kumbarjuva, as he was aware that many of the Portuguese ships were away from Goa.⁴⁵ But, as pointed out earlier, an English squadron was present on the bar of Aguada. The Bhosales also had decided to take the help of the Maratha Sardar Venkatrao Ghorpade. But the timely arrival of the English Squadron boosted the morale of the Portuguese troops. With the help of this squadron and their own ships, the Portuguese could prevent Bhosales becoming the masters of the territory of Goa. Had this squadron not arrived, the Bhosales would have successfully executed their plan of conquering Goa island. The developments were disheartening to the Portuguese empire.⁴⁶

The Portuguese Government now was determined to put an end to the rule of Count de Sandomil, whose unfortunate and ill fated Government instead of stopping the unrest of the Bhosales, created more problems to the Portuguese state.

This compelled the king of Portugal to send a new Viceroy to Goa. Count of Sandomil governed Goa till 18th May 1741, and was succeeded by Dom Luis de Menezes, Conde de Ericeira and first Marquez de Lourical.⁴⁷ He arrived bringing with him aid from the kingdom of Portugal, four battalions, composed of the contingents of Cascaes, Lagos, Peniche and Porto (all places in Portugal). He brought a large quantity of ammunition and sixteen cannons of the new type, invented by Frederick Weinholtz, a Danish national in the Portuguese service. This new type of cannon could discharge thirty shots per minute. It is to be noted that in order to charge these sixteen guns two hundred and forty persons were needed, but from these three thousand soldiers were benefitted. All these war material and European troops were brought by the Portuguese fleet after a tedious journey of one year and six days. This fleet was composed of six ships. Two of them were commanded by Colonel Dom Luis de Pierrepont with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and by Lieutenant Colonel Jose Caetano de Matos, both infantry officials and commandants of troops aboard. The former had already distinguished himself by his bravery. Thus the home Government by putting new faces in Goa and arming them with all the powerful weapons and new contingent of troops, decided to punish the troublesome Sawantwadi rulers.

PORTUGUESE ATTACK BARDESH

The advent of the new Viceroy in Goa brought success to the Portuguese both on the political and military fronts. A special arrangement was made by the Portuguese Government to accommodate the new Viceroy in the Palace of Panjim.

Usually, the Viceroys residence was in the College of Reis Magos. This special arrangement was made out of fear of the Bhosales who it was feared would attack and capture Reis Magos. The new Viceroy was governing Goa for the second time, the first time he was governing from 1717 to 1720. Having solemnly resolved to punish the Bhosales, the Viceroy lost no time in making preparations against the rulers of Sawantwadi who were within the confines of the Portuguese territory of Bardesh. In June 1741, the Viceroy gave orders for the mobilization of his armed forces for the reconquest of the province of Bardesh. The Portuguese battalions and one company of grenadiers who had their camp in the island of Chodan immediately attacked the island of Kharjuvem. The Bhosales were taken aback by this surprise attack and were unable to defend themselves, thus, allowing the former to occupy the island under the command of General of Bardesh, Manoel Soares Velho. But the fort was still in possession of the Bhosales.

The Portuguese naval crafts were guarding the sea near the islands of Chodan and Kharjuvem. Two companies of grenadiers sailing in two different crafts collided against each other near the said islands. As a result, fifty six grenadiers were drowned as the rescue operations failed. These grenadiers were to attack the fort of Kharjuvem. In spite of this tragedy, the Portuguese troops attacked the fort of Kharjuvem and succeeded in capturing it.

ATTACK ON THE FORT OF KOLVALE

After Kharjuvem, the Portuguese troops marched on the fort of Kolvale which was defended well by the Bhosales.

The attack was very boldly resisted by the Bhosales who had made secret arrangement to escape, in case they were forced to surrender the fort to the enemy. The arrangement was made by opening a door on the side of the river so that retreat could be made through the river on board the ships. The Bhosales however could not continue the resistance for long because of the superior Portuguese war material. Some tried to flee through the secret door, but the Portuguese imprisoned them after a chase. The rest of the soldiers and a cavalry of 460 horse were asked to surrender. When they refused, the Portuguese sent their artillery under captain S. Martin and lieutenant to the master of the field, Dom Adriano Gavilla, who launched a fresh major attack on them and created confusion among the troops of the Bhosales who began to run for life. Nilba, a brave captain and a close relative of the Sardessai Bhosale, fought very gallantly but later succumbed to injuries. There were no casualties on the Portuguese side. Only six sepoys, two subordinate officers, four Portuguese soldiers and a captain of grenadiers, Minguel Ira Sampaio, were badly injured. The loss on the side of the Bhosales both on land and sea was estimated at 500 lives. Thus after a strong resistance the Bhosales finally surrendered the Kolvale fort to the Portuguese.⁴⁸

BHOSALES SEEK PESHWA'S HELP

Having lost the important forts of Kharjuvem and Kolvale to the Portuguese forces, the Sawantwadi rulers, Jiiram Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant, now saw the necessity of seeking the

help of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao.⁴⁹ No sooner did the Bhosales approached the Peshwa, than the Portuguese drew the attention of the Peshwa Balaji Bajirao to the terms of the treaty the Peshwa had signed with them on 18th September 1740, at Poona.⁵⁰ One of the terms of the treaty stated that "the treaty of peace effected between Sawant and the Portuguese will be implemented in the manner agreed upon. In case the treaty of peace is violated by the Bhosales (Sawants) the Peshwas shall side and assist the Portuguese. In case it is violated by the Portuguese, the Peshwas shall side and assist the said Sawants." The Peshwa bound by this treaty could not go to the rescue of the Bhosales who were resisting the Portuguese advancing army.

PESHWAS HELP THE PORTUGUESE

Peshwa Balaji Bajirao saw the weak position of the Bhosales who he thought would be certainly defeated by the Portuguese and seeing that the Bhosales had violated the treaty, offered their help to the Portuguese.⁵¹ This timely help to the Portuguese made the position of the Bhosales more critical. Therefore Jairam Sawant thought that it would be unwise to carry on the resistance any further and ordered his forces to abandon the forts in their possession.

Lt. Colonel Dom Luis de Pierrpont who had bravely captured the forts of Kharjuvem and Kolvale from the Bhosales immediately marched to the abandoned fort of Chapora and occupied it. Soon after, the Bhosales also abandoned all other forts, which were later occupied by the Portuguese, without much difficulty. Thus in a day the entire province of Bardesh was seized from the hands of the Bhosales by the

Portuguese.

The defeat of the Bhosales forced them to enter into a treaty with the Portuguese which they signed on 11th September, 1741.⁵²

By this treaty the Portuguese pardoned the Bhosales for their previous acts, and admitted them to their friendship. The Bhosales now realized that it was in their own interest to be friendly with the Portuguese and hence pledged to observe the terms of the treaty. This treaty incorporated all the provisions of the previous treaty signed on 7th April 1712, and imposed fresh conditions on the Bhosales, which were:

- 1 - The Bhosales agreed to be faithful to the Portuguese State and maintain peace, both on sea and the land.
- 2 - They undertook to preserve the 'Dessaiados' (rights) of the Dessais.
- 3 - Both of them mutually agreed not to cause any harm to the traders, and allow them free transit, collect duties as fixed earlier.
- 4 - The Bhosales agreed that they would not allow in their Ports the Arabs, who were the enemies of the Portuguese.
- 5 - They also agreed to hand over all the Portuguese deserters eventhough they were liable for death sentence. In the same way, all the slaves, soldiers and others were to be returned, as they had been pardoned by the Portuguese Viceroy by virtue of this treaty.
- 6 - Both the parties agreed to punish the criminals committing murders or robbery, and restore the stolen property to the aggrieved.

7 - It was agreed that the run-away slaves from the Portuguese State, taking shelter in the land of the Bhosales were to be restored to the Portuguese who were to pay Rs.4/- per head as conveyance charges.

8 - The Bhosales agreed to return to the Portuguese an amount of 50,000 xerafins which was paid earlier by the residents of Bardesh, when the Bhosales had invaded the territory in 1739.

9 - They further agreed to pay another 15,000 xerafins for the repair work of the ruined churches and fortresses damaged by their attack.

10 - The Bhosales undertook to contribute 25 horses, failing which they were to pay their actual market price.

11 - They also agreed to restore all the war material captured by them from the Bardesh during the last three invasions, and return all other material including church-bells to the Portuguese.

12 - The Bhosales also undertook to follow article 10 of the treaty of 7th April 1712, and promised to contribute two horses every year, or in lieu thereof to pay 1,000 xerafins to the Portuguese.

13 - The Bhosales agreed to cede perpetually the paddy fields of Mahem, Arabo and Pirna.

14 - It was also agreed to cede to the Portuguese the paddy fields of Makazana and Vazary.

15 - Further, they promised to return all the vessels loaded or captured by them since 1739, from the Portuguese.

16 - In order that there should be no difficulty after the settlement of this treaty, the Bhosales agreed ^{not} to

disturb the present state of affairs, including the payment of private debts, and the letter of authorization to the seamen for safe conduct, ever since the first attack on Bardesh.

17 - Both the parties pledged to permit the warships of the other in their respective Ports, but it was prescribed that the number of warships should not cause any concern to the other.

18 - The Portuguese agreed to sell gun-powder and bullets to the Bhosales for their defence.

19 - The Bhosales agreed not to effect any thrust into the rivers, nor allow anybody to do so.

20 - The Portuguese also undertook to receive, especially women refugees, from the Sawants' territory whenever they were attacked by any neighbouring power.

21) The Portuguese promised all help to the warships and merchantships of the Sawants which carried safe-conduct passes in the usual manner. In return, the Sawants promised not to pass the safe-conduct letters to the subjects of the Portuguese State even if they were asked for clandestinely.

This treaty was supposed to be a permanent arrangement of peace on the conditions mentioned above, which were to be ratified by the Home Government. Failure on the part of any one of the parties to observe the terms, enabled the other to give notice to the offended Party, which in due course was free to take action which it deemed fit.

The Viceroy, Marquez de Lourical, in a representation had felt the need to sign a treaty with the Bhosales, who repented for their past acts and pleaded for peace.

Therefore, he authorized Manoel Soares Velho, General of Bardesh, to sign the treaty with the Bhosales. He also insisted that the treaty should be countersigned with the seals of the Bhosales.

After some months, a memorandum was sent from Dicholi, by the Minister of the Bhosales, to the Portuguese, complaining that inspite of the Bhosales having fulfilled every article of the said treaty, the Portuguese had adopted delaying tactics on their part. The Bhosales insisted that these articles ought to be observed, so that there should not be any suspicion about their friendship. They suggested that the said treaty needed amendment, and informed to the concerned parties accordingly.

The Bhosales further noted that they had agreed not to allow the enemies of the Portuguese in their territory, but the Kolis of Thana who were the residents of Bombay, were outside the provisions of the said clause of the treaty. They wanted that the article 12, dealing with artillery and bells be amended. They also complained that article 13 dealing with the cessation of Paddy fields needed some change. With regard to article 14, they had also expressed their reservations and suggested its immediate implementation. They expressed fear that all the terms included in the Peace agreement, were not followed by the Portuguese. With regard to the clause of the gift of horses, they requested the usual custom to be followed. Further, some reciprocal arrangements should be adopted for the sepoy and soldiers who had fled from the land of both the parties.

The Portuguese general replied to this, saying, that the Kolis and the country crafts of Thana should be given all the concessions, though Thana was lost to the Marathas in 1739. Similarly, concessions should be given to the crafts coming from Canara to Goa. Thus, for the economic benefit of Goa crafts from north and south were to be given all the necessary concessions.

There was great controversy regarding the holding of the paddy fields of Simerin, Poirra and Aturla by the Portuguese. Ultimately it was decided that they be returned to the Bhosales after fixing the price of paddy every year. This matter was settled to the satisfaction of the Bhosales.

During the Bhosale-Maratha attack on Bardesh some pieces of Portuguese artillery fell into the hands of the Bhosales. Some were lost into the sea in action, while some were given to the Marathas by the Bhosales, and a few now remained in the hands of the Bhosales. It was decided to settle the price of all these artillery pieces and pay the amount of that to the Portuguese.

The Bhosales had already returned all the vessels to the Portuguese seized in the war. The goods thereon, were to be returned after settling the matter to the satisfaction of both the parties.

Thus, in this manner the doubts expressed by the Bhosales, were settled amicably to the satisfaction of both the powers and peace maintained.

With the defeat of the Bhosales, the Portuguese

could gain whatever they had surrendered to them in the treaty they had signed with them at Dicholi, a year and a half ago. Also, they were now in a position to impose severe terms on the Bhosales. The news gladdened Nag Sawant Bhosale who bore an uncompromising ill-will towards his father and after his death towards Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant.

BHOSALE'S HELP SOUGHT BY ANAJI PRABHU

Interestingly one of the clauses of the treaty of 1741, forbade the Bhosales from interfering with the lands of Phonda. Sawantwadi rulers always had an eye on the territory of Phonda and were waiting for an opportunity to capture the said area. On 12th May 1742, Govind Pant Thakur a Sardar of Peshwa Balaji Bajirao who had for sometime joined Kolhapur crossed the Ghat with 3000 horse and 3000 infantry and entered Sanguem. The forts of Sanguem and Phonda were however captured from Kalpaya, a General of Sunda, by Anaji Prabhu a Commandant of Sambhaji Raje by deceit, immediately after the death of Naro Pant, a Sardar of Peshwa. Anaji Prabhu wanted to liberate the forts of the districts of Phonda from the Peshwa. When the forces of Govind Pant reached Sanguem, Anaji Prabhu was already in the fort of Mardangad. The former sent a message to Anaji Prabhu. When Prabhu reached Sanguem, Govind Pant imprisoned him, and also demanded from him the forts of Sanguem and Mardangad. Anaji Prabhu could not reject his demand before his powerful forces and handed over the fort of Mardangad, on 15th May 1742, Govind Pant requested the Portuguese to send their official for talks with him but since no reply

could be received by him, Govind Pant attacked Salset, plundered it and threatened the inhabitants, that if they fail to pay 40,000 pardaos they would suffer heavily. The said amount remained unpaid during the time of Count of Sandomil. Govind Pant remained in Salset for 14 days and then immediately returned to Sanguem on hearing the news of the capture of Mardangad by the forces of Kalpaya, General of Sunda. Actually the Peshwa was supposed to issue orders for giving the forts of Sanguem and Phonda to the king of Sunda. The political situation took a new turn when Kalpaya captured Mardangad. Anaji Prabhu requested the Sawantwadi rulers for help. This was an opportunity for them to fulfil their long - cherished wish to secure Phonda. The troops of the Bhosales rushed on the scene to drive away the army of Sunda. Bloody clashes took place between the forces of Kalpaya and the combined forces of Anaji Prabhu and the Bhosales in which they defeated Sunda, took possession of the fort of Mardangad and forced their army to take shelter in the Portuguese territory of Salset. Kalpaya himself took refuge in Salset. But the presence of Kalpaya in Salset was found to be more dangerous by the Portuguese and they ordered him to leave their territory immediately. After repeated requests, he finally left the place and went to Cape of Rama.

Anaji Prabhu could not pass the fort of Mardangad to the Bhosales, but for the help rendered, the Bhosales received from him the fort of Dumengad, located in the same territory. This was an important point for commerce from Balghat.

PORTUGUESE ATTACK SANGUEM

When Anaji Prabhu was imprisoned by Govind Pant eight hundred sepoy and the principal captains of his army had come to the service of the Portuguese. This was an important asset to the Portuguese who could use them against the invading forces. On 8th June 1742, making use of these forces, and with 600 Portuguese Europeans, 1,500 natives and with artillery under the command of General Manoel Soares Velho attacked Sanguem and the fighting that ensued for three hours brought victory to the Portuguese. Govind Pant was defeated and fled up the ghats. About 200 horses and one elephant of the forces of Govind Pant were killed with no loss to the Portuguese.

ATTACK ON PHONDA

With the Portuguese victory at Sanguem, Kalpaya, the Sunda General joined Portuguese forces at Sanguem with more than 1000 forces. On 11th June 1742, the combined forces of the Portuguese and Sunda attacked ^{the} forts of Mardangad and Dumengad which were in possession of Anaji Prabhu and the Bhosales respectively.⁵³ Anaji Prabhu had hardly 100 soldiers with him. The position of the Bhosales was also not better. Thus the defeat of both was almost a certainty and therefore they surrendered the forts to the Portuguese. The Portuguese in turn handed over the fort of Mardangad to Sunda king on 12th June 1742, but the fort of Sanguem was demolished. Anaji Prabhu was imprisoned by the Portuguese and was kept in the fort of Aguada, where he remained for 28 days before he fled from there.⁵⁴

In 1743, the Bhosales captured some of the Portuguese

galbats, thinking that they were of the merchants of Karnataka. Actually the galbats belonged to the Portuguese and they were returned to them as they were friendly.⁵⁵

Meanwhile the army of the Bhosales numbering 5000 to 6000, pitched its camp at Ussagaon. The king of Sunda sought the Portuguese help to attack the Bhosale's army and also requested them to take defensive measures at Mashel, Bori and Raichur which the Bhosales were now planning to attack.⁵⁶ However they could not succeed in attacking neither Sunda nor the Portuguese.

Viceroy Marquez de Lourical died at Paneli on the night of 13th June 1742. In his very short reign of nearly 13 months, he had many heroic deeds to his credit which brought back the lost prestige to the Portuguese.

With the death of Marquez de Lourical, a commission was appointed to look after the administration of Goa which ruled over two years. The commission included Dom Lourenco de Noronha, Councillor of the State, who was the Governor of Mozambique, Francisco de Vasconcellos, Bishop of Cochin and Dom Luis Caetano de Almeida, who was the only one to take charge of the Government on the death of the Viceroy, and who carried on the administration, first in conjunction with Dom Francisco de Vasconcellos, and subsequently with Dom Lourenco de Noronha.

On 24th September 1744, Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida e Portugal, Conde de Assumar, first Marquez de Castello - Novo, and afterwards of Alorna succeeded the provisional Governors. The arrival of the new Viceroy was welcomed by the Wadi rulers and requested him to maintain friendship

with Sawantwadi.⁵⁷ The administration of the Marquez de Alorna was very important from the point of view of the Marathas and the Bhosales. He was highly successful in checking the advance of the power of the Bhosales. He punished them by expanding the limits of Goa at the cost of the neighbouring power i.e., Sawantwadi.

ATTACK ON THE FORT OF ALORNA

In 1746, the Portuguese Viceroy decided to wage a war against the Bhosales. The Portuguese also sought the help of the king of Sunda who was not in good terms with the Swwantwadi rulers. Naturally, Sunda king came forward to help the Portuguese against the Wadi rulers.

Having made up his mind to punish Wadi rulers, the Viceroy concentrated troops for an attack on the fort of Alorna which lay on the north-eastern limit of Pedne and on the right bank of the Chapora or Kolvale. It had four guns, and was one of the important stronghold of the Sawants.⁵⁸

The attack on the fort was not an easy task, and the Portuguese had to face hardships in transporting war material. The Portuguese forces were under the command of M. Pierri Pont (a Frenchman). There were six companies of grenadiers and seventeen companies of light infantry, in all about 4000 men. Besides there were 80 horse, 150 artillerymen, 1000 sepoys, and a company of sharp shooters. The forces made their concentration on the heights of Revora, a village four and a half league from new Goa. In addition to these land forces, the Portuguese also made

preparations for a naval attack and kept their vessels alert. More than 27 vessels of various sizes were plying in the waters of Kolvale. The Portuguese Viceroy used brilliant tactics for an attack on Alorna. In the early hours of the 5th May 1746, the Portuguese forces attacked both by land and sea the fort of Alorna. The onslaught created panic in the Bhosale's camp. The Portuguese forces advanced silently and by making use of a weapon named 'Petardo' blew up the big, strong door of the fort and entered the fort facing heavy fire from the Bhosales muskets. The loss on the Portuguese side in men and material was enormous. However the Portuguese repulsed the attack with the powerful weapons which the Bhosales forces did not possess. The fight continued for several hours as the Bhosales resisted with firm determination. The Subhedar of the fort of Alorna, Goma Sawant defended the fort with bravery and tact so much so that he made the Portuguese victory difficult. The Portuguese commander sent him the message for the surrender of the fort if he wished his life to be spared. But the Subhedar of the Bhosales flatly refused and informed the Portuguese commander that he would give them the same kind of reception which they had given him at Aldona before.

No sooner did the Portuguese commander receive his reply, than he redoubled the attack. The Subhedar of the Bhosales too countered the attack with equal zeal resulting in several reverses on the Portuguese side. Fearing renewed attacks of the Bhosales, the Portuguese forces began to disperse. There was uncertainty of victory. Almost all the

Portuguese soldiers were killed or mortally wounded. But the situation did not remain for long as sergeant-Major Pedro Vicente Vidal instilled a new spirit in the minds of the Portuguese soldiers. By placing a bomb near the castle-gate, he blew it to pieces. The Bhosale's troops who were in the tower of the castle were killed and the Portuguese made their entry followed by a face to face fight. The Portuguese troops still could not attain victory, because there was still a stronger gate which was a real obstacle to them. The Portuguese once again made use of 'Petardo' to break open the gate, their forces along with those of the Sunda made their entry into the fort. The Portuguese first had made use of 'Petardo' against the Bhosales in 1741. The weapon was unknown to the Bhosales and they thought that it was a magic. The Subhedar of the Bhosales however fought heroically and even the Viceroy of Goa who was personally present at this expedition praised his gallantry. Thus after five hours of fierce fighting, the Portuguese succeeded in capturing the stronghold of Alorna from the Bhosales. The Portuguese soldiers gave it the new name as Santa Cruz de Alorna and erected there a cross in front of the castle gate to mark the memory of the victory.⁵⁸ Soon after the victory, the Sunda forces acting on the orders of the Portuguese burnt the village of Ussagao and nearby places of the Bhosales. The Sunda forces arrested some persons, who were later killed by them, they were also planning to burn Dicholi and Mayem.⁶⁰

The Bhosales suffered heavy loss in the conflict. On

the side of the Portuguese, the following officials died: Surgeant Miguel Pereira de Sampayo, Paulo to Rego, lieutenant of grenadiers, Antonio Gomes also lieutenant of grenadiers, Miguel Pereira Diniz Simoes, captain Francisco de Lima, Bernardo de Sequeira, Antonio Moirao de Miranda, Manoel de Abranches, Manoel de Moura Serrao, Bernardo Carneiro de Alcassova, the captain of sea and war Ricardo Pereira Pinto, his brother Manoel Pereira Pinto and Francisco da Cunha. Miguel Pereira de Sampayo who was commanding the grenadiers was the first to attack the fort gate.

From the regiment of Pierri Pont, twenty soldiers died and 46 were injured besides 98 officials were injured and 38 died.

The fort of Alorna which was damaged in the war was immediately repaired and left it under the command of lieutenant Colonel Jose Lopes.

When Alorna won his victories over the Bhosales, Tulaji Angre decided to woo him with peace overtures, suggesting that they ally themselves against the 'common enemy'. Alorna politely refused, while grateful for the respite from piratical attacks.⁶¹

The capture of Alorna formed an important landmark in the tenure of office of this Viceroy, who was held in esteem for the brilliant success during the declining years of the Portuguese power in India. The victory enhanced his prestige and the king gave him the title of Marquez de Alorna. The detailed account of the capture of the fort of Alorna is reproduced below as found in the extract of the letter of Alorna himself.

"Alorna is on a river which at the spot is called Poroacae and the same river which runs close to the fort of Kolvale and falls into the sea near Chapora. It is one of the enemy's greatest strongholds, and it occurred to me that if I succeeded in capturing it, I could then march on to Reddi or Dicholi.

Many difficulties presented themselves. There was a great want of carts, wagons and beasts of burden. Ammunition and all other requisites are here carried by men, who besides being of a weak constitution, drop everything at the first report of a musket and beat of hasty retreat.

On the 3rd of March however, I gave the commander of land forces, M. Pierri Pont (a Frenchman), orders to march. His forces were made up of six companies of grenadiers and seventeen companies of light infantry, in all about 4000 men. In addition to these men, 80 horse, 150 artillery men, 1000 sepoys and a company of sharp shooters (2 chasseurs) made up the force, which on that day assembled on the heights of Revora, a village four and a half league from Nova Goa.

On the morning of the 4th, a forward march was made, and on the same day I sailed down the river Kolvale with twenty-seven vessels of various sizes, having given M. de Pierri Pont orders to march the land forces at such a speed that the attack by the sea and land should be simultaneous.

After the space of ten hours, the two forces arrived, and a general attack ensued.

I caused my grenadiers to land and attack the trenches by a flank movement. So well was the attack carried out

that the enemy was speedily dislodged, our losses being one killed and seven wounded.

Our forces were not sufficiently numerous to besiege the town, we therefore decided to make one supreme effort to storm it.

At three in the morning of the 5th day, my forces silently advanced and having placed a bomb near the main gate, it was blown up, and our men commenced to enter the town in the face of a heavy fire from the enemy's muskets. Our losses were enormous; most of the men being killed and many wounded, among the latter being Pierri Pont, who, nevertheless, confined bravely to encourage his men.

A general escalade and furious attack was made on the castle and after several hours of fighting the Governor of the place was informed that if he wished his life to be spared he must surrender at once. His reply was, as might have been expected, with his usual arrogance, a flat refusal and added that he would give us the same kind of reception which he had been given at Aldona.

The castle gate was now attacked with redoubled vigour, but our losses were greater than ever, our grenades rolled back off the tiles on to our heads, doing incalculable havoc. Nearly all our officers were either killed or mortally wounded. Our troops now became disorganized through fear and a report that two cannons in the castle tower were loaded with grape-shot. The question of victory or defeat was now in the balance. Delay now only meant ruin. Thanks, however, to the prompt action of sargeant-Major Pedro Vicente Vidal, who,

under a heavy fire, placed a bomb near the castle gate. The latter was blown to pieces and our men gained an entrance. A hand-to-hand fight now took place, all those in the tower being killed. Our troubles were not yet over, as we found ourselves confronted by another barrier in the shape of a stronger gate. Another bomb however, burst the gate asunder, and we at last became masters of the castle. The Governor, all his officers and the whole garrison were put to the sword. Such was the fury of our soldiers that they perpetrated acts of the grossest cruelty.

In the end, after five hours of the hardest fighting, we were the masters of Alorna and its castle, on which we hoisted the flag of your Majesty and thus lowered the pride and arrogance of the Bhosales.

The soldiers with one accord gave it the name of Santa Cruz de Alorna and erected as a thanksgiving for the Viceroy a cross in front of the Castle gate.

Having repaired the damage of the fort and entrusted the command of the same to the Lieutenant Colonel Jose Lopes, I marched on Dicholi, which the enemy abandoned at our approach."

ATTACK ON DICHOLI AND SAKHALI

After the capture of fort Alorna, the Viceroy Marquez de Alorna, marched on to Dicholi on 18th May, 1746. Bhosales, seeing the danger, destroyed the fort of Dicholi before abandoning it. They set on fire many of the villages of Dicholi Province and left the area undefended only to be taken by the Portuguese. The Portuguese kept Dicholi province in charge with the Sunda troops, the allies of the Portuguese.⁶³ The Portuguese General informed the General

of Sunda that he should guard the province till his arrival. Later, he ordered the captain of sea and war Francisco Xavier to take charge of the province of Dicholi and the Sundas evacuated their forces.⁶⁴ Once the province of Dicholi came under the occupation of the Portuguese, they issued an ordinance in Marathi requesting the Dessais to come back and stay in their respective places. The Dessais of Sakhali, Keri and Maneri were having a good deal of friendly correspondence with the Portuguese sometime before this incident. But being afraid of Sawantwadi rulers, they did not dare to come out openly showing their allegiance to the Portuguese. Therefore, they made a show that they were compelled by the Portuguese to surrender so that they should not incur the wrath of the Bhosales for surrendering to the Portuguese. The skirmishes that took place between the Dessais and the Portuguese were just sham. Under the orders of the Marquez de Alorna, the Portuguese troops who had now attacked Sakhali took utmost care not to destroy Sakahli fort and town which were under the Dessais. The Portuguese wanted to gain the sympathies of all the Dessais because they were very brilliant warriors. The Ranes, who were Dessais of Sakhali had bitter relations with the Bhosales as they were considered as outcaste during the last 70 years as one of their ancestors had killed a monkey. Monkeys are considered by the Hindus as the followers of Rama and their killing is therefore tabooed being an act of sacrilege. One who kills it even by chance is therefore outcaste and he is not allowed to dine with his fellow castemen. Since last 70 years, the

Ranes had been outcaste for this reason. The Portuguese now promised them that they would get removed all the bars imposed on the Ranes and would grant them religious freedom if they accepted their sovereignty. Finally, on 21st October, 1746, Satroji Rane of Sakhali, Manerikar Gaons, Raghunath Prabhu of Dicholi, Kushtoba Dessai of Advai, and some other Dessais accepted the Portuguese sovereignty by turning their backs against the Wadi rulers. Satroji Rane in order to show his allegiance to the Portuguese even attacked the forts of Avade, Morle and Sattari and on capturing it handed it over to the Portuguese.⁶⁵ The Portuguese Government in recognition of the services rendered to by the Dessais for the welfare of the state of Portugal and owing to their faithful allegiance to the king of Portugal declared some privileges to them.⁶⁶

The Dessais were permitted to have all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed under the Bhosales; and all the things were returned to them of which they were deprived by the Bhosales; the Portuguese were to pay for the 800 sepoy who were to serve the Dessais, at the rate of four rupees per sepoy per mensem and for ten officers at the rate of thirty pardaos per mensem; all were to qualify themselves duly and to be at the service of the Viceroy, whenever they might be required. The Dessais were at liberty to maintain their Pagodas (temples), and to worship in accordance with the rights of their religion, provided they did not interfere with the Portuguese missionaries, or the erection of churches within their territories. The Viceroy

further undertook that no cows should be slaughtered, either in the temples or in the grounds adjoining them. The Dessais were to have no understanding with the Bhosales without the permission of the Portuguese; and all the "foros" custom dues, revenue from tobacco, etc., of the Dessais' estates were to be paid into the treasury of the Portuguese Government.

It is significant to observe that the Dessais were not only free to follow their religious practices, but cow slaughter was prohibited in the region adjoining their temples.

"The actual terms of the Privileges are as follows:

Conditions granted by the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Marques de Castelo Novo, Viceroy and Captain General of India, to the Dessais, who swore solemnly to be faithful to the State, on 21st of October current.

. Article 1

Each of the Dessais, who came to swear to remain faithful to the State, shall retain the Dessaiado in the same way they did at the time of Bhosale.

. Article 2

That which may be learnt to have been usurped by the said Bhosale from them shall be restored fully to them.

. Article 3

As regards the villages asked for by the Dessais and Ranes, no reply can be given at this stage until the matter is examined and enquiries regarding their income are made. Once this is done, full attention shall be paid to the service rendered by the Dessais and Ranes.

Article 4

The State shall pay eight hundred sepoy's that shall be distributed between the Dessais and Ranes, according to the number of people they may have, at the rate of four rupees per month to each sepoy.

Article 5

Ten corporals shall be paid at the rate of thirty pardaos per month.

Article 6

The said ten corporals and eight hundred sepoy's should be selected in such a way that they may be capable of participating in a war and they should not be tillers or coolies.

Article 7

They shall be recruited in order to see their abilities and shall ever be ready to help in whatever task Sir Marques Viceroy may order them to do, on the understanding that the Officers and sepoy's shall be paid during the war.

Article 8

All the Dessais and Ranes, who have voluntarily come to swear their loyalty to the State, shall be allowed to retain their temples, priests, their rites and customs, on the understanding that they shall not embarrass the Catholic Missionaries and shall not obstruct the construction of churches in order to administer the Sacraments, in the same way it was done in Dicholi, herebefore and elsewhere and as is being done at present in the territories of Sunda, Kittur, Canara, etc. It is further assured to them that no cows shall be slaughtered in their temples nor within the limits of the same temples.

Article 9

The corporals and sepoy's shall be rewarded according to the merits and good actions displayed by them in the war against Bhosale.

Article 10

One month's pay, as mentioned above, shall be paid in advance to the sepoy's and corporals, for which purpose they shall keep hostages, to be selected by the Adjutant General, pending the arrival of their families to be settled down in the territory of the State, in the stipulated manner.

Article 11

The Dessais and Ranes shall not make any private agreements with the Dessais of Kudal, without the permission of this State, and the violation of this shall render the present agreement null and void and they shall be treated as enemies. However, being faithful, as it is hoped, they shall be treated as vassals of the State and shall be protected and defended as Dessais settled down in the territories of this State.

Article 12

For all their lands, the Dessais and Ranes shall pay to the State taxes, pensions, custom duties, tobacco tax, passores (?), duties of buoys of Balghat and other duties that Bhosale was liable to pay.

In settlement of all that has been laid down hereabove, this agreement was drawn and it is duly initialled by His Excellency, sealed with the seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal.

Goa, 26th October 1746 - Initials of the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor Marques Viceroy."

These declarations were obviously made to win the Dessais of the said territories and to keep them away from the Bhosales. The Portuguese Government by gaining their sympathy could make use of them against the Sawantwadi rulers. It may be observed here that the Portuguese had to abandon their religious fanaticism and compromise with the Ranes and Dessais in course of time. Taking into consideration the aspiration of the Dessais and their desire for religious freedom, the Portuguese gave them many concessions which they had denied in the past. This was very useful in keeping the Ranes and the Dessais away from the Bhosales.

The Portuguese Viceroy who was at war with the Bhosales suddenly decided to stop it because of the advent of the monsoon. This naturally avoided further difficulties and loss which the Portuguese would have been required to face during the rainy season. This respite also gave the Portuguese enough time to concentrate their forces and keep them ready for fresh attacks after the monsoon was over.

ATTACK ON TEREKHOL

As soon as the rainy season was over, the Portuguese began to mobilize their army and navy for an attack on the fort of Terekhol. This fort is situated six miles from Chapora, and stands on the brow of a hill on the right bank of the river Chapora, from the northern boundary of the territory of Goa. The fort had twelve guns, a barrack and a Chapel.⁶⁷

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FIG. NO: 6

FORT AT TEREKHOL.

On 16th November 1746, the Portuguese Viceroy arrived with his fleet in the river of Kaisuva. The fleet consisted of ten pals each having fifteen to twenty guns, seventeen galbats, three batelas, a war machuva, four parangues and many small crafts.⁶⁸ The Bhosales too had a strong fleet guarding their sea frontier in the creek of the fort of Terekhol. The creek of Terekhol ~~in the~~ often protected the Bhosale's ships and as such was a heaven for them.

After mobilizing their fleet, the Portuguese Viceroy ordered their naval commander to attack the fleet of the Bhosales. Heavy fighting broke out between the two fleets. The commander of the Bhosales displayed bravery and courage by making surprise attacks on Portuguese war machuvas, and many of the Portuguese crafts were sunk. The Portuguese too launched a heavy attack on the ships of the Bhosales sinking and capturing a number of them. Their navy being defeated, the Bhosales left the sea clear to the Portuguese who attacked the fort of Terekhol from the shores with great vigour. The Portuguese battleships were well manned and heavily gunned and ultimately overpowered the ships of the Sawants. After several skirmishes, the Bhosales finally surrendered the fort of Terekhol to the Portuguese on 23rd November 1746, their navy already having been taken away to Goa.⁶⁹

This naval battle though fought on a small scale is significant because the Bhosales often depended more upon their land forces than navy. But in the battle of Terekhol, the Sawants had to bring their navy into action as they could not avoid an attack on the Portuguese ships. A list

of the captured ships given in the Assentos dos Concelhos do Estado (Proceedings of the State Council) enables us to know the strength of the navy of the Bhosales. It seems that the Bhosales had kept a sizable navy of battleships, big and small in the creek of Terekhol. The Portuguese captured and carried to Goa: Ten pals, of which seven were taken to Goa and the three were ordered to be burnt; one pataxo, one batela, (later burnt) seventeen galbats, out of which ten were taken to Goa and seven were burnt; one new glabat, which was later sent to shipyard; four parangues, one small batela, two small boats, 225 pieces of various calibres, three mason of bronze and 15 of iron.⁷⁰ It is well known that the pals were the biggest warships of the Marathas. Next in size and importance were the gurabs and galbats. Among the smaller crafts were parangues. Machuvas were very useful for quick movements in shallow waters. The Raja of Sunda conveyed ^{his} the happiness to the Portuguese for defeating the Bhosales.⁷¹ The Bhosales were getting an annual income of Rs.122885 i.e., 73.731,000 moedas from Alorna, Dicholi and Sakhali.

ATTACK ON FORT REDDI

The victorious Viceroy could not remain silent only with these gains. After making necessary preparations four Portuguese battallions embarked on two ships, four galies and 10 galbats sailed towards the fort of Reddi for an attack. The fort stood on the southern bank of the river guarding its mouth where it meets the sea. A good part of the navy of the Sawant was anchored in this river. It was

perhaps next in importance to Karli and Terekhol. As indicated earlier, the king of Sunda was always siding the Portuguese against the Bhosales. The Portuguese now sought the help of Sunda king to prepare for an attack on the fort of Reddi. Thus the combined forces of the Portuguese and the Sunda jointly attacked the fort at the end of November, 1746. The Bhosales resisted the heavy attack of the combined army with great difficulties and retreated within a few days. On 3rd December, 1746, the fort was occupied by the Portuguese.⁷²

Resentful of the Portuguese action, the Bhosales charged the Portuguese that the fort of Reddi was captured from them by deceit. The Wadi rulers requested the Portuguese to hand over the fort, but the Viceroy informed that the fort would be handed over only on the advice of the king of Portugal.⁷³

THE PESHWA'S INTERFERENCE

The victory of the Portuguese Viceroy over the Sawantwadi rulers could not keep the Peshwa silent. He immediately sent his envoy to hold talks with the Portuguese. Mahipatrao Chando, the envoy of the Peshwa arrived in Goa with a mission of mediating for a treaty between the Bhosales and the Portuguese.⁷⁴ He stayed in Goa for many days and tried to his best to bring about an understanding between the two states but met with no success. At last the Peshwa requested Sadashivrao Bhau to undertake this task and he was sent with a heavy force to Karnataka. The Bhosales also began to incite Nanasaheb Peshwa by rousing his religious feelings. This is well reflected in the letter of the Viceroy dated 2nd February 1747, that "Bhosales found themselves totally ruined. He

considered support from Nana doubtful because Nana did not wish to break with our state on account of the fear that we might take it as a justifiable motive to attack him (Nana) back in the north. Bhosales, therefore, intimidated Nana that he did not conclude the terms of peace with us because by the first term we demanded from him seven thousand men for being staffed immediately on fleet, proposed to proceed to the province of north, and that he, observing that term was against Nana himself, preferred any loss to that sort of infidelity. As Nana is a brahmin by caste and the brahmins constitute the sacerdotal class of his (Bhosales faith), Bhosale attempted to shake the religious feelings of the former. He further informed Nana that I was going on destroying Hindu temples throughout our conquests and that my interest and attempts in destruction of a temple outside Reddi had cost me life of sixty Portuguese as a result of a divine displeasure against such sacrileges. Bhosale reminded Nana that it was the latter's duty as a brahmin, to protect the religious rites. Because this information cannot be refuted by a publicly challenged verification, such distant news always make a great effect in the haughty sensitive and superstitious mind of the Marathas."⁷⁵

Meanwhile the troops of the Bhosales attacked the fort of Supa and Medda. The king of Sunda, on receipt of the news, despatched his forces from Sanguem and Jambaulim. The Sunda forces under the Subhedars Gharoji pawar, Nagba Dessai and Vassudev Pant left from Dighi and Kundal Ghat. They also sought early Portuguese help. The Portuguese knew that the capture of Supa by the Bhosales would pose a danger to Goa

and therefore gave succour to the Sundas. The Sunda forces on receiving Portuguese help fought with the intruders and succeeded in driving the Bhosales.⁷⁶

In March 1747, the army of Nanasaheb Peshwa composed of 30,000 horse and an huge infantry, arrived at Supa. The forces of the Bhosales also joined Nana's army. Their main objective was to land on the ghats and attack the Portuguese territory of Salset. As the news of the movement of the said army reached Goa, the Portuguese sealed all the ghats as well as rivers with their war vessels. It is significant to note that the Portuguese spies were actively working in the army of Nanasaheb and also in the Maratha Darbar. Naturally, they were able to supply all the news in advance to the Portuguese at Goa. Fearing the arrival of the combined forces of the Bhosales and the Marathas, many residents of Salset left the province and the sepoys of Sunda and the Ranes who were guarding the ghats, left their posts. The Portuguese soldiers would have followed the suit, but since they were sternly warned by the Viceroy of severe consequences, they were unable to leave the ghats undefended.⁷⁷

The aim of the Peshwa in helping the Bhosales was to keep the Portuguese away from attacking the Maratha territories in the north. The Marathas were afraid of the successful Portuguese army penetrating into the Bhosale's territory. It was also difficult for the Marathas to defeat the Portuguese. While many of the potentates of Asia bowed down before Sadashivpant, the Portuguese at Goa did not pay much

attention to him probably because he did not desire the conquest of Goa. On 8th March 1747, the Karbhari of Sunda met Sadashivpant at Khanapur. Sadashivpant informed him of his designs to attack Goa because of the aggressive activities of the Portuguese carried upto the fort of Reddi and requested to hand over the fort of Mardangad and further asked the help of Sunda to bring down the Peshwa's army from the ghats. The Sardar of Sunda Hangal appealed to the Peshwa not to attack Goa and desired to pay him one lakh rupees as a tribute. It is to be noted that the king of Sunda had entered into an agreement with Shahu to pay Rs.40,000/- in connection with Phonda and Jambauli territories as a tribute. Sardar Hangal promised Sadashivpant that the Sunda will honour the agreement entered into with Shahuraje. He also bribed many of the Maratha soldiers. Sadashivpant also discussed with him about the fort captured by the Portuguese.

Though the Portuguese were not afraid of the Marathas, they in order to avoid an armed action moved the Peshwa Court to recall their forces. The Viceroy informed Nana, that the Portuguese had no desire to reoccupy the Province of the North. But the Portuguese were not ready to surrender the forts of the Bhosales occupied by them. But the Viceroy showed his desire to conclude a new treaty with the Bhosales and also showed his willingness to discuss things with the Peshwa's envoy. Though the Peshwa's sent his forces he failed to attack the Portuguese territory. The Peshwa tried his utmost to get back for the Bhosales, the sea forts of Terekhol, Alorna, and Reddi because of their key positions. However, on getting half of the tribute from

Sunda, Sadashivrao shifted his camp towards the boundaries of Canara on 10th March, 1747.⁷⁸

THE BHOSALES TRY TO CAPTURE FORT REDDI

The destruction of the major portion of the territory of Sawantwadi and the capture of the sea forts was a serious set back to the Sawantwadi rulers. There was no hope of regaining the lost territories without aid from a friendly power, and the prospect of such aid was very dim. In this situation, the Bhosales in July 1747, tried to win over captain of the fort of Reddi Raghuji Naik, appointed by the Portuguese. The Bhosales succeeded in winning him and even the time was fixed to hand over the fort of Reddi to the Bhosales. Unfortunately one trader by name Rama Kamat from Reddi who came to know the plot of the Bhosales immediately informed the Portuguese about this development. Besides, one of the soldiers of the Portuguese, Pokya Naik from the Reddi fort, who also knew about this informed the Portuguese. Thus, the Portuguese Viceroy could understand well in advance the plot of the Bhosales, and before the fort could be handed over to the Bhosales, the captain of the fort, Raghuji Naik, was arrested by the Portuguese. A commission of enquiry was appointed by the Portuguese to investigate the charges framed against the captain Raghuji Naik, which being proved, he was hanged for treason.⁷⁹ As a token of gratitude and favour shown by Rama Kamat, the Portuguese offered him some money. Pokya Naik too was given a prize of 300 pardaos.⁸⁰

Thus having failed in their plot, the Sawantwadi rulers

once again made an attempt in August 1747, to take back the fort of Reddi. The Bhosales now planned a dirty trick. They arranged to sell poisonous dry fish to the soldiers of the fort through their spies. The Portuguese soldiers fell sick after eating it. Seizing the opportunity, the Bhosales suddenly attacked the fort.⁸¹ The Portuguese Viceroy who had kept their forces ready immediately retaliated vigorously and they compelled the forces of the Bhosales to retreat. The Portuguese thus succeeded once again to thwart the plan of the Bhosales in capturing the fort.

ATTACK ON THE FORT NIVTY

In September 1748, the home Government sent to Goa succour of powerful military weapons and other war material along with 752 soldiers headed by brilliant captains. Besides, a fleet from Lisbon joined the navy at Goa. Thus the Portuguese Viceroy, being encouraged by the reinforcement, once again decided to attack the strongholds of the Sawantwadi rulers. One of the strongholds of the Bhosales that had remained untouched by the Portuguese, was the fort of Nivty.⁸² This important fort was in the village of Kochra, six and half miles south of Malwan and eight miles north of Vengurla. The fort stood at the mouth of a small creek in rather a striking bay. It was 150 feet high and now is in complete ruin.⁸³

On 2nd December 1748, the Portuguese forces attacked the fort. The forces of the Bhosales began to repel the Portuguese attack with firm determination and courage. Heavy fighting ensued between both the parties with more loss to the Bhosales. One of the captains of the Portuguese

army, Ismail Khan proved his skill and valour by inflicting heavy loss on the Bhosales. The Bhosales were unable to resist the Portuguese attack because the latter had received new weapons. The Portuguese successfully captured the fort. Ismail Khan, who previously served in the army of Sambhaji, Angres, Sawantwadi rulers, Hari Pant Fadke and the Sundas was now with the Portuguese. He had full knowledge of the important places of the Bhosales which now proved helpful to the Portuguese.⁸⁴ Ismail Khan who, though not Goan by birth, adopted Goan land and its Government defence service from 1746. He displayed bravery in the war with the Bhosales and he was the first Indian to become a Capitao de Mar e Guerra i.e., Captain of the Sea and War. His appointment in 1756, was followed by a grant of lands in the New Conquests, where he settled after active service, training his son Daud for a soldierly career by putting him in charge of the sepoy company raised there.⁸⁵

BHOSALES FLEET DESTROYED

The capture of the Nivty fort was a great blow to the Wadi rulers. Realizing the gravity of the situation, the Bhosales began to prepare for a naval expedition against the Portuguese who were in possession of important strongholds of the Bhosales. In the Karli river, the Bhosales started constructing more ships to add to their existing naval force. Heavy **guns** were mounted on the bank of the river Karli and care was taken to keep the construction of ships a close secret. In spite of this, the Portuguese received reports from their intelligence service about the construction of ships in the Karli river by the Bhosales. At this time, the



Portuguese Viceroy Marquez Castello de Novo was in the fort of Nivty. Captain Ismail Khan of the Portuguese on receiving orders from the Viceroy attacked the ships of the Bhosales under construction. The Bhosales guns mounted on the bank tried to retaliate the attack unsuccessfully. Ismail Khan burnt all the ships which were under construction in the Karli river. This victory brought a great name to Ismail Khan whose daring action could cause heavy loss to the Bhosales both militarily and economically.⁸⁶

ATTACK ON FORT VENGURLA

Immediately after the capture of fort Nivty, the victorious Portuguese fleet proceeded for an attack on the fort of Vengurla. The fort of Vengurla was built by the Dutch and the Bhosales had extended it by way of renovation. This fort was strategically important for the Bhosales. The Bhosales, on receiving the news that the Portuguese naval fleet was heading towards Vengurla, destroyed major part of the fort there and withdrew their forces from the area. As soon as the Portuguese naval fleet arrived at Vengurla, they destroyed the remaining part of the fort of Vengurla as well as the territory around it. Meanwhile, the Portuguese Viceroy had to attend to some urgent matters in Goa. So, he left the place with his naval fleet for Goa in a hurry. But before leaving, he caused maximum destruction for the Bhosales.⁸⁷

The king of Sunda on learning the successful mission of the Portuguese Viceroy against the Bhosales, expressed happiness through his Pradhan Krishnarao. The Sunda kingdom, as already noted, was on inimical terms with the state of Sawantwadi.⁸⁸

ROLE OF KOLHAPUR IN THE PORTUGUESE-SAWANT CONFLICT

The rulers of Kolhapur were never friendly with the Sawantwadi State and were supporting the Portuguese at this time. When the Portuguese were busy attacking the strongholds of Sawantwadi rulers, the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur sent his envoy to meet the Portuguese Viceroy to hold talks at Goa at the end of 1747.⁸⁹ The aim of the Chhatrapati was to provide necessary help to the Portuguese against the Sawantwadi State. While the negotiations were going on, Kolhapur state was mobilizing its army to help the Portuguese. Though the preparations were on, it seemed that the Portuguese refrained the Kolhapur ruler from attacking the Sawantwadi state as the Portuguese themselves were capable of facing the Sawantwadi army single handed. In the conflict that ensued between the Portuguese and the Sawants, the latter were defeated by the Portuguese in 1748. Taking note of the defeat of the Bhosales the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur again showed his willingness to crush the Bhosales by joining the Portuguese. In January 1749, the Portuguese learnt that the Poona Darbar was discussing the collection of revenue of Sawantwadi State through their agent Ramchandra Malhar. The Portuguese feared that this arrangement would extend the sway of the powerful Peshwa Nanasahab as far as Sawantwadi. In order to avoid this, the Portuguese Viceroy asked the Secretary to inform Chhatrapati Shahu and his ministers, that the right of collecting revenue in Sawantwadi, if given to the Peshwa, would be detrimental to Chhatrapati Shahu.⁹⁰

In March 1749, Sambhaji Chhatrapati of Kolhapur reached

Sindhudurga. At this time he deputed his envoys by name Tuko Shamji and Maloji Malda to the Portuguese, and informed them of his desire to work as a mediator in the Bhosale-Portuguese conflict. But the Portuguese turned down his request, as Sambhaji wanted that the Portuguese should bring to an end their conflict with the Bhosales by returning to them the forts captured in the war. Later, in April 1750, Sambhaji of Kolhapur again deputed his envoy to the Portuguese Viceroy, suggesting that the Portuguese should hoist the flag of Kolhapur on the forts of the Bhosales captured by the Portuguese. The Portuguese again turned down his request and made it clear to him that they would only hoist the flag of the king of Portugal on the forts captured from the Bhosales.

The Viceroy of Goa was also trying his best through his envoy at the Court of Shahu Chhatrapati that they should not provide army to help the Bhosales. Under the circumstances, the only friend through whom the Bhosales could muster support was Nanasahab Peshwa. But, at this time, the political situation was not favourable to the Peshwa as he was engrossed in many important problems which prevented him to send armed forces, to help the Sawants against the Portuguese. He could only offer monetary and moral support to the Bhosales.⁹¹

The Sawants were at war with the Portuguese for nearly three years bearing heavy losses. Yet the admirable continued the war and did not surrender to them.

Viceroy Dom Pedro D'Almeida e Portugal Marquez de

Alorna before departing to the Kingdom drew up a very important document in which he left very valuable instructions to his successors and also a lucid account of the state of affairs in India during his viceroyalty. The instructions regarding the Portuguese policy towards the Sawants run as follows:

"Before proceeding any further I will give you my reasons for not prosecuting the conquest of the whole dominions of Kudal Dessais. It is my opinion that all incursions into such territories of the enemy, which have no sea board, are useless, and if I captured Alorna it was for two reasons: The first was that it was accessible by means of a winding river; the second being that it was a stronghold in the very heart of the country, and I considered that if it was once captured, it would almost mean a death blow to the Bhosales."

"Should the Bhosales come to terms, and agree to surrender the district from Sakhalī to the Araundem rivers, with the fort of Terekhol, we shall be satisfied, and prepared to cede him Reddi and Nivty, which are on the coast, and will therefore always be at the mercy of shipping in the event of the enemy becoming aggressive."⁹²

The policy regarding conquest of any territory outside the area of New Conquests is explained clearly by Viceroy Alorna in his instructions. It was easily possible for him to conquer the territory of Sawant as far as Kudal but, Kudal being landbound, it was not easy for the Portuguese to keep it under control because it was not approachable by their navy. He insisted that Alorna and Terekhol should be

retained by the Portuguese because of their strategic importance. If Sawants were agreeable, he further stated they should be allowed to hold Nivty and Reddi leaving to the Portuguese the district from Sakhali to the Araundem river, with the fort of Terekhol. Terekhol was an important river for naval anchorage. Its possession by the Portuguese was therefore bound to deprive the Sawants of its use making them navily weak. In the war of 1746, the Portuguese carried a good part of the navy of the Sawants from this very river to Goa. Allowing the Sawants to keep Reddi and Nivty was not a problem to the Portuguese as they could launch an offensive at any time they liked on them with their fleet.

It may be observed that a part of this very policy was pronounced as early as 1510, by Afonso de Albuquerque, taking into consideration the strength of the Portuguese on land and sea against the powers that surrendered Goa.

About four years after Marquez de Alorna this policy was once again emphasized by Marquez de Tavora. For its strategy and correct policy and able generalship, the king of Portugal bestowed upon him the title of Marquez de Alorna, his former name being Dom Pedro Miguel de Almeida e Portugal, Count of Assumar and first Marquis of Castello Novo. His policy went a long way in deciding relations between the Portuguese and the Sawants as beneficial to the Portuguese Government. For the strategic importance of the places discussed see map.⁹³



FIG. NO. 7

MAP — Territory of the Rhosales Captured by the Portuguese
1747.

WAR WITH THE ANGRES

The Angres were a constant source of menace to the Sawantwadi state. While the Sawants were facing opposition from all those who were aiding the Portuguese, the Angres were also trying to finish Wadi rulers with the help of the Portuguese.

The political situation in the state of Sawantwadi was not favourable to the Wadi rulers to attack the Angres as they were without any friends from whom they could expect support. Their naval squadron at Karli was burnt down by Ismail Khan, and the one in the creek of Terekhol was partly destroyed and partly carried away to Goa. At the same time, the Sawants were making unsuccessful attempts to construct new ships in the Karli river. Even in this weakened condition, the Sawants systematically attacked Govalkot, Anjanvel and the fort of Mudagad in February 1748, which was in the possession of Tulaji Angre.⁹⁴ The Angres were forced to retreat and the Bhosales successfully occupied the fort of Mudagad. The news of the attack on Govalkot, Anjanvel and the capture of the fort Mudagad was informed to the Portuguese by the Wadi rulers and requested them to assault the Angres. The ruler of Kolhapur who had sometime back turned against Sawants, now again offered financial help to the Portuguese, offering them dress and honour. Now, the Angres attacked the fort of Bharatgad. This strategically important fort was on the south west of the Kalavali creek on a hill commanding the Malwan village of Masura. In 1680, Fond Sawant, being afraid of its falling into the hands of

a chief named Bavdekar, had cut a great wall through the rock, and finding water, built the fort in 1701.⁹⁵ While the attack was in force, the Sawantwadi rulers were negotiating with Tulaji Angre to desist from the attack. But Tulaji Angre stuck to his gun and continued his attack vigorously. As negotiations could not produce any effect, the Sawants stepped up the attack under Vithal Vishram. After several skirmishes, the Sawants finally forced the Angres to evacuate the fort.⁹⁶ The Angres suffered heavily both in men and material.

In 1749, the forces of the Bhosales attacked the fort of Masura which had been occupied by the forces of Tulaji Angre some time back.⁹⁷ This strategically important fort lies in the village of Masura. Masura is half way between Malwan and Maland or Milandi on the Kalavali creek and is identified as the Muziris of Ptolemy and Periplus.⁹⁸ The Bhosales, by joining hands with some of the Angre officers who were defending the fort, suddenly attacked it. There was a heavy fighting between the Angres and the Bhosales. The news of the Bhosale's attack on Masura was informed to the Portuguese by Zalba Rane. The forces of the Angres in the beginning repelled the attack by but the Sawants vigorously attacked it making heavy loss to the Angres. A Sardar of the Bhosales Mam Sawant was also killed in the attack.⁹⁹ The Angres also showed their valour and defended the fort for nearly five days. The situation took a worse turn when the necessities of life began to get exhausted and the Angres began to face scarcity of water. In this

critical situation, the Angres tried their utmost to defend the fort. Meanwhile, Tulaji Angre learning the situation, moved with his forces to Masura. But before he could reach there, the Sawants had taken the fort.¹⁰⁰ Tulaji did not feel the necessity of pursuing the fight against the victorious army of Sawants as he was doubtful about his own victory over them. Hence he returned disappointed. But he did not lose heart. By the end of March, he requested the Portuguese for help against the Bhosales.¹⁰¹ He deputed to Goa Rudraji Dhulap to negotiate for help. The talks continued till May. During the talks, the Portuguese showed their willingness to help the Angres. In fact, the Portuguese were reluctant to help the Angres against the Bhosales because they did not want Angres coming closer to the Portuguese state and endanger the security of Goa.¹⁰² Therefore, the desire expressed at the talks to offer help to them was only an eye wash.

After securing success at Masura, the Bhosales concentrated 4000 infantry and 500 horse for an attack on Sakhal, Phonda and Jambauli. The king of Sunda, fearing the attack sought Portuguese help. However no attack was carried by the Bhosales, as the idea was dropped.¹⁰³

Tulaji Angre a servant of the Chhatrapati of Satara next took away some ships from Malwan to his own port by deceit. Enraged at this, the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur requested the Bhosales of Wadi for help for an attack on the Angres. At the same time, Bhosales asked the Portuguese whether they would come to their help in the event of the

attack on the Angres by the joint forces of Kolhapur and Bhosales.¹⁰⁴ Meanwhile, the Portuguese received succour from Portugal and the Viceroy ordered concentration of troops at Kolvale bordering the Bhosales territory.¹⁰⁵ Probably the Portuguese were planning for an attack but they could not succeed. Neither the Bhosales offered help to Kolhapur against the Angres nor the Portuguese gave help to the Bhosales against the Angres.

After the end of monsoon Tulaji Angre with his fleet of six big pals and fifty galbats made a heavy attack on Mangalore. The Angres carried away a rich booty from the city of Mangalore. Portuguese factory was also looted by them. This attack on the factory was viewed seriously by the authorities in Goa. The Portuguese lodged their protest with Tulaji and demanded compensation for the loot. The betrayal of friendship on the part of the Angres was a good opportunity for the Portuguese not to assist them against the Bhosales.¹⁰⁶ Thus for the time being, the Angres lost all hopes of securing any help from the Portuguese against the Sawants.

BHOSALES - MARATHAS ATTACK ANGRES

Like the Sawants of Wadi, the Chhatrapatis of Satara too were attacked by Tulaji Angre. Therefore, they also were eager to end the menace of Tulaji and accordingly requested the Sawants to help them. The situation was also favourable for the Satara Darbar to pursue this plan. Representative of Sawantwadi, Sultan Rayjade was at the court of Satara to discuss with them some important political problems that the Wadi rulers were facing. This gave an opportunity

for the Chhatrapati of Satara to talk about aggressive attitude of the Tulaji Angre. Sultan Rayjade showed his willingness to deal with the matter and after a long discussion, he with the Chhatrapati arrived at the decision to attack the Angres jointly.¹⁰⁷ The Marathas were also planning for an attack on the Sunda and the Goa territory by joining hands with the Bhosales. Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant also informed the Portuguese about their decision to attack the Angres with the help of the Marathas and requested the Portuguese to send military help.¹⁰⁸ The Maratha forces numbering 4000 to 5000 pitched their camp at Masura and carried talks with the Angres. They demanded that the Angres should give three lakhs and seven places occupied by them but the Angres were adamant. They also showed their willingness to give three lakhs but refused to surrender seven places.¹⁰⁹ It is not known which of the seven places the Marathas were demanding from the Angres. At last, at the end of the year 1749, the forces of the Bhosales and those of the Marathas under the command of Bhagvantrao Pandit, attacked Tulaji's territory and captured important places as far as Lanja.¹¹⁰ The Angres in this situation appealed to the Portuguese for help. The latter reminded Tulaji of his attack on the Portuguese factory at Mangalore some time ago and actually rendered him no help.

Viceroy Marquez de Alorna returned to the kingdom on 27th September 1750, and a new Viceroy was appointed in his place by name Francisco de Assis de Tavora who followed the footsteps of his predecessor, during his regime. Taking

note of the change of administrator in Goa, the Marathas Sardar Venkatrao Ghorpade, in charge of the forts of the border of Goa territory, requested him to return to the Bhosales the talukas of Pedne and Dicholi. However, the Portuguese did not respond to his request.¹¹¹

TALAJI AGAIN ATTACK SAWANTWADI

Tulaji Angre once again raised his head in 1750. Taking advantage of the strained relations between the Bhosales and the Portuguese, he attacked Bharatgad and Sidhagad. He was successful in capturing the fort of Bharatgad. Jairam Sawant on hearing this news moved immediately with his forces to Masura. He persuaded Naikwadi. (the people inside the fort called Naikwadi), who surrendered the fort of Bharatgad to him without a war.¹¹²

Now Tulaji Angre proceeded to attack Kudal, the capital of the Sawants. Tulaji also brought his navy for an attack on Karli. The forces were under the command of Rudraji Dhulap numbering 3000. Tulaji starting from Asyamath reached Bambarda via Talegaon and made Bambarda as his headquarters with heavy concentration of troops. The Wadi rulers were intimidated about this by Shivaji Londe. Jairam Sawant alerted his troops and issued orders to the Hewalkars, Usapkars and other prominent Sardars to report immediately with their forces to defend Kudal. Meanwhile Angre's forces attacked Kudal and Karli and inflicted much loss to the Bhosales.¹¹³ Satroji Nimbalkar, a Havaladar of the Bhosales army was killed and several other soldiers were injured. Bhosales now appealed to the Portuguese for help.¹¹⁴ They also rebuilt the fort of Kudal which was

destroyed by the Angres. The ruler of Sunda was in constant touch with the Portuguese and he preferred Bhosales as good neighbour to the Angres. Bhosales were better neighbours both to the Portuguese and Sunda.¹¹⁵ The Angres carried much loot, but Bhosales succeeded in killing many of their soldiers and some were arrested.

Tulaji now renewed his attack vigorously. The forces of the Bhosales in the early part received setbacks. Jairam Sawant well prepared riding on his beloved mare (Bormanaki) was inspiring his forces. The mare which had always brought him success died while jumping over a bunker. Jairam Sawant took this as an ill omen.¹¹⁶ He appealed once again to the Portuguese to provide succour. Both the Angres and the Bhosales were constantly in touch with the Portuguese authorities to secure their help. The secretary of state sought opinion of different members of the council whether aid should be given to the Angres or the Bhosales. The Viceroy to whom a proposal was sent opined accordingly. He reduced the proposal to two points. The first consisted of the aid sought by Tulaji Angre and the second with respect to the peace proposed by the Bhosales, praying at the same time for Portuguese help. It was his opinion that both the Angres and the Bhosales were following the same method and were holding the same intention and seek Portuguese inclination for their own ends. Tulaji did not wish his expedition to be embarrassed by the Portuguese while the Bhosales wanted that the Portuguese should not help the Angres. The Portuguese did not consider either the Angres or the Bhosales as

trustworthy friends. It was their experience that both the Angres and the Bhosales were their enemies in disguise and respected the treaties of peace so long as it was not convenient to them. As a matter of fact, the Portuguese desired that no help should be provided to either of them unless they were sure that the aid given to any of them was beneficial to the Portuguese.¹¹⁷ The Portuguese regarded the Bhosales, the Angres and the Marathas as potential enemies on the sea.¹¹⁸

The Viceroy further stated, considering the proposal made by the Angre, that the Portuguese should not disturb the existing friendly relations with Tulaji as he was very powerful, especially on the sea, and he, was liable to cause loss to the Portuguese shipping. He therefore, felt that the Portuguese should prolong negotiations with him and treat him in such a way that the treaty is not concluded unless the terms were favourable to the Portuguese. The Portuguese should hide their delaying tactics as a result of which his position, the Viceroy thought would become weak both in money and men power. In order to please Tulaji, the Viceroy suggested that the Portuguese should inform him that as the river and the territory of Karli belong to the Portuguese by the right of conquest, after a just war with the Bhosales where actually now Tulaji was preparing to attack, the Portuguese should not put up any opposition to him nor embarrass him, only in order to let him know that the Portuguese wished to have harmonious and good relations with him. But the Portuguese, however, should take care and see if by abusing Portuguese friendship Tulaji strengthened

the said territory and the entrance of the said river, which the Portuguese had failed to accomplish at the time of conquest in the past, in order not to arouse any dissensions with Sambhaji Raje, to whose dominion the territory of Melondin, bordering the said river and the territory belonged is left unaltered by Tulaji. The Viceroy also felt that Tulaji should not interfere with the sea-side territories, which the Portuguese had acquired with their force of arms, but he was free to attack the Bhosales territory which the Portuguese had not conquered. If Tulaji agrees to this proposal, then he could send his conditions and privileges in order to get the desired aid from the Portuguese, which he could get if the conditions were favourable and beneficial to the Portuguese state.

The Viceroy stated that the Portuguese ships anchored in front of Aguada with provisions be shifted to near places, closer to places of embarkation, so as to make Tulaji feel that the Portuguese were ready to give him help at first notice. He felt that though he considered the neighbourhood of Bhosales as bad, that of Angres were worst. In comparison with the pride and unfaithfulness of the Bhosales, the Angres were superior in forces, extension of dominions and in securing valuable help of the Marathas as experienced by the Portuguese in their campaign of Kulaba. This was, in his opinion, the only reason behind their seeking the Sunda and even the Bhosales to be Portuguese neighbours, without allowing more powerful neighbour

to take their place. The same position the Portuguese had maintained in the northern provinces i.e., Bassein. The Navab of Kalyan and others, served as barriers to the Portuguese territory to defend themselves, and, had they been conquered by the Marathas, the Portuguese would have never lost that province.

As regards the Bhosales, he felt that though they were not worthy of any compassion on the part of the Portuguese, they should be made to entertain the hope of getting Portuguese help, in order that they may not be disheartened in the war waged against them by the Angres, getting at the same time weaker both in forces and money. Lastly, the Viceroy suggested that both the Angres and the Bhosales should be advised to send a learned man, to deal with this grave matter, with the conditions they were willing to offer and which the Portuguese should accept only if they are beneficial to the state.¹¹⁹

Meanwhile, both the Angres and the Bhosales deputed their envoys to Goa to hold talks with the Portuguese. To the envoy of the Bhosales, the Portuguese informed that without discussing the conditions of peace, it would be difficult for them to provide succour. The conditions were also not favourable for the Portuguese to help the Bhosales as there was paucity of troops to defend the Portuguese territory. The Portuguese authorities considered Angres to be lacking in fidelity and they stood as a friend only when they were in need of help. So in order to delay the matter in providing help, the Portuguese

asked Angres to send peace conditions. It was the opinion of the portuguese that both the Angres and the Bhosales were never constant friends of the Portuguese state. The Portuguese followed a system of maintaining intact the equilibrium so that the Portuguese state might always be the arbiter between the two neighbouring powers, because in the present war the advantage of the one and the decadence of the other forced both the states to have recourse to the Portuguese. Some of the council members which the Viceroy had convened, proposed that the Portuguese should deploy the navy at Karli to deal with the preliminaries which the Portuguese thought more convenient. Some proposed that the Portuguese navy should be deployed against the one who refused Portuguese arbitration. Some others opined that the Portuguese should start army movements in Bardesh to instil fear in the minds of the Angres in the event of the Bhosales defeat. In general, the Portuguese considered Asiatic people as opportunists. However, they preferred Bhosales more than the Angres who in the event of defeating Bhosales would rise as a powerful enemy to the Portuguese territory. The authorities diplomatically tackled the issue. They treated the envoys of Angre and the Bhosales with all respect.¹²⁰ However, the Portuguese maintained neutrality in the Angre-Bhosale conflict. Meanwhile, Jairam Sawant rallied his forces and launched the vigorous counter-attack on Tulaji Angre compelling him to retreat with heavy losses. Never before had the Angres suffered such a defeat at the hands of the Bhosales. The

battle drum which Tulaji had brought with him was captured by Jairam's men and was kept at the entrance of his palace as a trophy of his victory over Tulaji. One of the most brilliant soldiers of Tulaji Angre known as Manaji Fankade died in this war. On the side of Jairam Sawant, the well known Rajput Sardars Navasingh and Angoji Patya fell fighting. The battle of Kudal is considered memorable in the Sawant-Angre conflict.¹²¹

The fleeing army of Tulaji Angre was chased by Jairam's army men upto Lanja, Devruk, burning many villages on the way. The victory over the Angres raised the status of Jairam Sawant in the eyes of the neighbouring powers. The Bhosales became more influential than before in the Satara Darbar.¹²² At last, peace was adjusted between the Angres and the Bhosales and the Portuguese on receiving intelligence that the Bhosales had concentrated an army of 2000 strong, made preparations in the event of their attack on Goa. However no such attack was carried out by the Bhosales.

ATTACK ON SUNDA

In 1752, the Portuguese attacked Sunda territory. Ramchandra Sawant desired that the Portuguese should have informed him of their design so that he would have joined them. He promised to send his army and asked the Portuguese from where he should transport them. He even concentrated his forces at Sakhali and informed the Portuguese that as soon as his galbats returned from the expedition, he would deploy his navy to help the Portuguese.¹²³ He was confident

of the Portuguese victory and promised them sea facilities. Portuguese defeated Sunda and captured two forts of which one was of Kholgad. Ramchandra Sawant, on hearing the news expressed his happiness to the Portuguese. However though he had promised to help the Portuguese, he was not able to send his forces to help them as he was now engaged in a family feud at home.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN THE WADI COURT

For thirteen years the joint rule of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant was very successful but internal dissensions became inevitable when the differences between the two began to increase. Several reasons are attributed for the differences of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. Firstly, for many years Ramchandra Sawant had no male issue to succeed him. Fortunately in 1749, he got a son. At the beginning, Jairam Sawant was pleased to hear this happy news. However, later he was embarrassed when he realized that Ramchandra Sawant now with a son to succeed him to the gadi of Sawant-wadi would reduce his importance. This made him restless straining his relations with Ramchandra Sawant. Another reason for the difference between Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant was about the use of a huge quantity of precious teak in the state. Ramchandra Sawant wanted to build a stately edifice for himself out of this teak whereas Jairam Sawant was of the opinion that the teak should be utilized for ship building which would strengthen the position of the state.¹²⁴ The Portuguese source says that Ramchandra being the eldest son in direct line was heir to the Sardessai title. But his uncle Jairam Sawant, a person of proud res-

tive character who commanded more respect and obedience than his peace-loving nephew in the territory, also claimed the title.¹²⁵ The differences between them went on increasing despite efforts at mediation by number of well wishers. Peshwa Balaji Bajirao too tried to reconcile Sawant brothers with each other but could not succeed. He had sent one of his clever envoy Ramchandra Bava Sukhtankar to bring about an understanding between Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. He had put forth a proposal that Ramchandra should rule at Wadi with the help of Jivaji Vishram while Jairam Sawant with his sons should stay at the Poona court. These proposals could not succeed as it was not acceptable to Jairam Sawant. In order to patch up the differences, Vithal Vishram Sabnis a brother of Jivaji Vishram Sabnis who was in Poona addressed a letter to Ramchandra Sawant pointing out how the differences between the two i.e., Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant were harmful to the state out of which the Portuguese were bound to make capital on a suitable occasion. The letter reads thus: "There is no dearth of small man who would poison your ears. You are likely to believe what such people tell you, but in consequence it will harm whatever good had been done so far, than I would have no word to say and the whole thing would be difficult for your honour. Outsiders will be in the state and we would have to watch things helplessly. Any attempt to amend matters would then be useless. I am writing this to you in detail after discussing the matter with Ramchandra Baba. It is hallucination to suppose that

the firinguis are supporting us. I state this because I know things well as I am here. I may be excused for writing this by going a little beyond the limits."¹²⁶

As no settlement could be reached, Jairam Sawant joining hands with Tulaji Angre attacked the fort of Vengurla, while Ramchandra Sawant's people were engaged in rebuilding the fort.¹²⁷ Jairam Sawant was successful in capturing the fort of Vengurla and now made preparations for an attack on Wadi. He also gave all the details to the Portuguese of the family conflict and sought their help to end it. In his letter Antaji Krishna hejib of Jairam Sawant writes accordingly:

1) Fond Sawant had nine sons. Nar Sawant the eldest rebelled against him and put him in prison. While in prison the father hatched a plot and got Nar killed. Another son Nag, who had also rebelled against his father, was forced to run up the Ghat, where he died.

2) After the death of Fond Sawant, there was joint rule of Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant. For all administrative purposes, the names of both were used with the name of Jairam Sawant appearing first. Jairam Sawant gave the state seal to Ramchandra. Things went well between the joint rulers for sometime when there was full understanding. This condition did not last long and due to some discord, Jairam Sawant demanded from Ramchandra Sawant the State seal which he did not return.

Ramchandra continued to use the seal. The remaining seven brothers and a son of Nag, wanted to use the seal, taking it back from Ramchandra Sawant. Under the circums-

tances, Jairam Sawant appealed to the Portuguese Viceroy to settle the family dispute and also about the seal.¹²⁸ Ramchandra Sawant on receiving intelligence that Jairam Sawant was planning for an attack on Wadi, requested the Portuguese through his administrator Jivaji Vishram, to send in their navy and army against Jairam Sawant who had also captured Vengurla fort.¹²⁹ While Ramchandra Sawant sought support from the Portuguese against his uncle Jairam, the latter allied himself with the Sundas against the Portuguese. Both Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant deputed their envoys to the Court of Goa. To Ramchandra's appeal the Portuguese replied that, since the Bhosales had infringed every peace treaty signed with them, only a personal appearance in Goa would give the Viceroy some surety for his peace declarations. Accordingly, Ramchandra promised to come himself or to send his wife and son, but later he changed his mind and he never did it, either through fear of his uncle or mistrust of the Portuguese. Jairam on his part did not venture beyond covert hostilities against Goa. In the family conflict of the Sawants' the Portuguese were helping militarily Ramchandra, and at the same time were instigating him to act against Jairam.¹³⁰

Ramchandra Sawant Bhosale's intention was to avoid further differences with his uncle Jairam Sawant and with this in mind, he requested now Portuguese to mediate. The Portuguese who wanted to keep Jairam Sawant and Ramchandra Sawant at loggerheads as it was advantageous to them, on one pretext or the other, delayed any adjustment between them. Once the real intention of the Portuguese was known

to Ramchandra Sawant, he also changed his policy and informed the Portuguese that the help which he had sought from them was regarding the return of forts and lands and not for the adjustment of the conflict with his uncle. It was obvious that this sudden change in the reason for help was to prevent the Portuguese from interfering in the internal affairs of Sawantwadi. He felt that perhaps the Portuguese might take advantage of their disunity and fish in the troubled waters.

Jairam Sawant, finding that no understanding could be reached with Ramchandra Sawant, left Wadi and started residing at Kudal.¹³¹

DEATH OF JAIRAM SAWANT

Jairam Sawant was a high-minded person and never compromised his honour and prestige. He was highly successful in bringing back the lost glory to the Wadi state by conquering Bardesh and defeating the powerful Tulaji Angre. The Peshwa's proposal that he should come and stay at Poona was not accepted by him as he felt that it was not in keeping with the dignity of the Bhosale House. Shortly after he shifted his residence to Kudal, he died. His death prevented differences with his uncle Ramchandra Sawant before they took a serious turn.

On 1st September 1754, the Marquez de Tavora returned to Lisbon after having handing over the reins to this successor, Dom Luis Mascarenhas Conde de Alva.

On taking charge as Viceroy, Marquez Alva decided upon an aggressive policy towards the Bhosales. Ramchandra

Sawant had sought the help of the Portuguese against the attack of Tulaji Angre. He never agreed to a regular treaty to give away to the Portuguese the territories which they had conquered from him i.e., Terekhol and Alorna etc., during the time of Marquez de Alorna.¹³² Viceroy Alva was disappointed with this sort of relationship and attacked Wadi.¹³³ Ramchandra Sawant was not in a position to defend, and after a few skirmishes came to terms with the Portuguese and signed a treaty on 25th October 1754.¹³⁴ By this treaty, the Portuguese ratified the treaty of 1712, signed with Fond Sawant. The Portuguese surrendered to the Bhosales the outposts of Reddi and Nivty. The Bhosales were to allow the Catholic missionaries to perform in the houses in which they attend, the functions of the Catholic religion, without impediment. The Dessais of Keri, Sakhali and Morli who swore fidelity to the Portuguese were reputed as vassals of the Portuguese state. The Portuguese exempted the Bhosales from the payment of tribute which they owed since 1739. The slaves and runaway soldiers were to be returned reciprocally. The Portuguese promised protection to Khem Sawant, the son and successor to Ramchandra, the last and the Great ruler of Sawantwadi.

The actual terms run as follows:

Alva's aggressive policy was successful. After a few months, Ramchandra Sawant died in 1755.¹³⁵ He was 43 at the time of his death. He had only one son named Khem and four daughters. Their names were Sagonabai, Ladubai, Ballabai and Anandibai.¹³⁶ Thus the seventeen year rule of

Ramchandra Sawant came to an end leaving his only son
to succeed him on the gadi of Sawantwadi.

FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER V

- 1) Pingulkar, P. 63.
- 2) P.M.S., PP. 177-81.
- 3) Ibid, P. 180.
- 4) Ibid, P. 180.
- 5) Kakodkar, P.R., P. 245.
- 6) P.M.S., PP. 180-1.
- 7) Kadodkar, P.R., P.270.
- 8) Ibid, P. 246.
- 9) C.O. No.25, fl. 152; Pissurlekar, Marathyancho Govya Kadil Swarya, P.25, Bombay, 1938. The date given by Y.N. Kelkar in his Vasaichi Mohim, PP.161-2, regarding the Bhosales attack on Bardesh is wrong. Also, Sardesai's Vol. on 'History of Modern India', P.305, wherein he mentions the date of Bardesh attack as Oct. 1739, is wrong. The correct date is one which is discussed in the discussion.
- 10) Kakodkar, P.R., P.271-72.
- 11) Ibid, P. 272.
- 12) Ibid, P. 272.
- 13) Ibid, P..297, F.N. 35.
- 14) Ibid, P. 273.
- 15) Malgaokar, PP. 161-2.
- 16) Ibid, P. 162.
- 17) Kadodkar, P.R., P. 274-75.
- 18) Ibid, P. 306.
- 19) Appendix C, No.2, Modi Document No.2746.
- 20) Kadodkar, PP. 295-96.
- 21) Appendix C, No.2, Modi Document No.2746.
- 22) Appendix C, No.3, Modi Document No.2894.
- 23) Kakodkar, F. No. 34, P. 296.
- 24) Ibid, F.N.42, P.305.
- 25) Ibid, PP. 311-12.

- 26) P.M.S., PP. 183-192.
- 27) Kakodkar, PP. 346-47.
- 28) Ibid, PP. 354-58.
- 29) Ibid, P. 359.
- 30) Appendix C, No.5, Modi Document No.294.
- 31) Kakodkar, F.No.4, PP. 361-64.
- 32) Ibid, PP. 359-72.
- 33) Modi Document No.79.
- 34) P.M.S., PP. 199-200; Kakodkar, PP. 374-76.
- 35) As Nag Sawant was related to Hindurao Ghorpade, the latter gave him the Pargana of Galgale for the maintenance of his army. He also gave Nag, the mokasa of the Prants Kale, Borgaon, Jamkhandi, Aasdoie, Aarle, Tarle, Rangme and Gokak (Pawar, Tarabai Papers, Doc. No. 114), P. 153.
- 36) Gujar, Vol. 4, Doc. No. 187, PP. 147-48.
- 37) Kakodker, F.N. 26, P. 412.
- 38) Pissurlekar, P.M., V.P., 21n; P.M.S., P. 200.
- 39) P.M.S., P. 201; Tratados VI, PP. 196-198.
- 40) Kakodker, P. 418.
- 41) Ibid, PP: 419-21.
- 42) Modi Document No. 48.
- 43) Pissurlekar, P.M. V.P. 67; P.M.S., P. 208.
- 44) P.M.S., P. 208.
- 45) Kakodker, F.N. 25, P. 437.
- 46) Ibid, PP. 437-49.
- 47) Ibid, P. 449.
- 48) Ibid, PP. 450-51.
- 49) Pissurlekar, P.M., V., PP. 77-78; P.M.S., P.209.
- 50) Ibid, P. 77; P.M.S., P. 209.
- 51) Desai, Portuguese Daftar Khand, L.N.19, P. 14.

- 52) Appendix E, No. 1.
- 53) Appendix C, No.7, Modi Document No. 4.
- 54) P.M.S., PP. 213-14.
- 55) Desai, Portuguese Daftar Khand, L.N. 38, PP. 22-23.
- 56) Modi Document No. 399.
- 57) Ibid No. 1138.
- 58) Fonseca, P. 50.
- 59) P.M.S., P. 218.
- 60) Modi Document No. 600.
- 61) Xavier, F.N., Instruccoes, 3^a edicao, PP. 25-7, Goa, 1903.
- 62) Danvers, Vol.II, PP. 418-421.
- 63) P.M.S., PP. 218-19.
- 64) Assentos V, F.N. 1, PP. 647.
- 65) Assentos V, PP. 662-63; P.M.S., PP. 219-221.
- 66) Appendix A, No.2.
- 67) Fonseca, P. 54.
- 68) Mascarenhas, J.F.M., Epanaphora Indica, P.III, P. 27, Lisbon, 1946.
- 69) Ibid, P. 27.
- 70) Assentos V, Doc. No. 189, P. 604; Soares, J.P.C., Documentos Comprovatidos do Bosquejo dos Possesoes Por4uguezas No Oriente, V.I, PP. 23-24.
- 71) Modi Document No. 2232.
- 72) P.M.S., P. 221.
- 73) Modi Document No. 503.
- 74) Ibid No. 119; P.M.S., P. 222.
- 75) Kakodker, PP. 470-71.
- 76) Appendix C, No. 3, Modi Document No. 720.
- 77) M.R. 125 B, fls. 23-24V; P.M.S., P. 223.
- 78) Modi Document No.691, P.M.S., PP. 223-225.
- 79) Mascarenhas, J.F.M., Epanaphora Indica, P.IV, P.97-99, Lisbon, 1746.

- 80) P.M.S., P. 234.
- 81) Epanaphora IV, P. 100.
- 82) Assentos V, Doc. No. 189, P. 605. The Chief Magistrate Joseph Luis Coutinho, with reference to the fort of Nivty, says: "To the North of Reddy, rises a hill, silent, like a giant, but with eminence. On one side, it has dominant land, while on the other side of Sea, a precipice. It is a ferocious obelisk, which desires to be superb, the first one in the suburb, strong and safe Nivty, with benefits of art and nature. (APPAAUSOS XX).
- 83) Gezetteer of Ratnagiriaand Sawantwadi, P. 354.
- 84) Appendix C, No.12, Modi Document No. 13; Epanaphora V, P. 73.
- 85) Assentos do C. de Gazenda No. 1180, fls. 241-2; Portarias do Governo 1380, fl. 86, Agentes, PP. 530-1.
- 86) P.M.S., P. 229.
- 87) Ibid, P. 229.
- 88) Ibid, PP. 229-30.
- 89) Epanaphora V, P. 29, 30.
- 90) P.M.S., P. 235.
- 91) Ibid, P. 230.
- 92) Xavier, Instrucoes de Alorna, PP. 10-48; Danvers, Portuguese in India, Vol. 2, P. 425.
- 93) Appendix O, No's 9, 10, Modi Document No's 360, 57.
- 94) Epanaphora, Part II, P. 1.
- 95) Gaz. of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, P. 323.
- 96) Modi Document No. 2729.
- 97) P.M.S., P. 231.
- 98) Gaz. of Ratnagiri and Sawantwadi, PP. 352-3.
- 99) Modi Document No. 1185.
- 100) P.M.S., P. 231.
- 101) Assentos V, P. 685.
- 102) P.M.S., P. 231.
- 103) Portuguese Loose Document No. 15.
- 104) Appendic C, No. 11, Modi Document No. 7.

- 105) M.R. No. 122B, Fl. 351.
- 106) Mascarenhas, J.F.M. Vi, PP. 63-65, Lisbon, 1753.
- 107) Pingulkar, PP. 69-70.
- 108) Modi Document No. 2741.
- 109) Appendix C, No. 16, Modi Document No. 1039.
- 110) Modi Document No. 57; Pingulkar, PP. 69-70.
- 111) Modi Document No. 227.
- 112) Pingulkar, P. 70.
- 113) Appendix C, No. 13, Modi Document No. 412.
- 114) Ibid, No. 14, Ibid, No. 2750.
- 115) Ibid, No. 15, Ibid, No. 1041.
- 116) Pingulkar, P. 70.
- 117) Appendix B, No. 2.
- 118) Regi. e. Inst., No. 1431, fl. 9.
- 119) Appendix B, No. 3.
- 120) M.R. No. 124 A, fl. 68.
- 121) Pingulkar, PP. 70-71.
- 122) Ibid, P. 71.
- 123) Appendix C, No. 17, Modi Document No. 1611.
- 124) Pingulkar, PP. 71-72.
- 125) Chaves, B.M., Annal Indico Historico do Governo do Illustrissimo Tavora (Photostat editions of the original Misc.), 68.
- 126) Pingulkar, PP. 72-73.
- 127) Appendix C, No. 19, Modi Document No. 2070.
- 128) Ibid, No. 18, Ibid, No. 1930.
- 129) Modi Document No. 2071.
- 130) Chaves, Op. cit., 68-70.
- 131) Pingulkar, P. 72.
- 132) M.R. No. 126 C, fls. 999-999V.
- 133) Pingulkar, P. 73.
- 134) Appendix E, No. 2.
- 135) Modi Document No. 2057.
- 136) Pingulkar, P. 74.

CHAPTER VIKHEM SAWANT III

(1755-1803)

Khem Sawant III succeeded to the Gadi of Sawantwadi after the death of his father Ramchandra in 1755. According to the Portuguese sources, Ramchandra was poisoned to death by one of his rival relations, though the name of the relation is not recorded. The rival was probably an uncle of Ramchandra. The Portuguese who had a stake in this matter preferred Khem Sawant III as a successor because he was a minor. In order to put down the rivals of Khem Sawant III, they sent two hundred sepoys and some cavalry to Sawantwadi. They thought that Khem Sawant III as a minor would be favourable to them. The Portuguese were successful in setting Khem Sawant III on the throne. Khem Sawant was hardly six years of age when his father died; his mother Janakibai carried on the administration of the State, with the help of Jivaji Vishram Sabnis who was the first secretary.¹ Janakibai was a capable lady and during her regency ^{she} enhanced the power and prestige of Sawantwadi. Janakibai's regency lasted from 1755 to 1763, during which period Jivaji Vishram Sabnis played a dominant role. In order to gain recognition for her son Khem as the due successor to the gadi, Janakibai made a representation to the Portuguese. They on their part deputed D. Christovao Carcome Lobo, having many honourable titles, to the Wadi fortress. There, he recognized Khem Sawant as the lawful successor

of the State. This was actually done when the treaty of 1754, was duly ratified by this new young successor, Khem Sawant in 1755, ^{soon after he ascended} (when he mounted) the throne. The whole translation of this letter of recognition being very significant is reproduced here. It is from Tratados Vol.8.

"On 30th December 1755, in the fortress of Wadi, there being present the Great Khem Sawant Bhosale, the only son and the heir of the Great Ramchandra Sawant Bhosale, there arrived D.Christovao Carcomo Lobo, Nobleman of the house of His Majesty, professed knight of the Order of Christ and Captain of Sea and War of the Crown, and proposed that the Hon'ble Count, Viceroy and Captain General of India, considering the representation made to him by the Sardessay-ni Janakibai, widow of the deceased Great Sardessai Ramchandra Sawant, had sent him to give the charge and to recognize the great Khem Sawant Bhosale as his lawful successor to the "Sar Dessayado" of Kudal, and its jurisdic-^{as}tions in the same manner/was possessed by his father, that he was executing in this manner by virtue of the agreements stipulated on 25th October 1754, which were soon ratified by the Great Khem Sawant Bhosale, who promised to observe and to keep unbreakably in the same manner in which they were kept and observed by Sardessai, his father; in the belief thereof, this report is drawn up which is signed by the Great Khem Sawant Bhosale and the Hon'ble Raghunat Dalvi Sabinis, Jivaji Vishram and Dataji Parab Matcari Santardekar, which being thus executed, D. Christovao, Count Viceroy put the great Khem Sawant Bhosale in charge of the

"Sar Dessayado" of Kudal and other lands and fortresses, which were actually possessed by his father and signed in the very act. D.Christovao de Carcomo Lobo - Signature in Marathi of Raghunath Dalvi Bhosale, Chief of the Military Forces - Signature in Marathi of Jivaji Vishram Sabnis, Dataji Parab Matcari Santardekar Emissary.

With the two customary seals, the large one at the beginning on left hand margin and the other small one at the end of the text.

There follows the Marathi translation with the same signatures and seals."

The political situation in the neighbouring States, at the commencement of Janakibai's regency was favourable to Sawantwadi Darbar; the Peshwas were not on good terms with the Portuguese, constant clashes took place between the rulers of Kolhapur and the Chieftain of Icchalkaranji Venkatrao Ghorpade. Kolhapur was very much troubled by the petty chiefs of Kagal and Miraj. The Angres were at war with the Peshwas in which the interests of both the Portuguese and the English were involved. The Portuguese supported the Angres while the English offered their help to the Peshwas. Janakibai and her Secretary Jivaji Vishram took full advantage of this political situation prevailing in the states around Sawantwadi and strenghtened their army and naval establishments. Particularly the navy of Sawantwadi which had been destroyed by the Portuguese was reconstructed and organised in the Karli river.

The important problems with which Janakibai had to

deal with, were, the disturbances of the Prabhus, Phonda affair, Pedne and attacks of Naro Trimbak, the Peshwa's Sardar on Masura, Nivty and Karli. Janakibai tackled these problems with skill and courage and by 1763, entrusted the administration to her son Khem Sawant III.

THE DISTURBANCES OF THE PRABHUS

During the reign of Khem Sawant II, as discussed in Chapter III, Narayan Prabhu and his kinsmen Jogan Prabhu, who were trying to regain power in Sawantwadi were defeated. Actually Jogan Prabhu was killed and Narayan was forced to flee. Now once again Dadaji Prabhu the son and successor of Narayan tried to regain power by seeking help from the Poona Darbar. He sent one of his able envoys to the Peshwa for military help and the Peshwa, always eager to fish in (the) troubled waters, sent Naro Trimbak to support the cause of Dadaji with an army of 3000 strong. Naro Trimbak, who was then at Dandarajpuri, marched to Nerur. On getting intelligence of this, the Sawantwadi Darbar hurriedly deputed their envoy Vithal Vishram Sabnis to Poona to persuade the Peshwa to recall the army sent under Naro Trimbak. The envoy was successful in his mission and the Peshwa ordered Naro Trimbak to withdraw his troops from Nerur in Sawantwadi state.² Thus, a confrontation with Naro Trimbak's army was diplomatically avoided and the cause of the Prabhus was defeated. Their power was suppressed once for all as they do not seem to have raised their head throughout the reign of Khem Sawant III.

As Khem Sawant III was a minor, of hardly six to seven

a boy of hardly seven years

year old, the credit of avoiding a clash with Naro Trimbak's army, and at the same time eliminating the rebellion of the Prabhus once for all goes to Janakibai and her able administrator Jivaji Vishram Sabnis.

MARATHAS ATTACK PHONDA (1756)

The Maratha-Portuguese war of 1737-39, was concluded by a treaty between the two powers in 1740. All the northern possessions of the Portuguese with Bassein as the head-quarters were surrendered to the Marathas. On the Goa side the territory of Sashti was returned to the Portuguese, and Phonda Mahal was returned to the Sunda ruler. It was Bajirao's desire to retain Phonda in Maratha hands. But nothing could be done as he died a premature death in 1740. Ten years later, his son Peshwa Balaji Bajirao alias Nana, demanded the fort of Phonda from the ruler of Sunda. For the expanding power of the Marathas particularly in the South, then commonly called Karnataka, the fort of Phonda was of great strategic importance. Phonda lay on the route from Poona to western or coastal Karnataka. This route, via Phonda, was shorter than the one which passed from the eastern side of the Sahyadri mountains. Moreover, with Phonda in their hands, the Marathas could control the activities of their feudatory, the Sawant's of Wadi, of uncertain loyalty. At the same time from Phonda they could checkmate the Portuguese if they joined any power against the Marathas. With this in mind, Peshwa Balaji Bajirao seems to have demanded in 1750, Phonda from the ruler of Sunda. But under the pressure of the Portuguese, the Sunda

ruler refused to handover Phonda fort to the Peshwa. The Peshwa was not in a position to press his demand further either by force or persuasion, as he had a number of other important affairs on hand. However, he took up the matter again in 1756. Now the ruler of Sunda without much hesitation agreed to handover the fort of Phonda to the Peshwa, on (the) condition that he should treat Phonda as mortgage territory in lieu of which he should pay annually Rupees five and a half lakh to the Sunda state.³ The Portuguese resented this transaction very much and attacked the fort of Phonda under the impression that the Maratha forces had not yet occupied it. The Maratha forces in the fort repulsed the Portuguese attack, on which the Viceroy Count of Alva who had led ^{to} the attack returned to Goa. After making necessary preparations he led ^{a fresh} (an) expedition with a large army ^{to capture Phonda}. The army first camped near the famous temple of Kapileshwari at a very short distance from the fort. The Sawants who were requested by the Viceroy for help, sent their forces for an attack on Phonda. The combined armies launched an attack on the fort from the temple of Kapileshwari as the base. The Portuguese on this occasion had brought a (special) kind of weapon called 'Petardo' to pound the fort gate. It is not known how far it was actually effective. Unfortunately for the Portuguese, on the day of the attack ^x it was raining ^{heavily} (in cats and dogs as) it was 28th of June, when monsoon bursts with all its fury in Goa. The gunpowder they had brought ^{became damp} (was damped) and their firearms became useless against the fort. This was the proper occasion for the Marathas to swoop down upon the Portuguese.

The Maratha commandar of the fort, Ram Joshi Hooprikar, sallied forth with a batch of 400 soldiers with swords in hand. The Marathas who had now ~~no~~ fear of the Portuguese firearms and who were well-skilled in swordsmanship fell upon the Portuguese with great fury. A good number of the Portuguese soldiers fell to the Maratha sword while the rest took to ^{this} heels. The Viceroy Count of Alva, who was leading the attack [^] fell fighting ^{and his} (which) naturally disheartened the remaining Portuguese army.⁴ The Sawants seeing the plight of the Portuguese joined the victorious Marathas, ^{but?} (and) later did not fail to send condolence message to the Goa Government for the death of Viceroy Alva on the battlefield.⁵ The victorious Marathas handed over the dead body of the Viceroy to the Goa Government with due honour. The fort of Phonda remained in Maratha hands till 1763. Maratha-Portuguese relations more or less remained undisturbed from 1756-1763.

After the death of Viceroy Alva, the Home Government appointed a patent of succession to look after the affairs of Goa and the commission continued to administer upto 1758. On 23rd September, 1758, Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, was appointed as Viceroy at Goa. At this time the power of the Peshwa was at its peak and he was at the height of ^{this} (its) glory. He had a vast army at his command and also possessed a navy on the west coast under his admiral, (the) Dhulap of Vijaydurga. A year or two before, the Peshwa had defeated the defiant Tulaji Angre at Vijaydurga with the help of the English, the new Viceroy naturally wanted to establish friendly relations with the powerful

Peshwa Nanasaheb, and wrote to the Home Government that in pursuance of this policy the Goa Government should avoid any conflict with the Peshwa. With this in mind, in February 1759, when Nanasaheb was at Vijaydurga, the Viceroy deputed his envoy Tomas Zoje Kodmor with a few to establishing friendship with the Peshwa afresh and to prevent an offensive pact against Goa, between Poona and Sawantwadi.⁶ But as he could not meet him there, he had to proceed to Poona where he was received cordially. After preliminary talks with the Peshwa the envoy returned to Goa. Later, the Peshwa sent his envoys to finalise the treaty of friendship. Through one of the envoys Mahadaji Keshav Fadke, the treaty of friendship between the Peshwa and the Portuguese was signed on 20th March 1760,⁷ which gave the required security to the latter. In the Pedne affair of 1758, Mahadaji Keshav Phadke worked as a mediator between the Portuguese and the Sawants, as is discussed under "Bhosales attack on Pedne, Dicholi" in the following pages.

Upto the third battle of Panipat, the Peshwa's power was at its zenith, and he was supreme in the Deccan as well as on the west coast. The Portuguese therefore found it difficult to expand their power till 1761. This factor was very favourable to the ruler of Sawantwadi. The Portuguese in order to maintain a status quo with the Peshwa, the ruler of Sawantwadi and Sunda, were friendly with all of them.⁸ The Home Government had also instructed the Viceroy to avoid any clash either with Sawantwadi or Sunda, with a view to preventing any interference from the power-

ful Peshwa. It had also cautioned that the Goa Government should not allow expansion of the naval Power by the ruler of Sawantwadi as it was always dangerous to them.⁹ The situation continued till 1761, but changed thereafter.

Phonda was in Maratha hands since 1756. The Portuguese were ill at ease with this situation. With the disastrous defeat of the Marathas in the third battle of Panipat in 1761, they had an opportunity of restoring the strategic fort of Phonda. Following the defeat of the Marathas at Panipat, the Peshwa Nanasahab died at Poona. The Poona Government was occupied with its own problems internal and external. Seizing this opportunity, the Portuguese signed a secret treaty with Khem Sawant in 1762, for the occupation of Phonda. By one of the terms of the treaty, it was decided that the Bhosales should supply to the Sunda ruler nearly one thousand five hundred soldiers, and the latter should keep ²(them) ready two thousand men for a concerted attack on Phonda.¹⁰ The combined forces of the Portuguese and the Sawants launched an attack on Phonda. They were joined by the Dessai of Phonda, Narba Naik Prataprao Sardessai, who was an enemy of the Marathas. At the eleventh hour the Sunda forces do not seem to have joined their allies.¹¹ It is strange to observe that some of the Maratha soldiers Ramaji Hari, Raghu Sawant Wadikar, Bapuji Pant Majumdar, who were guarding the fort, helped the Portuguese against their own master. As a result of the joint attack and treachery,

the Portuguese secured the fort without much difficulty. They demolished it once for all and the entire area of Phonda Mahal ^(pane) went under their possession. In the beginning of January 1764, the Portuguese Government admitted Raghu Sawant, his son and nephew, as their vassals and granted them some privileges.¹² They run as follows:

"Conditions granted on behalf of His Majesty's state by the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India, to Raghu Sawant Wadicar, his son Esshe Sawant and nephew Bhim Sawant on 16.1.1764.

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Count Viceroy having on behalf of his Majesty's state realised that Raghu Sawant Wadicar was one of the two corporals who separated themselves from the garrison of the stronghold of Phonda, in the course of the campaign launched against the Marathas, whom he served, and after that came voluntarily to serve His Majesty's State, well before the said stronghold was conquered, leaving in this Palace his nephew Bhim as a hostage for the surety of His loyalty, displaying his worth on the side of this state against the petty king of Melondim and sworn solemnly his fidelity to His Majesty's State on the 15th January of the current year of 1764. With a view to gracing him, with the hope that he will continue to serve His Most Faithful Majesty with better zeal, he is admitted as a Vassal of this State in order to enjoy all the honours, pre-eminences and privileges as the personalities of his degree enjoy.

Apart from this concession His Majesty's State grants

to the said Raghu Sawant a party of 200 sepoy and eight corporals to train them in warfare and to serve His Majesty's State with the same, on the understanding that each of the eight corporals shall be paid a salary of 15 rupees per month from the Royal Treasury and each sepoy, rupees five per month. When he is allowed to recruit more sepoy, in the event of any incident or in the time ~~time~~ of a war, he shall not be allowed to increase the number of corporals.

Esshe Sawant, son of Raghu Sawant, is also graced by His Majesty's State with a salary of 20 rupees per month from the Royal treasury, as the second corporal of the said corps of 200 sipaes, and in the same way his nephew Bhim Sawant, who stood the hostage, shall be paid the same salary.

The most Illustrious and most Excellent Sir Conde Viceroy grants on behalf of His Majesty's State, in the name of His Most Faithful Majesty, to the said Raghu Sawant, in his capacity as the Chief corporal of the said corps, the salary of fifty rupees per month, from the Royal treasury, and in order to honour him and to award the distinction he deserves on account of his personality and services rendered he is granted the payment of 90 rupees per month to bear the expenses towards the palanquin which is the vehicle of the land.

All these concessions granted to him under the clauses above shall be valid with the compliance of another clause whereby the said Raghu Sawant shall bring his family to Goa and maintain it at his own cost at the place and site ordered by the most Illustrious and most Excellent Sir Count

Viceroy. His Majesty's State shall not have any binding on the same, at any time, to rush up with any more help other than that mentioned in the clauses above, in settlement whereof this agreement was drawn, and it was signed by the said Sir Count Viceroy along with the Secretary, Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho, ordering to put up the seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal."

In this struggle of Phonda, Jivaji Vishram the administrator of Sawantwadi was of great help to the Portuguese. He was instrumental in signing the treaty of 1762, with the Portuguese, and ^{he} seems to have been successful in bringing some of the Maratha soldiers in the fort to desert the cause of their master.

NARO TRIMBAK ATTACKS BHOSALES TERRITORY - BHARATGAD, MASURA VENGURLA, KUDAL, CHEDVAN, NIVTY AND KARLI:

In 1757, Naro Pant the admiral of the Peshwas, having entered into an understanding with the Queen of Kolhapur, arrived with a fleet in the Port of Malwan, consisting of two parangues, some gurabs and 20 small and big glabats. He had also transported a force of 1500 to 2000 strong and 300 horses.¹³ His intention was to attack the key forts of Bharatgad, Masura, Karli and Nivty. The fort of Karli guarded the creek of the same name where the Bhosales usually had their navy. The exact reason of this attack is not clear from the Portuguese documents. Jivaji Vishram calls this attack by Naro Trimbak as an act of treason, though this is not corroborated by the published documents either in the Peshwa Daftar or in the Kolhapur Papers.¹⁴

Naro Trimbak, it seems was also in touch with the English. The arrival of Naro at Malwan was reported by Jivaji Vishram, the administrator of Sawantwadi, to the Portuguese at Goa, and he asked for their help. The Portuguese for their own interest offered help to Jivaji Vishram against the forces of Naro Trimbak. It is not known whether Naro Trimbak was given military help by the Rani of Kolhapur though she had allowed his forces to land in the Port of Malwan. Naro Trimbak's forces attacked Bharatgad and Masura situated to the north-east of Malwan, and Karli to the south of Malwan, along the coast. Naro Trimbak's attacks on Bharatgad and Masura were repelled by the Sawants who were supplied ammunition and cannon balls by the Portuguese.¹⁵ Karli and Nivty fell into the hands of Naro Trimbak, but were wrested from him when the Portuguese helped the Sawants. Karli was of special importance as the Sawants had their navy there. Repelled from Nivty and Karli, Naro Trimbak unsuccessfully tried to secure Vengurla, Kudal, Chedvan and Valavali.¹⁶ The port of Vengurla was a naval station of the Sawants, guarded by a fort. Naro Trimbak attacked Vengurla by land and sea, and the engagement lasted for three days. Naro Trimbak had to retreat having lost about two hundred ^{men} persons, among whom were a few distinguished soldiers. Some of Naro Trimbak's men were arrested and beheaded. Though dogged by defeat, Naro Trimbak undauntedly launched a vigorous attack on the fort of Sidhagad and was successful in securing it. This was the only notable victory to the credit of Naro in his

attacks on the territory of the Sawants. In the agreement between Naro and the Sawants, the former was allowed to retain the fort of Sidhagad which remained in the possession of the Peshwas till 1795.

The Portuguese helped the Sawants in this short warfare according to the treaty of 25th October 1754, which they had signed with Ramchandra Sawant.¹⁷

A situation of these places indicates their strategic importance to the powers concerned.

BHOSALES ATTACK ON PEDNE, DICHOLI:

The Portuguese power was definitely on the decline after their defeat by the Marathas in the battle of Bassein of 1739. Yet on suitable occasions, throughout the 18th century, they did not fail to add a few districts to their old conquests. The districts which they added are known in history as the New Conquests of the Portuguese. This expansionist activity in the provinces adjacent to old conquests continued upto 1783. The new conquests added to the Portuguese territory the districts of Dicholi, Sakhal and Pedne. These districts however changed hands between the Portuguese and the Sawants, even a few years after the completion of New Conquests in 1783.

The district of Pedne and Dicholi were in Portuguese hands as decided in the treaty of 1754. The disaster of Phonda (1756), was a pretext for the Bhosales to try and recover the territories of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhal. With the open quarrels going on among the Goa Governors, the Wadi rulers were tempted to make a bid for their former

possessions.¹⁸ At this time i.e., in 1758, the economic condition of the Portuguese being very poor, they collected taxes forcibly from the people of Pedne, and compelled them to buy tobacco only from Goa to raise money. The Sawants resented this and instigated the Dessais of Pedne to rise in rebellion.¹⁹ Domingo Branco who was in command of Pedne, was arrested by the Sawants and the district taken. Further, the Sawants raided a fair at Mhapsa and carried a big loot. The fair of Mhapsa, a well-supplied and well attended weekly fair, had already attained wide local fame. Next, they attacked Bardesh. The Portuguese Governor sent two companies of grenadiers and one of artillery against the Bhosales but the Portuguese forces were repelled.

Maneri in the district of Pedne was the next target of the Sawant's attack. It fell without much resistance as it had water shortage. The strategically important fort of Alorna was also besieged by the Bhosales; their besieging soldiers who were scattered from Chapora to Alorna with the river Chapora ^(Dholval?) in between, prevented Portuguese succour reaching the fort. However, the Portuguese captain Luis da Ponte, successfully sent succour to his men in the fort, and the Bhosales could not take the fort of Alorna. Sioli, an outpost of Bardesh and Santo Estevam or St. Stephen island, fell easily to the Bhosale's attack.

A furious battle between the Portuguese and the Sawants was fought when the latter attacked Dicholi. The Portuguese forces consisting of six companies of grenadiers, seven of light and two of artillery were under the command of General

Joao Manoel de Lacerda and commander Ignacio de Souza. The artillery was under Lieutenant Colonel Manoel Garlez. Both sides fought desperately. The loss on the side of the Sawants was heavy. About 600 of their soldiers died, while the loss to the Portuguese was comparatively slight. Their captains of cavalry and infantry were seriously wounded. Finally, Portuguese succeeded in taking possession of Dicholi. In this battle fought for Dicholi, the defeated soldiers of the Bhosales who, it seems were not paid for a long time, desperately attacked a few villages in the neighbourhood of Dicholi and looted them. Among these soldiers were a number of Pathans in the service of the Bhosales.

Retreating from Dicholi, the Sawants launched an attack on the fort of Terekhol. It was well guarded and well supplied with ammunition. The siege of the fort by the forces of Sawant lasted for three weeks, after which they were compelled to retreat. After Terekhol, the Sawants fell upon Morgim at night during winter, and killed the canarins, soldiers of the Portuguese. With this, the Sawant-Portuguese battle for Pedne, Dicholi, Terekhol, Alorna and Morgim seems to have ^{come} to an end in August, 1758. Such wars at these places were a matter of common occurrence between the Portuguese and the Sawants.

The new Viceroy who took charge of his office on 23rd September 1758, was very eager to ^{win back} ~~make~~ good the territory which was lost to the Sawants in the previous year. He visited the warehouses and despatched provisions to the fort of Alorna under the command of Lieutenant Colonel

Ignacio de Souza, as the Bhosales were planning to attack it. The Portuguese troops wanted to proceed further from Alorna, and attack the fort of Reddi, but were prevented by the Viceroy. At this time, a small group of soldiers led by Atmaram, brother of Jairam Sawant, offered his help to the Portuguese. The Portuguese took the village of Pilgao near Dicholi. The Viceroy having received intelligence that the Bhosales were constructing a fort at Amona, ordered two companies of grenadiers and six of soldiers to march to Amona. Amona was easily taken and the fort under construction there was easily demolished.

The Viceroy next collected his forces at Kolvale consisting of seven companies of grenadiers, four light companies, twenty gunners, 2000 soldiers and seventy horses munitioned with two artillery pieces of 24, four mortars, gun-powder and carriages, and attacked Pedne. By January 1759, Viceroy Ega won back Pedne from the combined Bhosale-Maratha army, after a severe fight. The Portuguese records report that the Sawants lost as many as 800 soldiers, whereas the Portuguese lost a few officers and soldiers. Retreating from Pedne, the Bhosales fell upon the nearby place Asnoda, without much effect on the Portuguese. In the month of August, the Bhosales made a surprise attack on the Portuguese church at Kerim (Pedne) and carried away a safe containing the consecrated Host with the Holy form. Finally, the Sawants appealed to the Portuguese for a settlement.²⁰ The Peshwa who was at this time at Vijaydurga, sent his envoy Mahadaji Keshav Phadke who helped the Sawants

in bringing about the treaty. Khem Sawant, on this occasion, sought the help of Suba Kamat of the famous historic Mhamai Kamat family of Panjim as a mediator. Originally, this family hailed from the village of Guirdolim of Chandor. After the Portuguese initiated the conversion drive in Goa in 1541, the Mhamai family members, fearing religious persecution, fled with the images of their deities to the neighbouring hills of Antruz, which were then under the rule of the Hindu Prince of Sunda. It was only at the close of the 17th century, that the family came back to the Portuguese territory and settled at Panaji, which was then a suburb of the Old Goa city inhabited chiefly by fishermen and artisans, having country houses of the Portuguese grandees and some native merchants. The commercial interests of the Mhamai family are traceable in the family records as far back as 1759 A.D. Unfortunately, most of the earlier records have been very badly damaged and are no longer in usable condition. The records which are in good condition reveal that the family had trade dealings with the colonies of the French in India, and the Portuguese overseas colonies. The Mhamai family had its own ships. The Kamat Mhamai family was one of the leading families engaged in trade and commerce with the neighbouring coastal powers including the Sawants of Wadi. They also wielded influence at the Portuguese court and therefore were best ^{suited} ~~studied~~ to play their role in the negotiations between the Portuguese and the Sawants.²¹ At last, with the mediation of Suba Kamat and Mahadaji Keshav Phadke, a treaty was concluded between the Portuguese and the Sawants on 26th July,

1759.²² By this treaty, the Portuguese, taking into consideration as usual the repeated assurance of repentance on the part of the great Sardessai Khem Sawant, accepted him as their friend and renewed the treaty of 1754. They agreed to exchange the prisoners and deserters mutually; the territories of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali were leased to the Bhosales with the binding on him to pay every year 50,000 xerafins, The Bhosales were permitted to collect taxes connected with justice, distributions and administration from the said provinces and were to pay an annual pension of 2,000 rupees to Krishna Sawant Bhosale serving the Portuguese. The Viceroy also undertook by a secret agreement to recommend to the king of Portugal to restore to Khem Sawant all or a portion of the provinces which he, the Bhosale, had ceded to the Portuguese under the treaty of the 25th October, 1754. Some years later, Marquez of Pombal blamed Count of Ega for the miserable treaty of 1759, which had robbed Goa both of income and its buffer provinces against northern provinces.

Upto 1761, the power of the Peshwa Nanasaheb was at its zenith.^x (Making use of this situation i.e., of the Peshwas power, who was his co-religionist, Khem Sawant demanded) from the Portuguese the transfer of the territories of Pedne, Dicholi, Sakahli and the fort of Terekhol.²³ The Portuguese refused to grant their demand and closed the Ghats between their territory and that of Khem Sawant in order to avoid an attack from the Sawant. The

Sawants however marched on the Portuguese territory and [?] and the Viceroy of Goa on the advice of the king of Portugal concluded a treaty with Khem Sawant on 24th December, 1761.²⁴ The actual terms of the treaty are:

- 1 - The Bhosales agreed for a solid and sincere peace with the Portuguese.
- 2 - The treaties signed between the two states in 1712, 1754 and 1759 were **renewed** and ratified.
- 3 - The Bhosales granted permission to the Portuguese for the construction of a church for the Christian community.
- 4 - Both the States agreed to return the run-away troops, khafirs and captives.
- 5 - The Bhosales agreed not to continue the cruise of his light fleet as it disturbed the Portuguese shipping, and also undertook not to construct crafts of greater size without the prior authorization from the Portuguese.
- 6 - The ships of the Portuguese and those of their vassals that should call at the Port of the Bhosales were exempted from any payment, by way of duties or anchorage; but commercial ships were to pay custom duties.
- 7 - The paddy-fields of Macazana and Oxeri situated in Pedne, and those of Paira, Atorla and Sinkirim from the Mahem village, were ceded by the Bhosales to the Portuguese.
- 8 - Khem Sawant agreed to pay rupees 2,000 to Krishna Sawant Bhosale of his belongings, as agreed.
- 9 - The Bhosales agreed to pay every year 4000/- xerafins to the Portuguese exchequer.

- 10 - The Bhosales allowed the Dessais, the vassals of the Portuguese, to collect all their estate dues with their amenities and belongings.
- 11 - The Bhosales agreed to fulfil the Dessayate of the province of Dicholi, belonging to the Dessai Suryaji Rau.
- 12 - The Portuguese ceded the province of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali to the Bhosales with the forts of Alorna and Dicholi.
- 13 - The Bhosales undertook not to build landmarks on the margin of the rivers, nor allow any other to do so.
- 14 - The Portuguese granted stay to the Bhosales in connection with the lease payment of 25,000 xerafins, of the three provinces, which the Bhosales owed to the Portuguese.
- 15 - With the transfer of the territory of Pedne, the payment of custom duties was decided mutually, and now it was to be collected at Kolwal.
- 16 - The Portuguese agreed to supply gun-powder and ammunitions to the Bhosales in times of need, for their defence.
- 17 - Whenever it be necessary for Khem Sawant to carry goods and food stuffs for his forts, through the river of the Portuguese, he was to declare them previously to obtain Portuguese licence.
- 18 - Both the states agreed for naval help.
- 19 - The sole object of this treaty was to establish peace between the two parties, and also to have good relations with the king of Sunda, the protegee of the Portuguese.

It is strange to see that the Viceroy who had acted on the advice of the King of Portugal, was highly criticised later on, because of the Bhosales repeated infidelities, and the wastage of Portuguese blood in taking the said forts and provinces, without any subsequent benefit to the State.²⁵ On this occasion the Portuguese it seems preferred to avoid a conflict with the Sawant as they were likely to be helped by the Peshwa.

Janakibai who was working as regent during Khem's minority seems to have entrusted the administration^{of} the State to him when he was 14 years of age in 1763. According to the custom he was now of marriageable age and the elders at the Wadi Darbar considered the proposal^a for a spouse coming from the Shindes of Gwalior. The Gwalior Darbar was in search of a suitable bridegroom for Laximibai, the daughter of Jayappa Shinde. Jivbadada Kerkar who hailed from Pedne Kerim, was by this time an influential person in the service of the Shindes, holding the rank of Senapati. At his instance the Shindes deputed some persons to Sawantwadi for a preliminary talk regarding the marriage of Laximibai with Khem Sawant. Jivbadada as a matchmaker between the two royal houses of Sawantwadi and Gwalior, played an important role as he knew both the parties very well and was also respected by them. The proposal was accepted and it was decided to celebrate the marriage at Srigonda^x, the original^{seat} place of the Shindes Jahagir. The marriage was performed with all pomp and glory in 1763.²⁶

Khem the III informed the Portuguese of his departure

for Srigonda for the celebrations of his marriage and also of his return to Sawantwadi after the ^{ceremony} (performance).²⁷ In all probability Khem must have invited the Portuguese Viceroy for his marriage, though the invitation letter or the reference regarding the same are not traceable in the records.

END OF JANAKIBAIS REGENCY - KHEM ASSUMES CHARGE

The regency of Janakibai came to an end in 1763, and Khem Sawant the III succeeded to the gadi as he had now come of age.²⁸ Sawantwadi-Portuguese relations hereafter fall under his rule. When Khem took charge of the administration regularly in 1763, he was keen in maintaining friendship with the Portuguese. However, he did not remain favourable to them throughout his rule as they expected at the beginning. The next year i.e., in 1764, Madhavrao Peshwa demanded the taluka of Mardangad, from the Portuguese. The reason was that the Peshwas were planning to proceed to Karnataka against Haider Ali.²⁹ Madhavrao during his Peshwaship conducted four campaigns against Haider Ali from 1764 to 1772. His intention was to secure the taluka of Mardangad and the Phonda region as they lay on the route to Karnataka. He asked the Portuguese to surrender Mardangad and Phonda area to him and also demanded that the Portuguese should reconstruct the fort of Mardangad which they had demolished before, and hand it over to him.³⁰ But all this was to be secured by negotiations. Khem Sawant was asked by Madhavrao to render all help to the Maratha army proceeding to Karnataka. In the month of October ¹⁷⁶⁴ the Peshwa

Forces under Janoji Dhulap arrived at Sakhali.³¹ Khem informed about this to the Portuguese stating that the real aim of the Marathas was to attack the taluka of Mardangad on the pretext of their march to Karnataka.³² Khem Sawant collected his forces and guarded all important points on the border. He had no intention of rendering any help to Madhavrao as he did not want to disturb his relations with the Portuguese. He therefore tried to misrepresent the Maratha demand to the Portuguese for his own interests. Madhavrao asked from the Portuguese the fort of Mardangad and the Phonda region not on the pretext of proceeding to the south but because of their importance and position on the way to Karnataka.

In 1764, Madhavrao Peshwa being aware of the real situation seems to have given up the idea of securing Mardangad and Phonda region.

In March 1768, the Portuguese learnt that the Peshwa had sought the help of Khem for a campaign on Phonda. He had kept his forces ready under the command of one Yesajiram for an attack on Mardangad taluka, which it seems actually never materialized. However, the Portuguese Governor in order to bring Khem closer to them entered into an agreement with him on 14th October 1768.³³ This agreement he signed by ratifying the earlier treaty of 24th December 1761. The Governor first issued the letter of authority and after finalizing the clauses signed a treaty.

The terms of the agreement were as follows:

- 1 - The Bhosales agreed for the faithful observance of a solid and permanent peace.
- 2 - Khem Sawant admitted that he had not complied with what was laid down in the clauses Nos. 5, 9, and 14 of the treaty of 1761, and assured to abide by the same.
- 3 - Khem agreed to abide by clause 9 of the treaty of 1761, wherein he had paid the tribute of one year only.
- 4 - The amount of 25,000 xerafins, payable under clause No. 14, had not been complied with; Khem now owed to the Portuguese 7,412 xerafins.
- 5 - The Bhosales ratified clause 5 by admitting that they had no right whatsoever to issue permits to the Vassals of the Portuguese state, in view of the primordial and oldest right of navigation the Portuguese enjoyed.
- 6 - Khem agreed to pay the annual tribute of 4000 xerafins which he had failed to pay, and accepted presently to pay 26,000 xerafins outstanding for the last 5 years.
- 7 - The amount of 7,412 xerafins, 4 tangas and 35 reis, owed by Khem to the Portuguese as per clause No. 14 of the treaty of 1761, was agreed to pay to them.
- 8 - Besides the amount of tribute owed by Khem, the Portuguese had spent various sums of money in order to enable him to have a free and absolute control over his dominion. Khem now agreed to pay the arrears of tribute.
- 9 - The provinces of Pedne and Dicholi, along with their respective strongholds were reintegrated in the dominion of Khem.
- 10 - The Portuguese permitted Khem to incorporate in his dominion the Provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali.

- 11 - The said provinces were leased out to the vassals of the Portuguese.
- 12 - The rights of the Dessais were maintained by the Portuguese.
- 13 - The Dessai, Jaitoba Rane, of the Province of Saknali was treated as a vassal of the Portuguese.
- 14 - In regard to the handing over of village Mahem and the fort of Terekhol by the Portuguese to the Bho-sales, the latter were to maintain silence.
For the payment of 53,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, which Khem owed to the Portuguese, the following procedure was adopted.
- 15 - The renters of the province of Dicholi were to pay periodical instalments, such as may be prescribed.
- 16 - The renter and a vassal of the Portuguese, Gopal Sinay Dhume was to pay immediately 17,000 xerafins. By the end of November 14,000 xerafins and in December 3,000 i.e., total amount of 34,000 xerafins.
- 17 - The renters of the province of Pedne were to pay 19,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the following manner: 10,000 xerafins till the end of November and 9,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the month of April.
- 18 - The said amount was to be paid in the treasury, through chalans.
- 19 - The disputed matters regarding Gaotolem and Canialem of Reddi, between the Portuguese and the English, pending with the king of Portugal, were retained by

the Portuguese with its income for the time being.

- 20 - Khem paid, inviolably to Vithal Gorkhi Sinai Walawalkar, vassal of the Portuguese and to his descendants the reward of LAVANISSI (emoluments for the custom-checking) of the custom post of Cansarpal.
 - 21 - One Krishnaji Raghu Naik Karande, vassal of the Portuguese and a merchant of Dicholi was paid 9,000 Rupees.
 - 22 - Khem accepted to be responsible for any hostility or violence in the Portuguese state, committed by a Dessai or any resident of his territory.
 - 23 - Khem agreed to bind himself not to deprive his vassals of their freedom to recruit themselves as sepoys in his Majesty's State.
- As an alternative for the surety which Khem Sawant was to give for the payment of the tribute of 4,000 xerafins, per year, and as it was not possible, it was decided that:
- 24 - The Portuguese were to take possession of the paddy-fields mortgaged under clause 9 of the treaty of 1761.
 - 25 - Apart from the said mortgaged property, the Portuguese were to get income from the provinces of Pedne and Dicholi.

THE PESHWAS ASK PERMISSION FROM THE PORTUGUESE FOR A PASSAGE TO KARNATAKA VIA PHONDA:

Peshwa Madhavrao had been asking the Portuguese to give passage to his army proceeding against Haider Ali through the Phonda region. The Portuguese denied this permission as observed previously. In the beginning of January 1771, the Peshwa started concentrating his forces at Masura, Kudal and Banda under the command of Visaji Pant Lele, numbering about 10,000.

A naval squadron consisting of 17 pals and 85 galbats lay anchoring in the creek of Karli. The forces of Khem numbering about 2000 under the command of Som Sawant and Krishna Sawant, were to join Visaji Pant Lele.³⁴ When all arrangements were ready, the combined forces of the Peshwa and Khem Sawant were to attack Haider Ali's territory. For this the Peshwa Madhavrao asked the Portuguese to grant permission to the combined armies to pass via Phonda. The Portuguese brought to the notice of the Peshwa through their envoys Vithal Gorkhe Valavalkar and Prabhakar Dikshit ^{or Sotri?} Sotri that the grant of passage via Phonda would make Haider Ali hostile to them, bringing their territory into danger. An envoy of Haider Ali at the Portuguese Court was reporting to his master the events taking place in the region of Sawantwadi ^{where?} when the Peshwas' army was camping.³⁵ Knowing well the superiority of the combined armies of the Peshwa and Khem Sawant the Portuguese could not flatly deny passage to them. They however guarded their ~~ee~~ frontiers as a precautionary measure. In the war between the Peshwa and Haider Ali, they were caught in a dilemma; straight denial of passage to the Peshwa was dangerous when his army and navy were in the Sawantwadi region, and grant of passage meant drawing upon themselves the wrath of the powerful Haider Ali. On this critical occasion, luckily for the Portuguese, the treatment of one of their doctors to Peshwa Madhavrao who was ill at Poona proved useful. Madhavrao Peshwa had long been under the treatment of the Portuguese doctor Fr. Frei Leion de Madre

de Deus. Through him the Portuguese ultimately succeeded^x (in getting dropped the) demand^{for} of the passage to the Peshwa's army via Phonda. The vast army under Visaji Pant Lele was ordered to march against Haider Ali by another route, and the Portuguese were saved from a dangerous situation.³⁶ Khem Sawant who was helping the Peshwa, was also in touch with the Portuguese, informing them of the danger from Haider Ali, if they granted passage to the Peshwa via Phonda.

Dom Pedro de Kamra succeeded De Mello as the new Governor of Goa on 24th September 1774, and remained in power till 3rd November, 1779. The new Governor was^x aware of the Portuguese problems well) and particularly he wanted to maintain peace with the Marathas and even Haider Ali Khan. He was also particular in keeping Sawantwadi friendly with the above two powers, because he was aware that any threat to the Wadi territory meant a threat to Goa. In the month of October, 1775 he requested Jivaji Vishram to maintain friendly relations with Nawab Haider Ali Khan.³⁷ The idea behind this move was to keep Goa safe from any troubles from the side of Haider.

DESSAI OF KITTUR ATTACKS JAMBOTI:

In the beginning of 1776, Khem Sawant informed the Portuguese Governor about the heavy attack of Kitturkar Dessai (Dessai of Kittur) with the help of Haider Ali on the Jamboti territory. Jaitoji Rane of Sakhali, his brother Krishnaji and the Bhimgadkaris also offered help to the Dessai of Kittur. Further, Khem informed of the capture of the small



principality
kingdoms of Srirangapatam, Bidnur and Srunda by Haider Ali. He was now planning for an attack on Phonda. Khem made it clear that Haider had captured Dharwar and next if Sup^x would fall into his hands it would be dangerous to the Portuguese. Khem now sought the help of Mahadaji Shinde, who responding to his call for help despatched a force of 10,000 soldiers. Khem also sought Portuguese help and requested them to join and arrest Jaitoji's brother Krishnaji Rane, who had offered help to the Desai of Kittur. This request was made in order to check the nefarious activities of Krishnaji Rane.³⁸ Actually it is not known what action was taken by the forces of Mahadaji and the Portuguese called for help. *whose help?*

THE TULAJI EPISODE

The new Governor Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza came to Goa in 1779. He concluded a treaty with the Peshwa on 11th January 1780, by which the latter requested the Portuguese to hand over one Tulaji Pawar one of the culprits responsible for the murder of Peshwa Narayanrao. Narayan was murdered on 30th August 1773, after which Tulaji who was separated from Raghunatrao Peshwa by the treaty of Purandar, took service with Haider Ali Khan. It is significant to note that the Wadi Darbar was helping this murderer and was trying its level best to send him to Raghobadada. The news of Tulaji Pawar's arrival at Dicholi was also *conveyed* informed by Jivaji Vishram to the Portuguese Governor, and he was given necessary help.³⁹ According to the treaty of Purandar, Tulaji Pawar was separated from Raghobadada and thereafter

he took service with Haider Ali Khan. Meanwhile Nana Phadnis who had entered into a treaty with Haider Ali Khan, asked him to dismiss Tulaji Pawar from his service. Tulaji was then given shelter by Khem Sawant who requested the Portuguese to send Tulaji aboard their ship to Surat to his master Raghunatrao Peshwa who had then taken protection of the English. Tulaji was to proceed from Surat to Bombay.⁴⁰ The Portuguese however, without paying heed to the request of Khem, handed over Tulaji to the Poona Darbar.⁴¹ It is not known what was the intention of Khem Sawant in requesting the Portuguese to hand over Tulaji to Raghunathrao Peshwa instead of to the Poona Darbar with whom he was ^{on} in good terms. This act of Khem Sawant would have actually brought about a conflict with Poona Darbar, but it seems that the latter conived at Khem's actions as they were in need of his help. In 1786, the Marathas were waging a war with Tipu Sultan. The envoy of the Peshwa, Gopalrao Ramchandra, was at Goa to secure help from the Portuguese. He proposed that the joint forces of Khem Sawant and the Portuguese should attack Tipu.⁴² The Portuguese did not offer help as the conditions were not favourable to them. Khem however, allowed the Poona Darbar to pitch their camp at Banda in his territory. The Marathas stationed 10,000 troops at Banda under one Jivaji Gopal. It is not known whether Khem Sawant sent his own forces against Tipu with the Poona army. Khem at this time was at war with the Kolhapur Darbar on the question of Morchal. *What was this question?*

KHEM-JIVAJI DIFFERENCES AND THE PORTUGUESE

As already noted, when Khem Sawant was a minor, the administration of Sawantwadi was looked after by his mother Jankaibai with the help of his Secretary Jivaji Vishram Sabnis. When Khem assumed power in 1763, he began to make several changes in administration. He removed his Secretary Jivaji Vishram from service and in his place appointed Raghunath Dalvi Bhosale, Sadashiv Narayana Chitnis and Anant Rambhat Aaroskar.⁴³ Jivaji Vishram was working as the administrator for nearly eight years ^{during the period of} (before Khem regularly came to the gadi.) ^{Jankabai's regency when Khem was a minor.} During this period, Jivaji Vishram had established his hold over the Sawantwadi administration which was troublesome to Khem Sawant as is discussed. To put an end to this situation, Khem removed him and appointed new persons in his place. Jivaji Vishram resented his removal, and leaving Wadi went to Varghat. Later he also sought shelter in the Portuguese territory,⁴⁴ but [?] they refused to ^{with the same spirit} help him. They knew that any help to Jivaji Vishram would naturally bring about a conflict with his master Khem Sawant.

The newly appointed administrators were no match for Jivaji Vishram. Now, disgruntled Jivaji planned for an attack on Sawantwadi with the cooperation of his son and ^{what was his son's name?} the Hewalker Dessais.⁴⁵ It seems that Jivaji could not execute his plan and the idea of attack had to be given up.

In the beginning of 1764, Jivaji again approached the Portuguese for help and requested them to hand over the fort of Dicholi ^{to him?} for his stay. He informed them that by doing

so the Bhosales would come to an understanding with them which would be advantageous to them in many ways.⁴⁶ But the Portuguese rejected his request. He tried to convince them to take his side in the present conflict with his master.⁴⁷ The result of these pressure tactics of Jivaji was that he was taken back into service for nearly one year and half after which he was again removed.⁴⁸

Jivaji Vishram after his second removal from service remained apparently silent for nearly two years. During this period Jijabai of Kolhapur was seeking Portuguese help against the English who had attacked her territory. This was an opportune moment for a seasoned administrator like Jivaji Vishram to regain his position. Finding Jijabai in difficulty he at once attacked the fort of Rangna and took it. Next he attacked Bhudargad, another important fort belonging to the Kolhapur and requested the Portuguese to help him.⁴⁹ The Portuguese of course remained neutral.

Jivaji Vishram now attacked Mahadevgad and Narayangad belonging to his master Khem and occupied them. He was helped in this venture by his kinsman Krishna Sawant.⁵⁰

From these rebellious activities of Jivaji Vishram it seems that it was his intention to create a separate position for himself by occupying important forts both from the territories of Kolhapur and Sawantwadi.

With the loss of the forts of Mahadevgad and Narayangad, Khem at once took action. He requested the Portuguese for help and at the same time asked them to assist Jijabai. Jijabai was also to join Khem in ^{recovering} restoring the forts from

Jivaji Vishram. In 1767, the joint forces of Khem and Jijabai launched an attack on Mahadevgad and Narayangad and reduced them without much difficulty.⁵¹

The fort of Rangna where now Jivaji had taken shelter, was the ^{next} target of attack of the joint forces. As this fort was of strategic importance on the border area of Kolhapur and Sawantwadi, Jivaji Vishram ^{astutely offered to cede} (tried to play the game by offering) the fort to the Peshwa ^{Madhavarao} if he could take advantage of this situation. The Peshwa sent his own Karkun to Jivaji but nothing seems to have come out of the talk between the Karkun and Jivaji Vishram. ^{Jivaji was playing a double game; even as he was negotiating with the Peshwa, he} (At the same time, Jivaji Vishram) approached the Portuguese pointing out that if the fort of Rangna fell into the hands of the powerful Peshwa it would be dangerous to all the neighbouring powers including the Portuguese. The Portuguese however do not seem to have paid heed to this pressure diplomacy of Jivaji Vishram.

At last, Jijabai of Kolhapur sent her army under the command of Yeshwantrao Shinde, her administrator, on the fort of Rangna. The forces of Khem also joined Yeshwantrao Shinde. The ^{siege} ~~seize~~ of the joint forces continued for two months and a half, after which Jivaji Vishram surrendered Rangna and took shelter at Wadi. In the siege of Rangna Jivaji lost twenty of his men and about fifty of ^{who were captured} his men were beheaded.⁵² Khem took pity on Jivaji Vishram, ^{granted a free pardon} (pardoned him for all his offences) and took him back in service. ^{Once again in 1771} Jivaji Vishram in 1771, decided to leave his master's service as he was not in a position to solve some

What were these problems?

difficult problems which Sawantwadi was facing. On this occasion Madhavrao Peshwa offered Jivaji Vishram service at Poona which Jivaji declined. The next year, Jivaji retired to Kerim Pedne but was again persuaded to take up service with Khem by Mahadaji Shinde, brother of Khem's father-in-law. Owing to some differences, once again Jivaji Vishram was removed from service by Khem and thereafter he never came back on the political scene of Sawantwadi.⁵³ However Khem accepted Jivaji's successors into his administration.

The episode of Jivaji Vishram indicates how difficult it was for his master to remove him from service, though *Khem could not afford to act him aside* unwanted, because of his high rank and administrative experience. The rival powers around and the strong central power like that of the Peshwa were always eager to welcome in their service disgruntled persons like Jivaji Vishram by granting them political assylum, whom they could always use as a pawn on the political chessboard of the period. As a result, in such internal quarrels as the one just discussed, some kind of compromise between the master and his dissatisfied able servant was often preferred to the latter's removal.

KHEM-ENGLISH CONFLICT AND THE PORTUGUESE

By 1764, the English had firmly laid the foundation of their dominion in India by their success in the battle of Buxar. They had thrown off their garb as traders and had been actively interfering in the internal affairs of the Indian states *with a view to gaining* for political power. Their expansionist

design was very clear and they scarcely allowed any opportunity to slip out of their hands for its fulfilment. Their three important centres of power were Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The Marathas had been defeated in the third battle of Panipat in 1761. The imperial Mughals were a spent up force, and the real contest for the hegemony of India was now between the Marathas and the East India Company. The Marathas had restored their power and position in the North considerably under Peshwa Madhavrao I. But when he was engaged in a war with Hyder Ali of Mysore, the English found an opportunity to expand their power further on the west coast, south of Bombay. Amongst the strategically situated places, ^{in this direction or port?} the fort of Malwan, ^{an} was ^{central} important in the south of Bombay. It was under the Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur. The English occupied it in 1765, when Madhavrao Peshwa was busy fighting with Hyder Ali. Its occupation by them created alarm all over the Maratha country ^{resembling the} bringing to light their expansionist ^{policy of the E.I.C.} objective in India. Madhavrao Peshwa was fully aware of this and had noted the British as enemy number one of the Marathas. But he was not in a position to take immediate action against them because of his pre-occupation elsewhere. Flushed with their success at Malwan, the British squadron under Major Gordon and Captain Watson attacked the fort of Yeshwantgad or Reddi along the coast, on the pretext that the pirates of this region had been endangering their coastal trade.⁵⁴ They had easy success at both the places

over the naval and land forces of Khem Sawant. The powerful English could easily call the Sawants as pirates, though they had been there prior to the advent of the English on the west coast. During this event, Khem's administrator Jivaji Vishvam, who was looking after the coastal region found it impossible to take a stand against the English. In order to save the situation he informed the English that the fort belonged to the Portuguese, and at the same time requested the Portuguese to hoist their flag on the fort by sending a handful of soldiers at night.⁵⁵ Meanwhile fearing the English attack, the people of the district of Reddi begged for Portuguese protection and pledged loyalty to Goa. Immediately, Viceroy Ega ordered Terekhol fort to stand firm, and prepared to go to its aid if necessary. However, the English did not meddle with the Portuguese possessions.⁵⁶ At last Khem had to settle the matter by a treaty. According to it, Khem agreed to cede the land between the Karli and Salshi rivers, bound on the west by the sea, and on the east by the Sahyadri mountains, on receiving for himself the fort of Reddi. He further agreed to pay Rs.1,00,000 as war expenses, to allow the British merchants pass freely, to keep no navy, and to help the British in the event of a war with the Marathas.⁵⁷

No sooner was the ink of the treaty dry than Khem Sawant again started his naval attack on the British ships, virtually breaking the treaty. The English therefore sent their envoy Mr. Thomas Martin for a talk, and a new treaty was signed between the two parties on 24th October 1766.⁵⁸

The new terms in addition to those of the previous treaty were as follows:

- 1 - The Bhosales should pay a total ^amount of Rs.2,00,000 as war expenses.
- 2 - Out of this sum Rs.80,000 should be paid within three months from the date of the treaty, and the remaining amount of Rs.60,000 should be paid within a period of 2 years.
- 3 - One Vithoji Kamat of Panjim should remain as surety, and as a sort of guarantee to Vithoji Kamat, Khem Sawant should keep two hostages at Bombay at his own expense.
- 4 - Khem should cede the fort of Vengurla to the British for 13 years. This period was extendable till the full payment of the expenses mentioned above.
- 5 - Khem was to allow the British to hoist the British Flag on the Vengurla fort.

JIVAJI-ENGLISH PLAN TO ATTACK PHONDA

As already noted, Jivaji Vishram who was unable to take a stand against the English, now joining hands with the English, planned to invade and conquer the Portuguese territory of Phonda. When the Goa Government was apprised of this secret plan, it thought out a counter strategy. The Portuguese encouraged the Dessais to rise in revolt against the Bhosales. When the Pedne Dessais revolted, the Bhosales out of fear handed over Dicholi and Sakahli to Goa for protection. The Portuguese idea in inviting the Dessais to rise in revolt, was to divert the attention of the Bhosales who were planning to attack Phonda. Khem Sawant

who was already in loss because of English attack, lost more economically. The Portuguese were able to secure a good income from the provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali, without firing a single shot, or using a single soldier in combat. Thus, ^{the} Ponda project ^{of Khem Sawant was failed} was (fizzled out) by the Portuguese.⁵⁹

Meanwhile, four years later after signing the treaty of 24th October 1766, the hostages ^(Item 3 of terms of the Treaty p 26 & ante) escaped from Bombay as Khem did not pay the war expenses regularly.⁶⁰ During the six years from the date of the treaty, Khem had paid only Rs.45,000/-. When the period of 13 years was over Khem requested the Portuguese to send their citizen Vithoji Kamat who was the mediator when the treaty was signed between the British and Khem Sawant, so that he could help him to get back the fort of Vengurla.⁶¹ Khem also wrote to Vithoji Kamat to work once more as a mediator. But the Portuguese do not seem to have sent Kamat to help Khem Sawant. Khem then requested the British to handover the fort of Vengurla to him as the period of 13 years ^{as laid down in the Treaty (see)} expired (as mentioned in the treaty). The British however turned down Khem Sawant's request as he had not fully paid the war expenses agreed to in the treaty. Upon this, Khem attacked Vengurla in 1780, and occupied it.⁶² This was a singularly notable victory to the credit of Khem Sawant against an European power. Khem informed the Portuguese about the capture of Vengurla fort. The English officials gave a detailed account of the loss of Vengurla to the English Company. The account shows the state of affairs of the English who were guarding the said territory, and the

treatment which they received at the hands of the Bhosales.⁶³

Khem was expecting the Portuguese to bring about an understanding between him and the English regarding the handing over of the fort of Vengurla. But the Portuguese remained silent watching the ^{tussle} (cock fight) between the British and Khem. *avoid what looks like a colloquialism*

In 1794, Khem Sawant captured some English ships upon which ^{East India Co or the English} the latter asked the Portuguese to help them against their common enemy. At this time relations between Khem and the Portuguese were strained as Khem had taken Pedne from them.⁶⁴ The Portuguese were preparing to attack Yeshwantgad by sea. But were deterred from doing so when they came to know that Khem was trying to secure help from the Poona Darbar through Jivbadada Kerkar. Thus, the plan ^{an} of Anglo-Portuguese attack on Khem's territory ^{had to be given up} came to a ^{abandoned} naught.

SAWANT KOLHAPUR CONFLICT AND THE PORTUGUESE

For ^{many} several years since Khem Sawant ascended the gadi of Sawantwadi, he followed a non-belligerent attitude towards Kolhapur. Later he changed this policy and started fomenting disturbance in Kolhapur in 1776, as at this time he was at the height of his power. But the result of this policy was that Khem drew upon himself the wrath of the Kolhapur state. The latter attacked the fort of Gandharvagad, forced Khem to cede one third of the revenue of Maland and Varad, and pay yearly a fixed sum from Pat and Haveli ^{in Maland?} i.e., Sawantwadi proper.⁶⁵

The court of Kolhapur was never on ^{very friendly} friendliest terms with Khem Sawant. Kolhapur was a scene of serious domestic

uprising due to a new revenue survey carried out by the authorities in 1781. Taking note of these disturbances Khem Sawant laid a siege to the fort of Rangna. Capture of ^{the fort} (Rangna) was not easy as ^{it} (the fort) was too formidable to a force such as the Sawant could have mustered. Khem Sawant informed the Portuguese about the siege calling upon them to join him, and also asked them to supply ammunitions in view of the close friendship between the two powers. He also requested them to send four experts in launching ^{*}Garnaly.⁶⁶ He was constantly appealing to the Portuguese that they should consider the siege of Rangna as their own. In order to please them he was stressing that he had initiated this action not with the hope of getting help from other powers but from the Portuguese alone.⁶⁷ He further emphasized that if this help was rendered by the Portuguese it would prove to the world their friendships with the Sawants.

While Khem Sawant was requesting succour from the Portuguese, the Kolhapur ruler was also in touch with them to secure their help against ^{the} besieging force of Khem.⁶⁸ There exists considerable correspondence between Kolhapur and the Goa Viceroy in connection with the Rangna siege. The repeated appeals of Khem to the Portuguese for help fell on ^{deaf} (flat) ears. The Portuguese never wanted Khem to be stronger and were determined to see that the fort of Rangna did not fall into his hands. In this affair, they at the beginning made a show of friendship with Khem but in due course joined hands with Kolhapur. The Kolhapur ruler on

receiving help from the Portuguese despatched contingents of the Amatya and the Pratinidhi (of the Kolhapur). The Viceroy of Goa requested Kolhapur to destroy the navy of Sawantwadi.⁶⁹ Khem was helpless to resist them single handed. His position was critical as he had to face now two powers, Kolhapur and the Portuguese. The net result was that Kolhapur forces defeated Khem's army under the walls of Rangna. The conflict lasted for eight months and at last, Khem having been defeated promised Kolhapur to desist from causing further incursions into their territory. He further promised through the mediation of Rajashri Appajirao Pratinidhi of Kolhapur Raja, that the forts of Prasiddhagad (Rangna) Manohargad, Bhairavgad, Janjira (sea-fort) Sindhudurg and others which lay in the 'Masters Shivajis' kingdom would not be subjected to any molestation by the 'Servant Sawant'.⁷⁰

The Portuguese, who as already observed, pretended to be friendly at the beginning with Khem Sawant, actually occupied Dicholi and Sakhalī belonging to him. The details of this occupation are discussed later.

In the Rangna affair Khem was trying to secure territory from Kolhapur when they were involved in a serious internal conflict. But he failed miserably as the Portuguese joined hands with Kolhapur, and took possession of Dicholi and Sakhalī which were under Khem.⁷¹

Khem Sawant who had undertaken to desist from making incursions into Kolhapur territory kept his word, ^{for the time (?)} For ^{after} nearly two years from the Rangna incident, Khem was at war

with the Portuguese, but thereafter he entered into a treaty with them as late as 1788, when he was involved in a conflict with Kolhapur known as 'Morchel War'. At the beginning of 1785, Sultanrao Malap/fort Sindhudurg, wrote to the Governor of Goa requesting friendship of the Portuguese and conveyed his happiness over the Sawant-Portuguese friendship.⁷² *The reasons that prompted this gesture are not quite clear.* (It is not clear why Sultanrao expressed his happiness over Portuguese-Sawant friendship.)

THE MORCHEL WAR

For some time after the agreement of 1781, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur were at peace with each other. But their relations were completely disturbed since 1785, on account of the grant of Morchel and the dignified title of Raje Bahadur to Khem Sawant by a firman, from the then Mughal Emperor.⁷³ *Shah Alam II 1759-1806* Technically by the Varna treaty of 1731, the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur was the sovereign lord of Sawantwadi and as such it was his prerogative to have the Morchel.^x But it came to be conferred on Khem due to his brother-in-law Mahadaji Shinde who was practically the Badshah maker in Delhi politics. The Imperial firman containing these orders was ceremoniously taken all the way from Delhi to Sawantwadi where, on May 11th, 1785, Khem Sawant duly accepted the firman and the honours.⁷³ The announcement of this grant was sent to the Peshwas, the Kolhapur Chhatrapati, the Nizam, the Portuguese Governor of Goa, Tipu Sultan and others by the Emperor of Delhi. The Portuguese Governor felicitated Khem Sawant for these honours.⁷⁴ Unhappy with this situation, the Kolhaput Darbar lodged a complaint with the Poona Court against Khem for the receipt

with the Portuguese, but thereafter he entered into a treaty with them as late as 1788, when he was involved in a conflict with Kolhapur known as 'Morchel War'. At the beginning of 1785, Sultanrao Malap/fort Sindhudurg, wrote to the Governor of Goa requesting friendship of the Portuguese and conveyed his happiness over the Sawant-Portuguese friendship.⁷² *The reasons that prompted this gesture are not quite clear.* (It is not clear why Sultanrao expressed his happiness over Portuguese-Sawant friendship.)

THE MORCHEL WAR

For some time after the agreement of 1781, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur were at peace with each other. But their relations were completely disturbed since 1785, on account of the grant of Morchel and the dignified title of Raje Bahadur to Khem Sawant by a firman, from the then Mughal Emperor, *Shah Alam II 1759-1806*. Technically by the Varna treaty of 1731, the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur was the sovereign lord of Sawantwadi and as such it was his prerogative to have the Morchel. But it came to be conferred on Khem due to his brother-in-law Mahadaji Shinde who was practically the Badshah maker in Delhi politics. The Imperial firman containing these orders was ceremoniously taken all the way from Delhi to Sawantwadi where, on May 11th, 1785, Khem Sawant duly accepted the firman and the honours.⁷³ The announcement of this grant was sent to the Peshwas, the Kolhapur Chhatrapati, the Nizam, the Portuguese Governor of Goa, Tipu Sultan and others by the Emperor of Delhi. The Portuguese Governor felicitated Khem Sawant for these honours.⁷⁴ Unhappy with this situation, the Kolhaput Darbar lodged a complaint with the Poona Court against Khem for the receipt

of Morchels. This affair involved Khem Sawant, the Kolhapur and the Poona Darbars, and the Portuguese in wars fought intermittently from 1785-1792, known as the Morchel War⁷⁴. It is an interesting episode in which Kolhapur seems to have stood on a matter of prerogative to which dignity and honour were attached during the period under discussion.

By 1785, the Kolhapur State was hostile to Khem Sawant. A village in the Malwan sub-division was the bone of contention between the two parties. Kolhapur was waiting for an opportunity to pounce upon Sawantwadi. The grant of firman which Kolhapur viewed seriously added fuel to the fire. The ruler of Kolhapur complained to the Poona Council that the Sawant had arrogated to himself a prerogative that at least in the Maratha country belonged exclusively to the Chhatrapatis, and that, its use by the other ruling houses would be a serious breach of decorum.⁷⁵

The stand taken by Kolhapur was accepted by Nana Phadnis. He was helpless to take any action on account of the pressures brought on him by Mahadaji Shinde, the protector of Khem Sawant, and he kept the matters putting off till the end.⁷⁶ Kolhapur also began negotiating with the Portuguese to prevent Khem from using the Morchels. Kolhapur ruler deputed two persons to Goa to secure Portuguese help. They suggested to the Governor of Goa that he should either provide help to Kolhapur or at least remain neutral in the hostilities between Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. The Governor directed them to hold talks with the Secretary of State. The Portuguese Secretary asked them as to what their master desired, what were the

causes of the war and what help they expected from the Portuguese. The two deputies replied that their master was intending to destroy Khem Sawant, who was insolent and treacherous, that the war had arisen because of the scandalous behaviour of Khem towards their master, and, despite being a vassal of the Raja, he had attacked one of the main forts. Finally they stated that the Portuguese should not favour the Bhosales against Kolhapur and that, if the booty of the conquest was to be shared, the Kolhapur Government would help the Portuguese in sending it to them either by sea or by land. The Portuguese Secretary asked them to produce letters of authority to deal with the negotiations. But the deputies informed him that they had come at the order of their master just to know the stand of the Portuguese. However, they agreed to bring necessary authority from their master to carry negotiations with the Portuguese. The Portuguese secretary was acting diplomatically. Asking from the deputies the letters of authority was just an excuse as he probably wanted more time to study the matter.⁷⁷

When the news of Kolhapur negotiations with the Portuguese reached Wadi Darbar, Khem asked the Portuguese Governor to fix a day for the talks. Portuguese complied with his request and accordingly Khem deputed his emissaries to hold talks with the Portuguese. They informed the Portuguese about the injustice done to their master by the Kolhapur Raja by waging a war against him. They also explained how he needed the help of the Portuguese and reminded them of the help Khem had offered to the Portuguese when Tipu Sultan's presence on the Ghat threatened Goa territory.

In reply to the emissaries the Portuguese secretary stated that the Raja of Kolhapur wanted to destroy totally Khem and ^{the Raja} had sought Portuguese neutrality in the war. However the Portuguese who had unhappy experience about Khem in the past, suggested to Khem before giving any help that the Bhosales should enter into an agreement with the Portuguese before seeking any help. The emissaries ^{decided that Khem's} informed the ^{ammunition to Sawantwadi was of utmost urgency} urgency of help in ammunition) and stated that the signing of treaty would not be delayed on their part.⁷⁸

Meanwhile, Nana Phadnis who ^{under pressure from Mahadaji Shinde,} had kept the matters putting ^{had kept the matter pending,} off because of Mahadaji Shinde's pressure, now decided to offer military help to the Kolhapur ruler. At this time, Nana made amends by sending a detachment under no less a dignitary than Hari Pant Phadke to assist Kolhapur against Sawantwadi.

The combined forces of Kolhapur led by Pritirao Chavan and Ratnaker Pant Appa and those of Nana Phadnis under Hari Pant Phadke, attacked and captured the forts of Here and Gandharvagad, which were ^{when? (ref?)} previously captured by Venkatrao Gaod Sardessai of Khanapur. Khem Sawant reported to the Portuguese about the capture of Here and Gandharvagad. The joint forces then attacked Prasiddhagad. The Kolhapur Maharaja himself led the expedition on the fort of Prasiddhagad, and after his victory there had been to a nearby river for a bath with his Zanana. After securing ^{possession of} success on the fort, the forces descended down the western ghats into Konkan to attack new posts belonging to Khem.⁷⁹ Khem Sawant was in a pitious condition because no help came from the Portuguese

on whom he was depending. Mahadaji Shinde who was all the time watching the developments in the Sawantwadi region anxiously, seeing the plight of Khem Sawant, despatched his forces under Rajashree Manaji Shindi[?]. Sakubai Shinde mother-in-law of Khem Sawant also appealed to the Portuguese to save Wadi State from further disaster.⁸⁰ However, military help from the Shinde's proved of no use to Khem. Kolhapur forces meanwhile captured the forts of Narsinhgad and Nivty. The Kolhapur ruler was in constant touch with the Portuguese to secure their help and alliance even though he was victorious on all ^{along?} ~~the~~ fronts. Khem Sawant while awaiting Portuguese succour, was also preparing to free some of the forts occupied by the Kolhapur army. He informed the Portuguese that their help would prove highly useful to him at this critical juncture as he had lost all hopes of succour from any other quarters. He requested them to supply 25 barrels of gun-powder, cannon balls, 1500 triggers and also ~~an~~ cash of Rs.2500/-.⁸¹ But his appeal for help from the Portuguese proved of no use, as the Portuguese wanted that Khem should enter in to an agreement with them before securing their help.

Now Khem Sawant sent his forces and some warships to free Bahratgad, but he could not succeed. Meanwhile, Kolhapur forces proceeded to take the fortified post of Vengurla where they established their base. Kolhapur thus secured ² more territory from Khem inflicting heavy loss on him. This newly acquired territory, which yielded an annual revenue of Rs.1,50,000 was hereafter called the Durani Mahal

and remained for many years a source of dispute between Kolhapur and Sawantwadi.⁸² Kolhapur then laid a siege to the fort of Reddi. Khem Sawant was in a very critical situation and under the circumstances ^{he} feared that any aid to Kolhapur from the Portuguese would mean ^{for him} his total destruction, which the Raja of Kolhapur desired. Khem Sawant finally appealed to the Portuguese for help and in turn promised them to surrender the remaining part of the Pedne territory, and wrote to the Portuguese accordingly. This was what exactly the Portuguese ^{wanted.} wished. They asked him not only to surrender the remaining part of Pedne but also to give away his right over Dicholi and Sakhalī already in Portuguese possession. Finding the calamitous situation in which Khem was, the Portuguese considered an alliance with him natural and more beneficial than with the Kolhapur State. It was also not convenient for the Portuguese to invite any of the powers (existing) on the Ghats to attack Sawantwadi and remove the natural barrier Goa had owing to Khem's existence. The Portuguese always preferred a small ruler like Khem as their neighbour rather than the one like the Raja of Kolhapur, who ^{with} in the absorption of the Sawantwadi State, was bound to be a more powerful ruler and therefore more dangerous to them.⁸³ The authorities in Goa knew that if they fail to help Khem now they would lose once for all the golden opportunity they had in hand of getting Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhalī, provided by the Morchel war. The demands put forth by the Portuguese were promptly accepted by Khem, since his main aim was to secure help and prevent

the Portuguese from providing help to the Raja of Kolhapur.

The Portuguese acceded to the request of Khem Sawant and the ^{subsequent?} negotiations were carried by Vedashasrasampanna Rajasri Vasudev Bhat Bava, an envoy of Khem. Visagi Mahadev, an envoy of the Bhosales who was already in Goa had to leave the place due to the death of his mother.⁸⁴ At last, after a negotiated settlement, Khem entered into an agreement with the Portuguese on 29th January, 1788.⁸⁵ According to this agreement, Khem Sawant surrendered Pedne to the Portuguese. This treaty was very important in the Bhosale-Portuguese relations. The Bhosales by this treaty, though secured military help from the Portuguese against Kolhapur, and saved the kingdom from destruction, yet lost valuable provinces to the Portuguese. The actual terms of this treaty were as follows:

- 1 - Both the states agreed to abolish any past disagreements and establish solid and sincere peace.
- 2 - That the present treaty was based on the lines of the treaties signed in 1712, 1754, and 1761 which were ratified again.
- 3 - The Catholic missionaries and the Christians who were the subjects of the Bhosales, were granted free exercise of their religion and were also permitted to construct churches.
- 4 - The run-away soldiers, khafirs, captives and other persons into the territory of Khem were to be returned back. Similarly the Portuguese were to return the run-away sepoys, belonging to the Bhosales with the exception of those who without any constraint and much out of

their own free will, wished to become Christians, and also the war corporals.

- 5 - The Portuguese were to aid with warships, the Bhosales, with the declaration that the merchantships of the Bhosales carry letters of safe conduct (cartazes) from the Majesty's State.
- 6 - In the same manner, the warships of the Bhosales, whenever an occasion offers itself, were to aid the Portuguese ships.
- 7 - The Ports of both the states were kept open for commerce and the warships.
- 8 - The ships of the Portuguese and their vassals calling at the ports of the Bhosales were exempted from the payment of anchorage fees; but trading ships were to pay custom duties.
- 9 - Khem was not to issue safe conduct to any merchant vessel of the vassal of the Portuguese.
- 10 - The Portuguese exempted Khem from the payment of tribute of Rs.4,000/- to 1,000/- annually, due to the difficulties faced by him. Khem was also pardoned in respect of the payment of half of the debts which the royal revenue office of the Portuguese state found from its accounts of the past tributes that Khem had failed to pay.
- 11 - The Portuguese promised Khem to keep him under their protection and supply him military aid against his enemies, provided, he fulfilled the vassalage due to the Queen of Portugal.
- 12 - The Portuguese were to contribute gun-powder and ammunition for a just price to Khem for his defence. They also aided in kind and money to Khem against Kolhapur.

- 13 - Khem Sawant ceded to the Portuguese the outposts of Alorna, Dicholi, Sakhali and a part of the Province of Pedne with all its rights.
- 14 - Khem undertook not to construct the butts on the margins of the rivers.
- 15 - The Raje Bahadur Bhosales was to declare the commodities to obtain Portuguese Licence whenever they were to be transported to the fortresses through the Portuguese rivers.
- 16 - The Portuguese granted pardon to the three Dessais, namely, Hiria Parab, Sidoba Rao and Chandroba Rane, for their insults and robberies and accepted them in the Portuguese territory.
- 17 - Likewise, the Dessai Govindaji Jaswantrao, was to take shelter in the Portuguese territory and solve his dispute with the Dessai Laxman Jasvantrao, only on taking an oath of allegiance to the Queen of Portugal.
- 18 - It was on these conditions that the peace and concord was declared. Failure on the part of one of the parties to observe the terms, enabled the other to give notice to the party offending, which was in due course free to take action which it deemed fit.
- 19 - The copies of the treaties were given to each party for its observance.

One of the secret articles provided protection of the Portuguese to Khem Sawant, and offered good offices of informing of the situation in which the latter found himself in the representation which he had intended, making to the Queen of Portugal, so that She might

directø to restore to him all or part of the provinces, which he had ceded to the Portuguese by article 13 of the said treaty.

This treaty contained a memorandum showing the reproduction of the articles from the earlier treaties signed by the Portuguese and the Bhosales, with some modifications.⁸⁶

PORTUGUESE-SAWANT ATTACK KOLHAPUR FORCES

Following this on 1st February 1788, the Portuguese troops under Adjusant General and Colonel of the legion of Bardesh Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira, with (a legion of) 800 ^{horse} cavalry, assisted by 300 persons⁷ of the Phonda legion under Lieutenant Colonel Manoel Freitas and 900 soldiers commanded by Colonel Rodrigo reached Kolvale. They were accompanied by two companies of cavalry, one commanded by Sergeant-Major Henrique Claudio de Tonelet and the other by captain adjutant of order Jose Joaquim da Costa. The Marshall of troops Francisco Antonio da Viegas Cabral arrived with the regiment of infantry and 8 pieces of artillery, accompanied by ^{The} Brigadier Chief of Phonda, Antonio de Assa Castel Branco. The cavalry was commanded by Sergeant Major Miguel Carlos de Cunha, illegitimate son of Count of St. Vicente. The troops carried with them 50 barrels of gunpowder and a huge quantity of bullets.⁸⁷ The Portuguese faced great hardships in transporting all the war material. But as the soldiers were experienced, they managed to carry it.⁸⁸ The navy was also brought into action by the Portuguese. Khem Sawant had kept his forces ready awaiting to join the Portuguese.

The Portuguese on Khem's request supplied to Khem
much gun-powder and *material* several other objects as detailed below:⁸⁹

100 barrels of gun-powder

40 boxes of bullets

10,000 fire stones

2 khandis of lead

2 khandis of iron

3,000 packages of rice "pacheril"

2,000 packages of rice boiled

Aid promised by the State to Sardessai Bhosale in
 xerafins - 1000:000

1788 - payment

February 1st - in ready cash *What money?* ... 40:000

March 14th - further ... 8:000

March 27th - further ... 6:000

And in objects including transport ... 11:409-1-43

In deductions of tributes ... 26:864-4-13

The Sardessai to have ... 8:135-0-47

Amount of ammunition of war and the guns
 that were given to Bhosales

Of the 50 barrels of gun-powder at 124

xerafins, including the barrel and its

transport charges ... 6:2000-0-00

Of 28 maunds and 16½ lbs of lead

bullets at 23 xerafins and 24 reis

per maund, inclusive of the wooden

box and its transport charges ... 660-1-13

*What do these
 figures mean?*

Of 2800 fire stones at 4 xerafins
and 12 reis per hundred, inclusive
of its transport ... 113-0-36

Of 153 packages of rice produced out
5 cumbos and khandis of paddy from the
north at 5 xerafins 3 tangas and 18
reis per each package inclusive of
its transport charges ... 865-4-54

Of 700 additional packages of rice
from Narba @ 5 xerafins and 30 reis,
including its transport ... 3570-0-00

11,409-1-43

On 5th February 1788, Portuguese-Sawant forces arrived in the vicinity of Vengurla. They attacked the besieging forces of Kolhapur ^{besieging} on the fort of Reddi. The Portuguese called in Naval bombardment against the besieging troops and forced them to give up the siege and to relinquish some of the wayside checkports they had captured and fall back ^{on} to Malwan. The forces of Kolhapur carried heavy loot from Reddi, and captured a Portuguese Galbat; they also chased the run-away Portuguese patmar which they were intending to burn if captured.⁹⁰ However, before it could fall into the hands of ^{the} Kolhapur forces it disappeared.

Meanwhile, the Portuguese Governor informed Nana Phadnis through their envoy Narayan Shenvi Dhume, who was at Poona, that Nana should refrain from helping Kolhapur in the present war. He however made known to Nana Phadnis that the Portuguese did not wish destruction of Kolhapur.⁹¹

But it had no effect on Nana. The joint forces of Kolhapur and Nana, in order to regroup, made a halt at Malwan and decided to attack Sawantwadi itself, the chief town of the Sawant's domain, and caught up with the Sawants' army at Nandos ^{where} (in which) they inflicted a severe defeat on the Sawants. They further succeeded in making prisoners ^{persons?} (of) some of the prominent chieftains of the Sawants such as, Rajasree Kussoba Sabnis, Usapker Dessais, Babay Mana (servant of Khem), Som Sawant Mangaonker and his nephew, Corporal of Sidoba Rao, Paiim Sawant and Parmekar Desai, who for greater security, were despatched to the fort of Malwan.⁹² The joint forces of Kolhapur and Nana then decided to attack Akeri. Some of the Portuguese troops at this time were at Malgaon. When news reached about the plan of Kolhapur to attack Akeri, the Vakil of Sawantwadi. Visaji Mahadev, called upon Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira, in charge of troops, to come to ^{his} rescue but ^{de Mira} (he) refused as he had no orders.⁹³ The matter was immediately reported to Goa and on 7th February upon the orders of Marshall, the Portuguese troops reached Akeri to defend the territory ^{against} from Kolhapur attack. The Kolhapur-Nana forces then attacked Akeri, which was hardly a couple of miles from Sawantwadi. But due to strong opposition from the Portuguese and Khem's army who were in full strength, they were compelled to fall back to Malwan again. ^{on} Portuguese informed the Peshwa Madhavrao that they had ^{the} ^{deployed} kept their forces to prevent Kolhapur from capturing the capital of Sawantwadi which ^{the Kolhapur} they had planned to attack. They assured ^{the Peshwa} him that they

would withdraw ^{then} the forces as soon as Kolhapur did so.⁹⁴

The Kolhapur ruler enraged at the help Portuguese had given to Khem Sawant, sent more reinforcement from the capital. The Portuguese on their part moved their extra forces from Goa. They sent their naval forces and brought cannons and ammunitions with the idea of attacking Malwan. ^{The} Kolhapur Raja now realized that it would be disadvantageous if his forces attacked further the territory of Sawantwadi. Several skirmishes took place between the two opposing forces without a decisive battle.

Kolhapur meanwhile made preparations for the withdrawal of their forces. The area of the Durani Mahal which was occupied by their forces ^{was retained by} ~~managed to retain~~ and Kolhapur ^{and the Raja} appointed extra men for ^{to} the garrison ~~on~~ these posts. The Raja of Kolhapur also requested the Portuguese to hold talks. Khem on hearing this, ^{warned} ~~(informed)~~ the Portuguese Governor not to trust Kolhapur. Khem also asked the Portuguese not to take back their forces till he was given back his lost territories. At this time fortunately for Kolhappur, Tipu Sultan had laid a siege to Hubli with 5 to 600 troops which naturally scared the Portuguese who hastily withdrew their forces sent to help Khem Sawant.⁹⁵ Kolhapur also followed suit.

By now Kolhapur seems to have succeeded in exerting sufficient pressure on Khem Sawant to give an assurance at least temporarily, that he would surrender the Morchels to the Poona Council. This they could do by keeping a firm grip over the captured territories and by their readiness to pursue the war. At last an agreement was arrived at between

Kolhapur and Sawant, but Khem did not surrender the Morchels to Poona Council as it was a ^{matter of prestige} prestigious issue.⁹⁶

Khem Sawant managed to win a respite even though he lost a valuable part of his territory. He made several representations to the Poona Court and also brought pressure on Nana through Mahadaji Shinde. At the instance of Mahadaji Shinde, Nana Phadnis organized peace talks between the representatives of Poona, the ^hShinde and the Kolhapur.⁹⁷ But the fact was that though Nana initiated this move, ^{reality} inwardly, he was wholly against the return of the captured territories to Khem Sawant. Khem also sought the help of the Portuguese in solving the conflict Kolhapur had with him, and informed the Portuguese Governor about the progress of the talks that were going on at Poona. Portuguese on their part negotiated with the emissaries of Kolhapur and the Bhosales but failed to achieve any success. The only success Khem could obtain was to free his ^{people} persons kept ⁱⁿ in the fort of Malwan as war prisoners.⁹⁸ Thus for the time being the Kolhapur-Sawant conflict came to an end.

KOLHAPUR ATTACK & JAMBOTI

In January 1789, the Vakil of Sawantwadi, Visaji Mahadev, informed the Portuguese that the forces of Kolhapur numbering 5000, had carried out a heavy attack on Jamboti, destroyed the region and taken away prisoners. In this grave situation the neighbouring chieftain of Jamboti sought the help of Wadi state. Visaji requested the Portuguese to defend Ramghat and Chorlem.⁹⁹ It is not known ^{what} / the result of this attack was, though the loss suffered by the Chieftain of Jamboti was heavy.

NANA PHADNIS SENDS EXPEDITION AGAINST KOLHAPUR:

Khem Sawant had been making repeated representations to Mahadaji Shinde to ^{to} restore the territory lost to Kolhapur. Mahadaji on his part had kept up constant pressure on Nana Phadnis to acquire these territories by use of force against Kolhapur. The envoy of Khem Sawant who was at Poona, told Nana that his master was displeased with the Portuguese because their help proved of little use to him in ^{recovering} restoring the lost territory. Actually it were the Portuguese who benefitted by getting part of Pedne.¹⁰⁰ Khem was instigating Nana ^{in secret?} inwardly to secure his help against Kolhapur.

*(Nana Phadnis who was pressurized by Mahadaji Shinde had a personal grudge against him and was therefore avoiding him.) At last, seeing this state of affairs, Mahadaji personally went to Poona in 1792, and he forced Nana to give in. Though Peshwa, Sawai Madhavrao was eighteen years old, it was Nana who was in full charge of the Peshwa's Government. Under Mahadaji's pressure, Nana called upon Shivaji the Chhatrapati of Kolhapur to return the territory that he had seized from Khem Sawant, but the Kolhapur ruler did not accede to the request of Nana. When attempts at conciliation failed, Nana ordered Parsharambhau ^P patawardhan to ^{lead} (take out) an expedition against Kolhapur. Nana Phadnis also sent trained battalions from the Huzarat to ^{help} (assist) Parsharambhau who was one of the most capable generals. He took with him two thousand infantry, 4000 cavalry and two field pieces. The two armies fought desperately and Nana's army forced Kolhapur to

give up the captured territory to Khem Sawant.¹⁰¹

The Kolhapur ruler at last came to an agreement for the return of captured territories and accepted Khem's right for the use of Morchels.¹⁰² The Portuguese on their part had deputed Krishnarao Dhume to meet Nana, and even Jivbadada was negotiating with the Poona Council for the settlement of the dispute between Kolhapur and Sawantwadi. All these were successful in their mission. The Peshwa, even though remained unhappy over the title of Rajebahadhar, ^{was given on} given to Khem, allowed him to make use of it, and this decision was conveyed to him accordingly. In November 1793, Kolhapur handed over all the forts to Khem Sawant. The amount which Khem had to pay to Kolhapur in lieu was paid by Jivaji Ballal. Khem now decided to offer all the forts to Jivbadada to pay off the debts, but Jivbadada refused to accept them.¹⁰³ The Portuguese Governor felicitated Khem when he was informed about the return of forts to him by Kolhapur.¹⁰⁴

It may be recalled^x (as discussed at the beginning of this under the heading "NARO TRIMBAK ATTACK BHOSALES TERRITORY, BHAI RATGAD, MASURA, VENGURLA, KUDAL, CHEDVAN, NIVTY AND KARLI"), that when Naroba Pant had attacked Khem's territory in 1757, the fort of Siddhagad captured by him was still in the hands of the Peshwas. In December 1793, Bhosales attacked the fort which was under the command of Gangadharpant, Subhedar of Vijaydurga.¹⁰⁵ But when Khem was informed that Jivbadada was mediating with Nana Phadnis, he called back his forces attacking the fort. Jivbadada

was successful and Nana accepted to return the fort to Khem, on the condition that the amount of Rs.22,000 spent on the fort should be ^{reimbursed} paid. Khem agreed to pay the amount and the fort was handed over to him by the Peshwas.¹⁰⁶

Khem Sawant was very happy with Jivaji Ballal due to ^{WT} high favours shown to him, and in recognition of his services he was given the inam in Talegao taraf of Varad village on 2nd April 1794.¹⁰⁷ Khem also bestowed upon Narahar Ganesh Kerkar the inam of village Harambal in Pedne, in recognition of his loyal and faithful services.¹⁰⁸ Narahar Kerkar had helped Khem Sawant by offering him a loan of Rs.18,000.

Due to the various wars Khem had to fight with his neighbours, there was financial drain on his treasury. Khem had to borrow money from various sources to run the administration. He even followed irregular methods to secure finance. In about 1795, Khem ordered the arrest of Lakhbadada Lad, a Pagnis in the service of the Shindes. The main aim behind his arrest was to secure ^{ransom} money from him. He demanded Rs.25,000 for his release. When news ^{of this} reached Jivbadada Kerkar he felt sorry over the steps adopted by Khem Sawant for obtaining money for his treasury. Jibbadada who was highly influential in the Wadi court, pressurized Khem for the release of Lakhbadada and accordingly he was released.¹⁰⁹

KOLHAPUR AGAIN ATTACK SAWANTWADI:

The ruler of Kolhapur was ^{well posted with} keen on the developments taking place in Sawantwadi. Taking note of the situation in which Khem was involved, the Raja of Kolhapur once again attacked the territory of Sawantwadi in the beginning of 1795. The

forces of Kolhapur which were joined by the Portuguese navy and army carried invasion deep upto the residence of Wadi. The joint forces successfully captured the forts of Reddi, Vengurla, Nivty and Banda. Khem Sawant was helpless both in manpower and money, his main protector Mahadaji Shinde ^{having died in 1790} being at this time dead.¹¹⁰ The Portuguese who in the past had prevented other powers coming closer to Goa, were themselves involved in this attack. They described Khem as ungrateful, ambitious and theacherous and were out to punish him. Calling Khem Sawant as 'Small Sardessai' the Portuguese Governor was now of the opinion that he did not need even a company to punish him.¹¹¹ The words expressed by the Portuguese Governor in his various letters indicate the anger of the Portuguese towards Khem Sawant. Nana Phadnis who was friendly to the Portuguese was not prepared to disturb ^{x?} it by helping the Sawantwadi ruler. Jivbadada had even lost faith in Nana Phadnis due to the policy he had adopted towards Khem Sawant. He now approached Balaji Pinge, a friend of the Portuguese to bring about a peace treaty between Khem Sawant and the Portuguese, but he was unsuccessful.¹¹² Kolhapur at this time being engaged in a war at home was required to call back its forces from the front fighting against Khem, this saved Sawantwadi from further disaster. Khem Sawant suffered a loss due to this attack on his territory. For the two years from 1795, Kolhapur-Sawantwadi relations remained more or less the same.

KOLHAPUR-SAWANTWADI PREPARE FOR AN ATTACK ON GOA:

The rulers of Kolhapur who had more often than not remained unfriendly ^{to} with the Sawants, now forgetting old

enmities decided to join hands with Khem Sawant against the Portuguese. In the early spring of 1797, Shivaji Raje of Kolhapur turned his attention towards Goa with whom he had allied just two years ago against Khem Sawant. Sawantwadi was also planning an offensive against the Portuguese. The Portuguese had, for a long time, failed to pay the annual tribute, that Kolhapur considered its due and had also gone on occupying such posts that had fallen into their hands as a result of their skirmishes with Khem Sawant, the Raja of Sunda and others. These posts, the Kolhapur ruler considered belonged to their Vassals because all the territory to the south of Salshi had come under their sovereignty by the treaty of Varna.¹¹³ Soon the troops of Khem and Shivaji numbering 5000 to 7000, pitched their camp at Naseri and Mangaon. On receipt of this information one Bhikaji Dhume alerted the portuguese to take defensive measures in Goa.¹¹⁴

The Raja of Kolhapur selected Pant Amatya and Pritirao Chavan as the two commandants to help Khem in the Goa expedition.¹¹⁵ Portuguese on their part acting on the information of Dhume took strong measures against any intrusion of Kolhapur and Sawantwadi forces. Meanwhile Shivaji Raje on getting intelligence about the Patwardhan-Ichalkaranji plan to attack Kolhapur, cancelled the expedition on Goa. Six months later, Shivaji despatched his forces to aid the Bhosales, against their offensive of Goa. The Bhosale-Kolhapur force attacked Ghandarvagad and Kalanidhigad. Nana Phadnis at this time had become a staunch ally of Kolhapur

and he must have been approached by the agents in Goa to persuade Shivaji to keep away helping militarily Khem Sawant against Goa. Nana Phadnis then requested Shivaji to recall his forces helping Khem.¹¹⁶ He deputed Moro Baburao and Vasudev Govind to persuade the Kolhapur ruler to bring back his forces, and he acted accordingly. The invasion of Goa never gained momentum except at the border places. The Portuguese then carried on negotiations with Kolhapur for signing a treaty, but the terms put forth by Kolhapur were never implemented by the Portuguese.¹¹⁷

It is worth noting that the three powers, the Portuguese, ^{The} Sawants and ^{territories bordered on} the Kolhapur, whose borders touched each others' territory waged wars against each other in which all possible combinations ^{did take} have taken place. This often happens in disputes over borders where three or four powers are involved.

KOLHAPUR

JIVBADADA'S DEATH AND THE PORTUGUESE-SAWANT ATTACK ON SAWANTWADI:

Jivbadada Kerkar died on 6th January 1796; With his death ^x whatever support Khem had (after Mahadaji Shinde brother of Khem's father-in-law) totally disappeared. Shivaji of Kolhapur who had joined hands with Khem just a year back against the Portuguese had now become their ally. In October 1798, the joint forces of Kolhapur and the Portuguese ^{jointly} attacked Sawantwadi. They created havoc in Khem's territory. Khem deputed his army under Chandro Farzad who encountered Kolhapur's forces at Avalegaon and inflicted a heavy defeat on them on 25th October, 1798. Chandro fought valiantly

which earned him great name. Khem Sawant was very happy over the victory Chandro had brought to him and appointed ^{he} ~~him~~ ^{the here as a permanent} permanently his Sardar. Kolhapur suffered a big loss and they never raised their heads against Sawant-wadi.¹¹⁸

RELATIONS WITH THE PORTUGUESE

Khem Sawant did not remain friendly with the Portuguese as expected by them in the beginning. Early in 1763, the Marathas having captured a Portuguese vessel coming from Macau, the Viceroy induced the King of Sunda and Khem Sawant to assist him in punishing the Marathas. The King of Sunda promised to send 10,000 men and sought the neutrality of the Bhosales.¹¹⁹ However, the Portuguese failed to punish the Marathas and the ship remained in Maratha custody.

The Bhosales permitted the Portuguese in 1765, to construct a church in their dominion agreed to in the treaty of 1761. His Majesty, the King of Portugal, though pleased with this, cautioned the Viceroy of Goa, to take care that the church allowed by the Bhosales to be constructed in their dominion was not subjected to any insults or not dishonoured in any way.¹²⁰

In 1767, Khem Sawant requested Jaitoji Rane of Sakhal for help as he was preparing for an attack on the Portuguese territory. But Jaitoji was not willing to help Khem and accordingly he informed the Portuguese commander the help Khem had sought from him. He requested the Portuguese to protect the interest of the Ranes in the event of signing any agreement with the Bhosales.¹²¹ As Khem failed to



FIG. No: 8

GOVERNOR GENERAL DOM JOAO DE MELLO
By Courtesy - Old Goa Museum.

secure any help from Jaitoji Rane, the idea of attack was given up.

In 1773, one important incident took place in Sawantwadi. Khem Sawant who was without a son for the last 10 years i.e., since his marriage in 1763, was now blessed with a son in April, 1773. The news of the birth of a boy to Queen Laximibai was communicated to the Portuguese Governor. The Portuguese conveyed Khem Sawant their happiness over the news and wished his son long life.¹²²

As already noted, a treaty was concluded by the Portuguese with the Bhosales on 14th October, 1768. By this treaty the three provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhal, were ceded to the Bhosales, on the condition that all past dues to Goa were paid up and that their rents were collected for the Bhosales by Goan rent receivers. This was done so with a view to control the provinces and keep a watchful eye on their political activities. From 1768 to 1773, there were no open hostilities between the two states.

The humiliating clauses of the 1768 treaty, kept the Bhosales restive. In 1773, the Bhosales requested the Portuguese to hand over Terekhol fort, Mahem village, and to have full control of Pedne and Dicholi. In view of this demand, the Portuguese Governor cautioned the king of Portugal that, Terekhol guarded the Kolvalle river, from the Bhosales piratical attacks, while Pedne and Dicholi were good buffers in the event of an attack. He further stated that the twice-ceded Mahem was no more than a just compensation for the defence expenditure imposed on Goa by

the Bhosales. It is to be noted that the Portuguese had entrusted the work of collecting rent from the above provinces to the Dessais. In 1773, the two Dessais who were rent receivers for the province of Pedne, revolted against Khem Sawant, because they were tortured by him. The Portuguese added fuel to the fire by supporting the revolt. Open hostilities took place at Gorgao and Vaidongar Heights in Pedne. In the beginning the Bhosales were successful, but later, when the Portuguese troops openly appeared on the scene, Khem's forces retired from the scene and informed the Portuguese that he would send his emissary to Goa. In this connection the remarks of Governor Mello is worth noting, "I haven't yet seen him, nor do I think one will come, as has so often happened."¹²³

On 10th January 1774, Dom Joao Jose de Mello died, and Philippe de Valadares Souto Maior succeeded him by Patent of succession. He looked after the administration of Goa till the arrival of a new Viceroy. In September 1774, Dom Jose Pedro de Kamra came to Goa as Governor and Captain General. The title of viceroy had now become obsolete, and henceforth Kamra and his successors were appointed with the title of Captain-General of India.

The new Governor General acting on the advice of the King of Portugal tried to abstain from ^{any} (the) conflicts either with the Marathas or the Sawants. The Portuguese tried to secure by way of friendship whatever they wanted and not by war. This was the proper time for Khem Sawant to negotiate for a treaty with the Portuguese. After a negotiated settlement the two Powers entered into an agreement in 1774.¹²⁴

The earlier treaties of 1712, 1754, 1759 and 1771, were ratified by this treaty of 1774. The Bhosales agreed to build a church at a site where Christian population existed and also permitted the missionaries to practice their religion. They also undertook to return the run-away Negroes, soldiers and the captives. The Bhosales also agreed to discontinue piracy, the main cause of all troubles, and not to construct big ships without obtaining advance permission of the Portuguese. They exempted the ships of the Portuguese and of their vassals from paying duties whenever thier ships touched their ports. The Dessais were permitted to enjoy their 'Dessaites'. The village Ussagaon was given to the Portuguese for being garrisoned by ^{their} ~~its~~ troops. Both the states promised ^{mutual} aid in times of need.

The actual terms of the treaty are:

As there was in the friendship and peace which was being maintained between the Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale an interruption due to the infractions by which the said Sardessai broke it and troubled it; the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Jose Pedro da Camara, Governor and Captain General of India, after not paying heed to the supplications and promises of remorse which he submitted through the honourable Raghunath Sham Rao and Dev Savant for re-establishing it, let himself now to be convinced of the pleas submitted through the honourable Govinda Rao: He is willing to forget the said infractions and to show him the greatness of the Majesty's State

which, without more ambition than that of Glory and without other interest than that of peacefullness, did never want from its neighbours more than a faithful correspondence and which forgave their infidelities and returned to them the territories it had taken from them and the said Sardessai Bhosale himself, has had a taste to this policy: and with the said understanding he is hereby stipulating under the following conditions this indissoluble convention with the purpose of ratifying the earlier treaties, removing all the occasions of dissension and conceding him protection which he has always experienced, he himself and his ancestors:-

1

That, with this aim in view, there shall be a peace, solid and sincere, between the Majesty's state and the Great Sardessai abolishing totally the past controversies of any kind whatever and the Great Sardessai promises, in his name and of all his successors, to deal with the Majesty's State and to live with it in thorough fidelity.

2

That by the present treaty are renovated and ratified those entered into on the seventh April one thousand seven hundred and twelve, on twentyfifth October, one thousand seven hundred and fifty four, on twenty-sixth July, one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine and on twenty-fourth December, one thousand seven hundred and seventy one, excepting the parts where there are clauses which are being moderated and amended by this treaty.

3

That, even though by article two of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four it is permitted to the priests, missionaries and to the Christians a free practice of the Catholic religion under obligation to give them a place for performing the sacrifice and to administer the sacraments, the Great Sardessai concedes also, besides ratifying the above that a church be built at a proper site where there exists Christian population, for the decency of the Divine cult.

4

That all the soldiers, negroes, captives and other persons who may run-away from the territory of the Majesty's State shall be scrupulously and without fail returned with weapons and all that they might have carried with them; and it is permitted to him not to punish them with death penalty ... (here one line illegible). Therefore the two next lines - last ones - are not translated.

5

That, one of the main causes of the former troubles was the piracy being practiced by the Chiefs of the fleets of the Great Sardessai against the ships which maintain communication and trade with this Coast and with the ports of the jurisdiction of the Majesty's State and, therefore, the Great Sardessai promises and binds himself not to continue piracy by the said his light fleet and also not to construct big ships without obtaining advance permission of the Majesty's State and also not to offend or to have anything with those which may come to or may sail from the port of

this city for carrying the said trade or on account of any other occurrence and he will cause to comply with the navigation permits which the Majesty's State uses to issue under the navigation law; and in the same manner, the Great Sardessai promises not to issue navigation permits to the ships from the Majesty's State even when they ask willingly for them:

6

That the ships of the Majesty's State and its vessels which may call the ports of the Great Sardessai shall be exempt from paying anything whatever in the form of duties or anchorages except those which go for trading and they shall pay only the custom duties which were previously in force and which were laid down by article three of the said peace treaty agreed upon with the Viceroy Dom Rodrigo da Costa in the year one thousand seven hundred and twelve and all the communication and trade between the two powers is mutually kept without restraint and impediment.

7

That the Great Sardessai binds himself not to establish posts ("Chaukis") on the margins of the rivers nor he shall consent that other parties establish them without permission from the Majesty's State and this action shall constitute an infraction.

8

(First line illegible) ... against the enemies of the Majesty's State and the pirates but under the stipulation that they must have navigation permit ("cartaz") of the Majesty's State and, thus, all of them as well as the merchant-

ships can call, sail from and trade in the respective ports and they can arrange to satisfy any necessity which may arise, provided that their number should not be such as to give rise to just suspicion.

9

That Raghunath Jasovantrau Dessai from Pedne, Goinda Parab Dessai of Parcem, Antoba Sinai Dessai from Mandrem and other Dessais from Pedne, Madaji Balkrishna Nadkarni of Pedne Province and Sivaram Sinay Lad, Captain of Sepoys shall be immediately restored to their "Dessaiados", properties, lands and family incomes so that they may enjoy them in the same form and with the same peaceful possession as they had enjoyed them before this last interruption or controversy. And shall be treated without oppression and shall be considered as Vassals of his Majesty those from the said families who have had the honour to serve in the army of this majesty's State; and that the Great Sardessai promises for this purpose and for honouring and favouring them not only under the strength of this agreement but also on account of his own honour and greatness and following the ways of Princes and of great men, to permanently forget and to lose the memory of all the former happenings and discords which took place between the said Sardessai and the said Pednencars.

10

That he shall practice the same justice and forgetfulness with the Dessais of Dicholi Anand Visvasrau and Ballavant Visvasrau, both brothers, so that they be preserved in

their present possession of their "Denaïdo" without any change or reduction as they are old vassals of the State and have been always faithful to the Great Sardessai.

That from this general restoration excepted are the allotments and fixed periodical sums which the Great Sardessai was conceding to the Dessais of Pedne in order that they should mobilize and serve him with their troops because, now with this pacification, they are not needed to the Great Sardessai nor he has to maintain unnecessary troops.

11

As it is very just that the same Dessais settle the accounts of the times when they had administered the incomes belonging to the great Sardessai and that they pay him whatever they owe to him rightfully, they shall be accounted with a most serious and trustworthy circumspection through disinterested arbiters of both the parties who should settle them by checking the duplicate of receipts and other documents and by deducting their amounts and making other deductions which might be proper and also taking into account the damages, losses, encroachments and prejudices which they might have experienced. That, after the debt of the said Dessais is thus certified, its amount shall be by the said arbiters distributed pro rata on the incomes of the said Dessaiados properties, allowances and maintainances fixing on them a certain payable sum ("consignacao") which shall belong to the Great Sardessai until the time when the said amount is paid and it will be clearly understood that, immediately after the payment is

completed, the Dessais will begin, once again, to collect freely that part of their incomes which now, for the sake of equity, is arbitrated towards the said payment.

12

In the same manner as above shall be done with the accounts of Gopal ... (1) Dhume effecting on their incomes the same distribution pro rata and allotment soon after it is ascertained that they are debtors.

(1) Illegible but there is more than one name.

13

That the Great Sardessai makes to the State ... of the village Usgaon including all its ... for being garrisoned by its troops; but he shall continue with the domain of the said village and its jurisdiction and its income.

14

As one of the purposes of the present capitulation is to establish a solid friendship between both the parties with mutual advantages, the Majesty's State promises to aid with all its forces to the Great Sardessai whenever he may need it and that the Great Sardessai also binds himself to aid the Majesty's State in the same way.

15

That, in respect of Terekhol and Mahem, His Excellency shall inform His Majesty of the present peace and unity so that, with this certainty, he may resolve what be well pleased to him and the same shall be done concerning the villages of Gauntalem and Canealem.



That in the aforesaid manner concord and peace declared as perpetual and permanent are agreed upon under the conditions stipulated in these articles and in case infringement of any of them takes place, which, it is hoped shall not happen, the aggrieved party shall send a notice to the other party, only once, in order to receive immediate satisfaction by due and religious compliance with the present treaty; and when this is not done it shall be right-ful to take steps deemed suitable, in order to achieve the said satisfaction and all this shall be inviolably implemented by the Majesty's State as well as by the Great Sardessai who promises it and ratifies it in his own name and of his successors.

Of the present treaty copies shall be made* of the same tenor, signed and sealed, to be kept one in the Secretariat of the Majestic State and the other to be forwarded to the Great Sardessai and by its mutual fulfilment and perpetual compliance the memory of the discords may completely wiped and an unblemished establishment be rooted.

* In the original "sedarao" (shall be given) which is certainly instead of "sefarao" (shall be made).

The terms of the treaty were of some advantage to Khem and in contemplation of the friendship treaty the Portuguese remitted to the Bhosales the contribution of four thousand xerafins annually which he owed to the Portuguese. Khem had agreed to pay 1000 xerafins if he failed to provide 2 Arab horses as decided before. This payment was not cancelled.¹²⁵

The treaty was more beneficial to Khem economically.

KHEM'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE RANES OF SAKHALI

Khem Sawant ^{Towards} at the end of 1778, started armed action against the Ranes of Sakhal. It is ^{possible} probably that the Wadi ruler ^{was} intending to install fear in the minds of the Ranes who were growing strong and were harassing the Bhosales by carrying raids inⁿ their territory. But the Bhosales were strong enough to repel their attacks. Fearing Khem's armed action, the Ranes began to flee for life and ^{they} took shelter in the Province of Hemadbarshen belonging to the Portuguese.¹²⁶ They appealed to the Portuguese to come to their rescue. But the Portuguese did not do so openly as they were not willing to disturb the existing relations with Khem. However they favoured secretly the guerilla movements of the Ranes. Khem on receipt of the intelligence that Jaitoji Rane had sought Portuguese help, ordered temporary suspension of operations against ^{him} them, ^{only} to gain momentum very soon.¹²⁷ Khem Sawant had planned total destruction of the Ranes. He was also joined by the petty Dessais near Sawantwadi. Some members of the Rane family had raised their banner against their own brothers. Among them, Umaji Rane, was actively helping Khem against his own kinsmen.¹²⁸ Jaitoji Rane faced with this calamitous situation again appealed to the Portuguese to come to his help with their forces and also provide him with ammunition. Without Portuguese help he was not in a position to defend himself. Jaitoji reminded the Portuguese the help he had received in the past from them when the

Ranes were attacked by the Bhosales. Meanwhile the Bhosales destroyed the vatans of the Ranes and they were impoverished.¹²⁹ The appeal of Jaitoji had no effect on the Portuguese. Lack of help from the Portuguese prevented the Ranes from retaliating against Khem. Actually the Portuguese wanted the Ranes not to be involved in armed action. Though they gave secret help to the Ranes they feared that this would result in a major war. At this time Jaitoji with his family was at Satardem. Though the Portuguese did not provide any help openly to Jaitoji against Khem, they helped Jivba Rane and Suryaji Rane who were friends of the Bhosales. Portuguese were also in touch with Jivba and Suryaji. Jaitoji knew that the feud in the Rane family would be beneficial to the Bhosales, and even the Portuguese were ^{when?} helping to weaken the force of the Rane family. This they could do by openly helping Jivba Rane and Suryaji, and at the same time by giving secret help to Jaitoji. Jaitoji requested the Portuguese ^{to ensure safety} (for the protection) of his family. Portuguese at last intervened and mediated, bringing to an end Khem's action against Jaitoji and others who supported him. Khem Sawant succeeded in installing fear in the minds of the Ranes and also kept the Portuguese away from providing succour to them.

PORTUGUESE ATTACK KHEM'S TERRITORY

Dom Federico Guilherme de Souza succeeded Kamra as the new Governor General of Goa. The arrival of the new Governor was welcomed by the Wadi ruler. Khem requested

the new Governor that he should maintain friendship with him and submitted a proposal to him. The proposal is in the form of a letter, the summary of which runs as follows:¹³¹

Khem Sawant informed the new Governor that due to the injustice done to him in the treaty he has signed at the time of Dom Joao Jose De Mello in 1768, lapses occurred from him in complying with the terms of the treaty. The Sawantwadi State could not cope with the expenses, as the villages, paddy-fields and the fortresses remained with the Portuguese and as the Portuguese continued to get the income, he further asked the Portuguese to return back whatever had been taken by them and keep them as neighbours under the orders of the Portuguese State. Khem Sawant also made it clear to them that if everything was returned to him he would be ready to sign a new treaty, which would be a permanent one. He further stressed that he would allow the Dessais to continue with their ancient grants, and would also pay annual sum of money to the Portuguese, and that the merchants would be compensated for the property that was stolen from them.

Khem Sawant had to incur the hostility of the English because he was under the protection of the Portuguese. The Portuguese however were alleging that he was an ally of the English. Khem pointed out that this was not correct and that his position should be clarified. He would be at a loss if the Portuguese let him down by calling him an ally of the English. Actually no document is available, wherein the Portuguese alleged Khem Sawant as an ally of the English.

The Portuguese after considering the proposal of Khem Sawant replied that the former Governor and Captain General Dom. Joao Jose de Mello, had acted with justice in connection with the peace treaty of 14.10.1768. It was duly signed by Khem Sawant's representatives duly empowered so the question of injustice did not arise at all. To justify the action of Joao Jose de Mello, the Portuguese cited various conventions, agreements, etc., according to which once the party agreed to abide by them it could not state that injustice was done to it afterwards. Khem's complaint that injustice was done to him by the treaty of 1768, was actually against the treaty itself, and was an afterthought. It was an excuse by which Khem Sawant intended to break the treaty and have his own way.

In the Khem-English conflict of 1780, the Portuguese remained neutral. They brought to the notice of Khem Sawant, that they could not help him against the English as they were at peace with Great Britain. The English did not attack Khem when he took from them Vengurla.

In December 1780, the Desai of Pedne informed the Portuguese that the Bhosales were mobilizing their forces, and Vithal Vishram with about ten to twelve cavalry-men and nearly hundred infantry-men had arrived at Wadi from Varghat. He was received by Raje Khem Sawant and other high dignitaries at Wadi. The Bhosales were probably planning for an attack on Kolhapur. However Khem had to keep his forces ready without putting them into action. At last in June 1781, Khem laid a siege to the fort of Rangna.

The details of this attack are discussed under the heading "Portuguese and the Sawant-Kolhapur conflict". Seeing ^{1 pt 270-73} that the Sawantwadi ruler was involved in a conflict with Kolhapur on Rangna fort, the Portuguese began concentrating their forces for an attack on Khem's territory. The Portuguese Governor was actually waiting for the opportunity to strike Khem who had failed for several years to pay to the Portuguese Crown his annual tribute of 4000 xerafins. The Bhosales had also made continual piratical attacks on the Portuguese merchant vessels and had usurped the rent of the Dessais, vassals of the king of Portugal.

Actually in leading an attack on the fort of Rangna, Khem had relied more on Portuguese support and had asked from them gun-powder and ammunition. But the Governor was cunning, he knew that if he had provided succour to Khem he would ^{how?} have lost the opportunity of striking on Khem's territory. The Governor General immediately sent forces under Yerik Karlos Yerik and the Portuguese troops attacked the fort of Dicholi. After several skirmishes the Portuguese successfully captured the fort from Khem's forces. The conflict between the two states brought much loss and misery to the people, and they requested the Portuguese to end the war. But the Governor who was determined to carry on the war ordered his troops to march to Sakhali. The Portuguese troops laid a siege to the fort of Sakhali which was near the temple of Vithoba. The siege continued for nearly 14 days as the soldiers in the fort defended the fort very bravely. But further defence was not possible as the Portuguese began to attack vigorously, and the fort

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was ultimately surrendered to them. Portuguese lost two soldiers, the loss on the Bhosales' side was more.¹³³

In this action, the Ranes, Kustoba and Jaitoba, helped the Portuguese and provided them all facilities against Khem.¹³⁴ The Ranes were waiting for an opportunity to revenge on Khem who had taken armed action against them previously. The Ranes once again demonstrated their superior skill in guerilla warfare and earned Portuguese friendship. Once the territories of Dicholi and Sakhali came to be occupied by the Portuguese, the Governor General issued an ordianance granting freedom to the population to carry on their life according to their old customs.

BHOSALES ATTACK DICHOLI AND SAKHALI

The Portuguese inflicted a crushing defeat on Khem. Khem Sawant now decided to secure the lost territories by way of negotiation and deputed his envoy to Goa to hold talks with the Governor General. *2 elsewhere do you say something about Captain General?* But the Portuguese were not willing to surrender Dicholi and Sakhali to the Bhosales. However, in order to please the Bhosales, the Portuguese pointed out to them their failure to pay tribute from 1774, and their piratical attacks on the merchantships of the Portuguese. They further communicated that the matter of surrendering Dicholi and Sakhali to the Bhosales had been referred to the King of Portugal and a reply was awaited. This was just a time-killing device of the Portuguese. The envoy of the Sawants had to leave Goa without any hope to get back the lost provinces.

Khem Sawant now saw the necessity of capturing the lost provinces by force. He realized that the Portuguese

had deceived him and captured Dicholi and Sakhali. Actually the Governor General had promised Khem when his forces had attacked Rangna, that the Portuguese would come to help him, but instead of providing succour, the Portuguese troops attacked and captured the two provinces.¹³⁵ Once the motive of the Portuguese was clear, Khem ordered concentration of troops at Wadi and Maneri. The movements of Khem's forces were made known to the Portuguese commandants of Dicholi and Sakhali by one Suryarao Dessai of Pedne. The Ranes of Sakahli were also in constant touch with the Portuguese to secure their help as they feared that Khem would retaliate against them because of the help they had rendered to the Portuguese in the Dicholi and Sakhali campaigns.

Thus, after making necessary preparations the troops of the Bhosales attacked Gululem on 1st October, 1782, with ^{a force} (their forces) numbering one thousand. The attack was successful. It was the beginning of the Portuguese-Sawant conflict for Dicholi and Sakhali. The troops of the Bhosales then attacked Maneri, Mencurem, Sal and Dumacem. There were several skirmishes resulting in the victory ^{for} of the Bhosales. The Bhosales then attacked a batch of the Portuguese troops at Mulgaon and also a detachment of their cavalry, in which the Portuguese lost seven soldiers and five horses. The Bhosales dislodged the boundry garrison of the Portuguese, conquering the entire company off the walls of Bardesh, and the border of the river (Mandavi) that separated the Island of Goa. The Bhosales caused considerable loss to the settlements in the cultivation of

kharif and rabi crops. The Portuguese had to grant exemption in the payment of foros for the Gaonkars.¹³⁶ They appointed Justice Feliciano Ram Nobre Mourao, intendant General of the new conquests of Dicholi who drew up a plan showing the losses suffered by the Portuguese.¹³⁷

The campaign of Dicholi was a great success to the credit of Khem Sawant. He ^{next} then turned his attention on Sakhali. The troops of the Bhosales attacked the fort of Sakhali on 16th November. ¹³⁸ The Portuguese opposed the Bhosales and attacked the trench of Morgim, with the idea of diverting the attention of the Bhosales. A body of Portuguese troops passing through the river Chapora dislodged the Bhosales. Portuguese had brought select and well disciplined soldiers. The Marshall of the troops then ordered to keep ready 40 longish and straight African boats for the passage of troops. The boats were protected by artillery. In order to forestall Bhosale's advance and to secure back the lost places, the Portuguese took defensive measures. Lieutenant colonel Joao Baptista Viera Godinho was entrusted with the work of planting artillery pieces on the enemy border. The launching boats were under the command of Lieutenant of artillery Euginio Rodrigues, assisted by Manoel Lopez. The longish and African boats carried 400 soldiers in which there were some corporals whose names are recorded as Joao Ignacio, Joao Marcell, Jose Vaz and Vishvambar Shenvi. There were also 150 grenadiers of the 1st and 3rd regiment commanded by Major Manoel Antonio Diniz de Ayalla, with the captain of grenadier Jose Nunes

de Silva and the Lieutenant Manoel Joaquim Sarmento, Agostinho Jose de Mota and Joaquim Paes Raboxo. The Marshall under orders of Jose Tristao Vaz da Viegá Cabral was assisted by his brother.

With ^{loud war cries} hue and cry the Portuguese troops attacked the Bhosales who had camped in the fort. The attack was resisted by the Bhosales in the beginning but later they retreated. The troops of the Bhosales plundered and burnt several villages. In the face of the Portuguese artillery the Bhosale's action proved ineffective and their troops began to flee for life. Portuguese lost three soldiers and two naval ^{ratings} persons in the ambush, and one grenadier was hit by a bullet in the neck, and two others were seriously wounded. On the side of the Bhosales, thirty soldiers died and their commander succumbed to the injuries.

To restore the Provinces lost to the Bhosales, the Portuguese troops were sent under General Henrique Carlos. The strength of the Bhosale forces was 5000 infantry and 300 cavalry. On 6th December 1782, the Portuguese troops numbering 2400, attacked Dicholi fort which was garrisoned by eighty infantry men and 220 grenadiers. There was not much resistance from the Bhosales as the attack was very heavy, and the Portuguese troops occupied the fort without much difficulty. Next, the Portuguese troops under Adjutant General Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira with Sergeant Major Manoel Antonio Diniz de Ayalla were sent, for an attack. The light infantry was commanded by Colonel Antonio de Assa Castel Branco with Lieutenant Colonel Manoel Godinho

de Mira. Two companies from Bardesh and Salset were also despatched. They were commanded by second Lieutenant Venture Manoel de Carvalho and Sergeant Major Rodrigo respectively. They carried large quantity of ammunitions with them.

Khem Sawant ^{he} who had lost Dicholi but still held Sakhali, in order to retain it ^{he} thought it necessary to end the conflict. Meanwhile at 10 o'clock in the night ~~the~~ Portuguese Brigadier received from the camp of the Bhosales a letter from Vithal Vishram (brother of celebrated Jivba) informing the death of his wife and further stated that a Maratha General Manaji Phadke had joined them with 1000 infantry and 150 cavalry. By informing this Vithal Vishram tried to create panic among the Portuguese soldiers who were certainly afraid of Marathas joining Khem's forces. But the Portuguese paid little heed to the letter of Vithal Vishram and continued the war. The Portuguese troops then laid a siege to the fort of Sakahli. The siege continued for nearly 25 days and at last the Portuguese troops entered the fort. It is significant to note that the killedar of the fort was a Portuguese Lieutenant by name Antonio Barbosa. Bhosales suffered heavily in the said attack, ^{but} and according to the Portuguese sources ^{enumeration} (the evaluation) of the dead soldiers was difficult. The Portuguese captured from the Bhosales ^{what arms?} 62 arms, 25 digo, 8 swords of the corporals, much provisions and ammunitions. The loss on the side of the Portuguese was very light; the Portuguese lost one grenadier of the 2nd regiment who was hit by a bullet on the head.

Two corporals also died in the siege. Besides, Lieutenant of the light infantry Joao Caetano Gerlego lost his left hand, and nearly 22 soldiers were wounded.

On 8th December 1782, the Marshall of the troops proceeded from Dicholi to St. Stephen and reached Panjim on 9th where the Governor received him with ^{cordiality} (the demonstration and civility).

Khem Sawant though ^{he} failed to achieve victory over the Portuguese, was yet determined to continue the war. He made use of his good offices to secure money and persons and was certain that his mother-in-law, brother-in-law and the Dessais of Hevale would come to help him. But his hopes were dashed to the ground, and he failed to secure any help against the Portuguese.

Next, the Portuguese made preparations for an attack on the Bhosales territory of Pedne where they had stationed a force of 2000 strong. In old Alorna the Bhosale forces were under the command of Ram Shet Sirsat and Raghu Shet Sirsat who were in the esteem of the Bhosales. In a mountain fort, immediately named as New Alorna, Bhosales forces were under the command of Hanumant Sawant with 150 Pednekars and some Portuguese soldiers who had deserted to Khem. Shivaji Londe was in charge of the fort Avaro with eighty soldiers, while Apaji Rane garrisoned the fort of Maneri. By these arrangements Khem Sawant had kept his forces well defended. The Portuguese army consisted of 1700 soldiers. Colonel Joseph Telles da Silva commanded the grenadier regiment, assisted by Colonel Luis de Mello, sergeant major Manoel Antonio Diniz de Ayalla and Joseph Ignacio de Britto.

The artillery was under the command of Gustavo Adolf de Chermont assisted by sergẽnt major Joao Nunes de Figuerido. The light infantry was headed by Colonel Antonio da Assa Castel-Branco assisted by lieutenant Colonel Manoel Godinho de Mira and the sergẽnt major Manoel Joseph de Freitas. The cavalry was commanded by lieutenant Antonio Manoel de Mello and Henrique Claudio Tonelete. The artillery consisted of six calibres, two howitzers of the same calibre, four excellent carriages with a competent equipment and firearms respectively of 200 shots for each gun. The Portuguese also carried cannons of high quality.

On 21st March 1783, nearly 1000 soldiers who were in the service of the Dessai of Kittur joined Portuguese troops. They were under the command of a artilleryman Estique, an Italian. Thus having made the plan for an attack, the Portuguese troops dashed on Pedne. There was heavy fighting and the Portuguese succeeded in making much advance in the Pedne territory. A Portuguese adjutant Joseph Antonio Cabral fought valliantly and later succumbed to injuries.

On 2nd April, day of St. Francisco of Paul, the Portuguese troops attacked the old fort of Alorna. The attack was led by Lieutenant Colonel Manoel Godinho de Mira, assisted by adjutant general Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira and Colonel Antonio de Assa. The Portuguese troops carried heavy bombardment and successfully captured the fort. Their next target was the fort of New Alorna. Here the Portuguese committed much cruelty and barbarity on the troops of the Bhosales and forced them to give up the fort. The loss

inflicted by the Bhosales on the Portuguese troops was very heavy.

With the capture of old and new forts of Alorna, the Marshall attended the mass by celebrating the Holy atonment. He then ordered to garrison the old fort of Alorna with 200 soldiers of light infantry, and the new fort was demolished. In the Pedne attack the Portuguese burnt several villages like Orddem, Contuale, Talorna, Usuri, Tuem, etc. Some of the temples were also hit by the Portuguese attack. Khem Sawant now feared that the Portuguese who had almost occupied half of Pedne would capture the entire province. Portuguese too were afraid of the Peshwa joining hands with Khem. Meanwhile Khem sued for peace which was accepted by the Portuguese Governor, and accordingly he ordered for ceasefire, but did not surrendered the captured places.

The gaonkars from the places of Alorna, Ibrahimpur and some other villages who were victims of the Portuguese attack rendered oath of vassalage to His Majesty the King of Portugal. The Portuguese Governor General took various measures for strengthening the provinces captured by his forces.¹³⁸

Khem Sawant who had lost militarily with the Portuguese, now started diplomatic moves to get back the lost provinces. He also sought the help of the Peshwa in this matter through Mahadaji Shinde. Accordingly, in May 1783, Khem deputed his envoy to meet the Governor. The Peshwa also sent his envoy Govind Laxman to bring about peace between the Portuguese and the Sawant. But the envoys of both the sides failed to

reach any settlement, however the Governor informed them that he would act on the advice of the Home Government, and the envoy of Khem left Goa. Khem wrote to the King of Portugal requesting for the return of the territories of Dicholi, Sakhali and a portion of Pedne.¹³⁹

Meanwhile, the envoy of the Peshwa, Govind Laxman, who was in the Portuguese jurisdiction suddenly died in August, 1784.¹⁴⁰ His death brought about a severe set back to Khem who was hopeful of Peshwa's mediation. But the Portuguese were happy over his death and the Governor of Goa informed the Home Government accordingly. The death of Govind brought to an end the negotiations Peshwa had with the Portuguese. Immediately the King of Portugal issued order whereby the captured Provinces were joined to the Goa territory. The cherished desire of the Portuguese authorities was then fulfilled.¹⁴¹

Khem Sawant though discouraged with the above developments did not lose hope entirely, as he was still confident of the Peshwa's help. In March 1785, the Governor of Goa wrote to the King that the Peshwa was still backing Khem Sawant, and that Tipu Sultan's attack on Goa was not completely ruled out. Considering this, the plan of capturing the remaining part of Pedne was kept in abeyance for some time. Further steps to get back the part of Pedne was to be taken at the appropriate time.¹⁴² The Governor at last got a proper opportunity to secure the part of Pedne without the use of force. On 12th May 1785, the emperor of Delhi bestowed on Khem the title of Raja Bahadur and the privilege

of using the Morchels. This distinction gave rise to so much jealousy between Khem Sawant and Kolhapur, that the Raja of Kolhapur threatened Sawantwadi with destruction. The details leading to this war have already been discussed under 'Morchel War'. The Portuguese Governor was pleased with the honours Khem had received from the Delhi Emperor. But he did not fail to exploit the conflict to his own advantage. By lending support to Khem Sawant, the Governor forced him to surrender to him the remaining part of Pedne. Thus by 1788, the Portuguese became masters of the provinces of Dicholi, Sakhali and Pedne.

Once the conflict with the king of Kolhapur came to an end, Khem Sawant made repeated representations to get back the lost provinces which were viable both from the economic and the defence points of view. Khem also sought the intervention of Nana Phadnis to free his provinces from the Portuguese control, and the latter sent his envoys to Goa for negotiating the matter with the Portuguese.¹⁴³ In 1795, Jivbadada Kerkar who was friendly with Khem, offered two lakhs to the Portuguese for the return of the said provinces to Khem. But all the efforts from Nana, Khem and even Jivbadada could make no effect on the Portuguese, and the Governor firmly refused to return the provinces of Khem.¹⁴⁴

KHEM ATTACK PEDNE

In 1792, due to scanty rainfall there was scarcity of grains and the prices began to soar high. Under this state of affairs the army of the Bhosales established posts on the borders of Pedne and began to govern the area. It is probable that their aim was to get loot from Pedne. The

Portuguese were afraid that the Peshwa might join Khem, and to avoid the danger they deputed Bahugun Kamat Wagh to meet the Peshwa. Deoba Sinai also assisted the Portuguese, but Jivbadada strongly objected to his move and sent succour to Khem through the Peshwa. The Portuguese desired that Khem should accept payment from them and once for all give away his right over the Pedne territory.¹⁴⁵ Mahadaji Shinde who had been a great supporter of Khem Sawant, died on 12th February, 1794. This was naturally an irreparable loss to Khem Sawant.

Khem now decided on his own to secure the territory of Pedne and negotiated with the Portuguese to restore it. As no settlement could be reached the troops of the Bhosales under the command of Som Sawant and Santo Ram Akerkar attacked Pedne by fomenting a rebellion. The rebellion was successful and Pedne was occupied by the Bhosales.¹⁴⁶ Portuguese now in order to distract the attention of Khem's forces, brought some ships for an attack on Reddi. Khem too alerted his navy, but the idea of attack was given up by the Portuguese. However, the Portuguese ordered that the ships of the Bhosales anchored under the protection of the fortress of Reddi be blockaded. The troops of the Bhosales then assaulted Bardesh but they were repelled back by the Portuguese.¹⁴⁷ Khem inflicted much damage to the Ranes who had allied with the Portuguese and also killed many of the Portuguese soldiers and imprisoned some. Som Sawant succeeded in arresting Satroji Rane and took him to Wadi.¹⁴⁸

ATTACK ON PHONDA

In September 1794, Khem attacked Phonda. There was heavy fighting between the Bhosales and the Portuguese, and the Bhosales compelled the Portuguese to retreat. Ultimately Phonda fell into the hands of Khem Sawant. Now the Portuguese infantry numbering 2000, and a naval force under Candido Jose de Mourao assisted by sergeant of artillery Mor Antonio Rodrigo Ferreiro, attacked Phonda in the beginning of 1795, which was occupied by the Bhosales. The naval force of the Bhosales attacked them from the river Durbhat. But the Portuguese resistance being too strong could not be met adequately by the Sawants. Bhosale forces ran helter skelter with fear, and scattered in different directions. The Portuguese made it difficult for the Bhosale's army to gather together. Many soldiers including some officers died in the action and once again the Portuguese conquered Phonda.¹⁴⁹

Francisco Antonio da Viegas Cabral succeeded Menezes as the new Governor-General of Goa. Khem sought his help in establishing friendship.¹⁵⁰ But the new Governor was displeased over Khem's relation with the previous Governor. At last after some years of respite the Governor attacked the territory of the Bhosales. The neighbouring chieftain of Khanapur also suffered due to the hostility the Portuguese had with Khem. He appealed to the Portuguese for peace.¹⁵¹ The attack of the Portuguese was concentrated on Maneri and Ibrahimpur from the fort of Alorna. Shivaji Raje of Kolhapur also promised help to the Portuguese but his help was not necessary as the Portuguese considered Sawantwadi as a small

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FIG. No: 9

GOVERNOR GENERAL FRANCISCO A.D.V. CABRAL
(by Carstern - Kamath's House, Sao Pedro, Goa).

kingdom. However, they informed Shivaji Raje that Kolhapur should secure back whatever Khem had taken possessions of from Kolhapur. The Portuguese attack was heavy and the defeat of Khem was inevitable. The Bhosales began to retreat. One of the principle commandant of the Bhosales cavalry was seriously hurt while some cavalymen were wounded who later succumbed^{to} injuries. Under this critical situation the Bhosale's troops began to flee and the Portuguese inflicted punishment on the Bhosales.¹⁵² Amongst the people of the Bhosales who died were Dhondoba Raizade, nephew of Som's wife; Som's son and his horse; Sabaji Sawant Mangaonkar a close relative of Khem and nephew of Sida Sawant with his horse; Amrut Rao, adopted son of Ramrao Patankar with his horse and Trimbakrao Surve, father-in-law of Khem with his horse. Those injured were Hanumantrao, son-in-law of Som and father-in-law of Khem, father of his third wife; Babaji Patankar, commander of the cavalry was hit with eight bullets and later succumbed to injuries.¹⁵³ The Portuguese though could not benefit much territorially, caused much loss to the Bhosales.

PORTUGUESE ATTACK PEDNE

Pedne remained a bone of contention between the Portuguese and Khem for nearly six years i.e., from 1794-1800. With the death of Nana Phadnis on 13th February 1800, the Portuguese decided to attack Pedne. The Portuguese Governor, desirous of regaining the lost province which was kept in a constant state of disturbance by the Bhosales, ordered Colonel Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira to send his segeant-major,

Jose Callado to attack Pedne. There were several skirmishes between the two forces. The Bhosale's forces at this time gathered near the temple of Rawalnath. The Portuguese in their action captured some of the persons of esteem of Khem. They were three corporals, Ram Sawant Bhosale, Dhondo Govind Farzand and Bhagwant Sawant.¹⁵⁴ The Portuguese transported them to Fort Aguada and treated them with all courtesy. The troops of the Bhosales then surrendered Pedne to the Portuguese, and Pedne was once again added to the Portuguese dominion. All the Dessais of Pedne then took oath of allegiance to the Portuguese.¹⁵⁵

The Bhosales made several representations to the Portuguese for the repatriation of their prisoners. Khem was also interested in signing peace agreement with the Portuguese.¹⁵⁶ The Portuguese on their part requested Khem to send an able envoy to adjust peace settlement, and also asked him to send the proposals. The Governor also sought from Khem the payment for the losses the Portuguese had suffered when he had attacked Portuguese territory in 1794, and also asked him to restore cannon balls taken by Khem's forces. Actually, the Portuguese wanted a 'solid and permanent' peace with the Bhosales. Khem was also eager to sign it and deputed his envoy Zaitoji Mohite, who was received at Goa with all courtesy. He was accommodated in Panjim.¹⁵⁷ The Bhosales forgetting the past began negotiations with the Portuguese but they could not come to a lasting settlement as the Portuguese failed to accept Khem's line of argument. Khem again

renewed his desire for friendship with the Portuguese. But all his attempts were turned down. The Portuguese neither entered into agreement with him nor released prisoners who were actually kept as hostages, so that Khem should bow down and enter into a treaty with them. Shortly, thereafter Khem Sawant died on 6th October 1803, at the age of 54. He had no male heir. As recorded before, a son was born to him in 1773. But it seems that he did not survive as he is not referred to in the published or unpublished records. The Dessai of Pedne, Govindaji Jaswantrao wrote to the Portuguese Secretary of State informing him about the death of Khem Sawant Bhosale. He requested therein that if he be pleased, he should order the Colonel of Pedne for sending clothes of mourning to the relatives of the bereaved as it was the custom. On getting the same Govindaji would despatch the said mourning clothes.¹⁵⁸

Khem Sawant had deep interest in education and made magnificent grants of land to temples and learned persons. Khem gave inam lands to the temples of Raerakhumae and those at Parule and Malgaon, which are continued to this day. Amongst the inams which were enjoyed till 1911, and a few years thereafter, half were given by Khem. In 1799, Khem laid the foundation stone of the temple of Shri Atmeshwar. It is said that once a saintly person by name Atmarambava Ramdas while returning from his pilgrimage to Kashi brought him a Shiva Linga for installation in Sawantwadi. When he was at Valavali God Shanker appeared in his dream telling him that "I am in the house of a person where by body is

burning due to chilly powder. Please rescue me and install me properly." The next day the saint approached the concerned person and to his surprise found that he was using the (Shiva Linga) stone for crushing chillies. He brought it from him (Bana Linga) and informed Khem Sawant about the whole story. Khem then built a temple today known as Atmeshwar. The Linga rescued by the saint was also installed in a temple built nearby, named as Praneswar. All religious ceremonies of the temples are performed out of the income received from the land granted by Khem.

Khem was a person of learning. Poets and Pandits used to come from far off places to Khem's court because of his love of learning and the liberal grants which he offered. In 1780, one Gopal Kundavozul, a Poet from Andhra Pradesh came to Sawantwadi. He wrote a work called 'Samanta Vijaya' in Sanskrit at the instance of Khem Sawant. It has six cantos and 347 stanzas. It states that the ancestor of Khem came from the north. The founder of his dynasty in Sawantwadi was Mangalik or Mang who is a historically known person as discussed in chapter I. The whole work is a panegyric describing the exploits of Mang and his successors upto Khem and therefore has little historical value. It was later rendered into Prakrita by Narsinha Sankhwalkar, running into 907 verses.

The famous saint Sohirobanath Ambe lived during the reign of Khem. He was born in 1714, at Palaye in Pedne. He wrote Akshayabodha, Mahadanubhavesvari, Purnakhsari,

Advasananda and Siddhantasanhita and a number of songs. Mahadaji Shinde built a Math at Ujjain in honour of Saint Ambe. In 1792, the saint left the Math secretly and was never seen thereafter.

Around this time another saint belonging to the Kudal-deshastha Gaud Sarasawat Brahmin community came into prominence; he was born at Paruli. He was a famous Kirtankar. It is said that he used to perform many miracles, and due to his blessings a 90 year old woman gave birth to a son at the village Baon. He died in 1840.¹⁵⁹

Khem Sawant was one of the most successful rulers of the Sawants of Wadi. The year of his death 1803, is very critical in the Modern History of India because, around this time a number of important powerful Maratha states like the Peshwas, the Shindes and the Bhosales of Nagpur, had entered into subsidiary alliances with the expanding British power. Khem's kingdom escaped the calamity because it was situated too far to the south, away from the scene of political activity. However, after his death the internal quarrels of his family gave an opportunity to the British to grab his kingdom finally in 1818. To the credit of Khem it may be said that he took Vengurla from the British by defeating them in 1780.

FOOT NOTES TO CHAPTER VI

- 1) Appendix A, No.3.
- 2) Pingulkar, PP.74-75.
- 3) P.M.S., PP. 244-45
- 4) Pissurlekar, O Enigma da Morte do Vice-Rei Conde de Alva Esclarecido a Luz de Documentos Maratas, PP. 11-12, Lisbon, 1957.
- 5) Modi Document No.2544.
- 6) M.R., No.128A, fl. 804; No.132 A, fl. 257; Regimento e Instrucoes No.1433, fls. 111 V - 114 V; 157-9.
- 7) P.M.S., P.254.
- 8) Tratados, VII, PP. 272-281.
- 9) P.M.S., P. 258.
- 10) Soares, Documentos ... No Oriente, t. III, PP. 144-145.
- 11) Ibid, P. 145
- 12) Tratados VIII, PP. 8-9.
- 13) Modi Document Nos. 2685, 3022.
- 14) Tratados, VIII, PP. 106-123.
- 15) Appendix B, No.4; Appendix C No.20, Modi Document No.1388.
- 16) Modi Document No.3001.
- 17) Tratados, VIII, PP. 106-123.
- 18) Machado J. da Silva, Relacao, PP. 1-7, Lisbon, 1759; M.R. No. 132A, fls. 250-8.
- 19) Appendix C, No.21, Modi Document No.1450.
- 20) Relacao, PP. 1-7.
- 21) Authors, Portuguese and the Mhamai Family of Goa, Sources for the History of India, Vol.I, PP.453-456, Calcutta, 1978.
- 22) Appendix A, No.7; Appendix E, No.3.
- 23) P.M.S., P. 258.
- 24) Appendix E, No.4; Bosquejo, PP.64-70.
- 25) M.R. No.118 B, fls. 326-8 V.

- 26) Pingulkar, PP. 76-77.
- 27) Appendix C, No.23, Modi Document Nos.1286, 1288.
- 28) Pingulkar, P. 77.
- 29) P.M.S., P. 266.
- 30) Ibid, P. 268.
- 31) Appendix C, No.24, Modi Document No.1409.
- 32) P.M.S., P.267.
- 33) Appendix E, No.5.
- 34) Modi Document No.1438.
- 35) P.M.S., P.269.
- 36) P.M.S., PP.269-70.
- 37) Modi Document No.286.
- 38) Ibid, No.2077 A.
- 39) Ibid, No.1114.
- 40) Appendix C, No.32, Modi Document No.1599.
- 41) P.M.S., PP.285-6.
- 42) Modi Document No.21.
- 43) Pingulkar, P.77.
- 44) Modi Document No.269.
- 45) Ibid, No.1959.
- 46) Ibid, No.2398.
- 47) Ibid, No.268.
- 48) Pingulkar, P. 77.
- 49) Modi Document Nos. 1123, 2674.
- 50) Ibid, No.634.
- 51) Ibid, Nos. 678, 1347.
- 52) Malgaokar, P. 241.
- 53) Pingulkar, PP.80-81.

- 54) Malgaokar, PP.237-39.
- 55) Appendix C, No.25, Modi Document No. 2021 A.
- 56) M.R. No.138A, fl. 307.
- 57) Pingulkar, P. 79.
- 58) Ibid, PP.79-70.
- 59) M.R. No.140B, fls. 439-84; No.141A, fls. 213-20.
- 60) Appendix C, No.26, Document No.708.
- 61) Ibid, No.28, Document No.2999.
- 62) Modi Document Nos.637, 652.
- 63) Appendix A, No.5.
- 64) M.R. No.176A, fls.16-17.
- 65) Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Belgaum, Vol.XXI, P. 384, Bombay, 1884.
- 66) Appendix C, No.33, Document No.2074.
- 67) Modi Document No.3332.
- 68) Gujar V., Chhatrapati Gharanyachya Itihasachi Sadhane, Vol.3, Doc. No.74; Khobreker and Shinde, Source Material for the History of Konkan, Doc. No.48, Bombay, 1971.
- 69) Ibid, Doc. No.77.
- 70) Ibid, Doc. No.87.
- 71) P.M.S., PP.287-88.
- 72) Portuguese Documents Nos.109, 110 (Misc. Papers).
- 73) Pingulkar, P. 83.
- 74) Tratados VIII, PP. 242-44.
- 75) Malgaokar, PP. 275-283.
- 76) Ibid, P. 281.
- 77) Pissurlekar, Agentes, PP.328-335.
- 78) Appendix B, No.5.
- 79) Malgaokar, Chhatrapatis of Kolhapur, PP.280-3.
- 80) Modi Document No.2952.

- 81) Ibid, No.1471.
- 82) Malgaokar, PP. 280-3.
- 83) Appendix B, No.5.
- 84) Modi Document No.1009.
- 85) Appendix B, No.6; Appendix E, Nos. 6,7; Arragao A.C. em Nome dos Reis, Regentes E Governadores de Portugal, Tomo 3, P.339, Lisbon, 1880.
- 86) Appendix E, No.8.
- 87) Tratados, VIII, PP.302-7. *Does Bikel give these details?*
- 88) M.R. No.177 B, fls. 664-65.
- 89) Tratados, VIII, PP.206-207.
- 90) Appendix C, Nos.37, 38, Modi Document Nos.991, 1774.
- 91) R.V. No.17, P.94.
- 92) Modi Document No.741.
- 93) Ibid, No.3068.
- 94) R.V. No.17, H.102.
- 95) Modi Document No.2990, P.M.S., P.296.
- 96) Malgaokar, P.282.
- 97) Modi Document No.1348.
- 98) Malgaokar, PP. 282-83.
- 99) Misc. Modi Documents.
- 100) Ibid.
- 101) Malgaokar, P.289.
- 102) Appendix B, No.7.
- 103) Pingulkar, P.89.
- 104) R.V. No.18, fl. 176 V.
- 105) Modi Document No.2568.
- 106) Pingulkar, P. 89.
- 107) Ibid, P.89.
- 108) Appendix C, No.35, Modi Document No.468.

- 109) Pingulkar, PP.91-2.
- 110) Appendix A, No.10. *Why not page number. It would have been easy to check up if this was given. pp 381-384*
- 111) R.V. No.19, fl.19.
- 112) P.M.S., P.307.
- 113) Malgaokar, PP. 298-99.
- 114) Modi Document No.171.
- 115) Appendix C, No.39, Modi Document No.3004.
- 116) Modi Documents Nos. 99, 166, Malgaokar, P. 300.
- 117) Khobreker and Shinde, Source Material for the History of Konkan, Doc. No.54, Bombay, 1971.
- 118) Pingulkar, P.92.
- 119) Danvers, Vol. II, P.434.
- 120) Appendix A, No.4.
- 121) Modi Document No.704.
- 122) Appendix C, No.27, Modi Document No.3246.
- 123) M.R. No.151, fls. 202-35.
- 124) N.A.I., Doc. No.312-314A.
- 125) N.A.I., Ibid No.315.
- 126) Modi Document No.2591.
- 127) Appendix C, No.29, Modi Document No.3151. *p467. It is interesting to go searching for it. Why don't you give page number?*
- 128) Modi Document No.2279.
- 129) Appendix C, No.30, Modi Document No.787.
- 130) Modi Document No.828.
- 131) N.A.I., Appendix A, No.6.
- 132) Appendix D, No.31, Modi Document No.700.
- 133) P.M.S., P. 288.
- 134) Ibid, P.288.
- 135) Modi Document Nos. 1221, 1523.
- 136) Autos de Juramentos de Ranes, fls. 282-282V.

- 137) Appendix A, No. 8.
- 138) Nazareth J.P.S., Nova, e Curiosa Relacao das Batalhas que os Portugueses Deram Na India E das Grandes Victorias que Alcancaao Contra o Bounsulo, PP.3-15, Lisbon, 1785.
- 139) P.M.S., P.292.
- 140) Appendix C, No.34, Modi Document No.3267.
- 141) P.M.S., P. 292.
- 142) Ibid, P.292.
- 143) Modi Documents No.2960, 74.
- 144) P.M.S., P.294.
- 145) Ibid.
- 146) Pingulkar, PP.90-91.
- 147) Appendix A, No.9.
- 148) Modi Document No.1186.
- 149) Desai, Portuguese Daftar Khand, L.Nos.70,72, PP.108-9.
- 150) Modi Document Nos.1278.
- 151) Ibid, No.217.
- 152) Appendix B, No.8.
- 153) Ibid, Nos.9, 10.
- 154) Ibid, No.11.
- 155) Appendix A, No.11.
- 156) Ibid, No.12.
- 157) R.V. No.19, fls. 135V-136, 157-157V.
- 158) Appendix X, No.40, Modi Document No.2019.
- 159) Pingulkar, PP. 93-97.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A major part of the concluding remarks though given in the introduction is referred here with a view to rounding up the thesis.

Throughout the period under discussion the policy of the Portuguese was to retain Sawantwadi as a buffer state between Goa and the other indigenous powers beyond Sawantwadi. They wanted to keep this buffer state weak and dependent upon them considering the political situation of the day. When some of the Sawantwadi rulers tried to make themselves strong, the Portuguese waged wars with them or created hindrances diplomatically. The Portuguese often interfered in the internal affairs of Sawantwadi to keep ^{them} ~~them~~ back. The Portuguese power depended upon its strong navy. Its policy therefore was not to allow the rulers of Sawantwadi to build a strong navy. The Portuguese were not interested in conquering Sawantwadi and annexing it to their Goa territory. Kudal being landbound it was not easy for the Portuguese to keep it under their control, because it was not approachable by navy. They always wanted to keep under control strategically important maritime forts of the Sawants. This policy first pronounced by Albuquerque was reiterated by the Viceroy Marquez de Alorna and followed by his successors. Portuguese never wanted to destroy Sawantwadi rulers totally, but at the same time ^{they} ~~desired~~ desired that they should remain weak and at their mercy.

The Portuguese preferred Sawantwadi as their neighbour-

ing buffer state, because it was a Hindu state. Between a Hindu and a Muslim neighbour, their preference was always for the former.

The Portuguese and the rulers of Sawantwadi waged wars for important strategic places and border territories. The important strategic places which often exchanged hands between the two were Phonda, Alorna, Terekhol and the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli. The bordering territories over which they clashed were Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali.

During peace time the Portuguese tried to secure concessions for their missionary activities, and permission to build churches in the Sawantwadi state, which were granted. These were secured by a treaty. When on friendly terms the two states exchanged gifts and presents.

The stronger powers like the Peshwas, the rulers of Kolhapur, the Angres and the Chhatrapaty of Satara were kept at bay by the Portuguese by preserving Sawantwadi their immediate neighbour to the north of Goa.

- The policy of the rulers of Sawantwadi knowing their position well, was not to join any stronger power for the complete destruction of the Portuguese. They knew well that the destruction of the Portuguese power would have meant a second rate position for themselves as feudatories either of the ruler of Kolhapur or the Chhatrapati of Satara or of the Peshwa. Technically they were under the sovereignty of Kolhapur since the treaty of Varna (1731), but in fact they were free from any day to day control of Kolhapur. To maintain this position it was necessary to ally with the alien

Portuguese keeping aside the high aim of Swaraj of Shivaji or the ideal of Maharashtradharma of the Peshwas. This explains why the Sawantwadi rulers did not join Shivaji in his struggle to establish Swaraj, or his successors in their war of Independence. Similarly they did not seem to have been inspired by the ideal of Maharashtradharma for the establishment of which Chimaaji Appa, younger brother of Peshwa Bajirao I, conquered Bassein and attacked Goa. The first interest of Sawantwadi rulers was preservation of their state. All other ideals were secondary.

Though the Sawantwadi rulers came in contact with the Portuguese since the beginning of the 17th century, they do not seem to have made any serious efforts to modernize the state army and the navy on the lines of the Portuguese.

The Portuguese and the Sawantwadi rulers existed side by side waging ^{occasional} wars with one another but none tried ~~to~~ wanted to destroy the other.

The Arabs being the arch enemies of the Portuguese, the latter never wanted that the Sawants should have relations ^{which} ~~with~~ ^{Arabs} with them regarding trade or ships or other concessions.

The run-aways, criminals, captives, negroes, etc., crossing from one territory to the other were to be handed over to the original power of which they were the subjects.

The ships of the Portuguese going to the Port of the Sawants were to be exempted from the payment of anchorage fees or other duties.

Prostitutes were not to live in Piligao belonging to the Portuguese as they were a constant source of trouble.

All these questions have been discussed in the treaties concluded between Sawants and the Portuguese.

There are about twenty important treaties concluded between Sawants and the Portuguese. The former being weaker always expressed repentance practically on every treaty for their action. The Portuguese also ⁱⁿgraciously pardoned the Bhosales several times as their friendship was very valuable to them.

APPENDIX ANo.1

Snor

Os Excessos roubos e tiranias executadas pello Leuantado Qhema Saunto o fizerao de modo poderoso e temido dos Principes Indianos Seus Confinantes que se atreues a pretender o mesmo do Estado em Cujos Vassallos executaua os mesmos excessos, roubos e tiranias repetindo as tantas uezes que hia conseguindo seu intento, e chegoua fazer varias entradas nas terras de Bardes Lancando para esse effeito em Suas Galuetas gente nas prayas das ditas terras Sem embargo de que a ultima ocazião achando nos preuenidos se retirou Com Perda, tomando se lhe duas das taes Galuetas algumas munições, e Armas; e depois entrou em hua noite na pequena Ilha de Caluy donde as Catanadas tirou a vida a Sinco homes, e molheres que lhe nao puderao fugir, E no mar rendia toda a embarcacao nossa que podia render prezionando em Suas Fortz.^{as} em ferros aos homes brancos que nellas achaua, nao lhe Concedendo a Liberdade sem que a resgatasse a medida dos Cabedaes que lhe Concideraua, o que tudo me obrigou a lhe declarar guerra e a fazer lhe a hostilidade possiuel tomando esta rezolucao por Vottos uniformes dos Conselhr.^{os} do Estado como V.Mag.^{de} uera pellas Coppias juntas.

Nestas empresas tiue tao felices successos que acreditarao o acerto da Rezolucao que tomei, aproueitando me to tempo para uender por fineza ao Mogor a guerra que declaraua ao dito Qhema Saunto por me pedir nesta mesma ocazião o dito Mogor o quizesse socorrer, Contra este Leuantado, que se hia fazendo Segundo Siuagi, e senhoreaua ja muitas ^{terras} do Con-

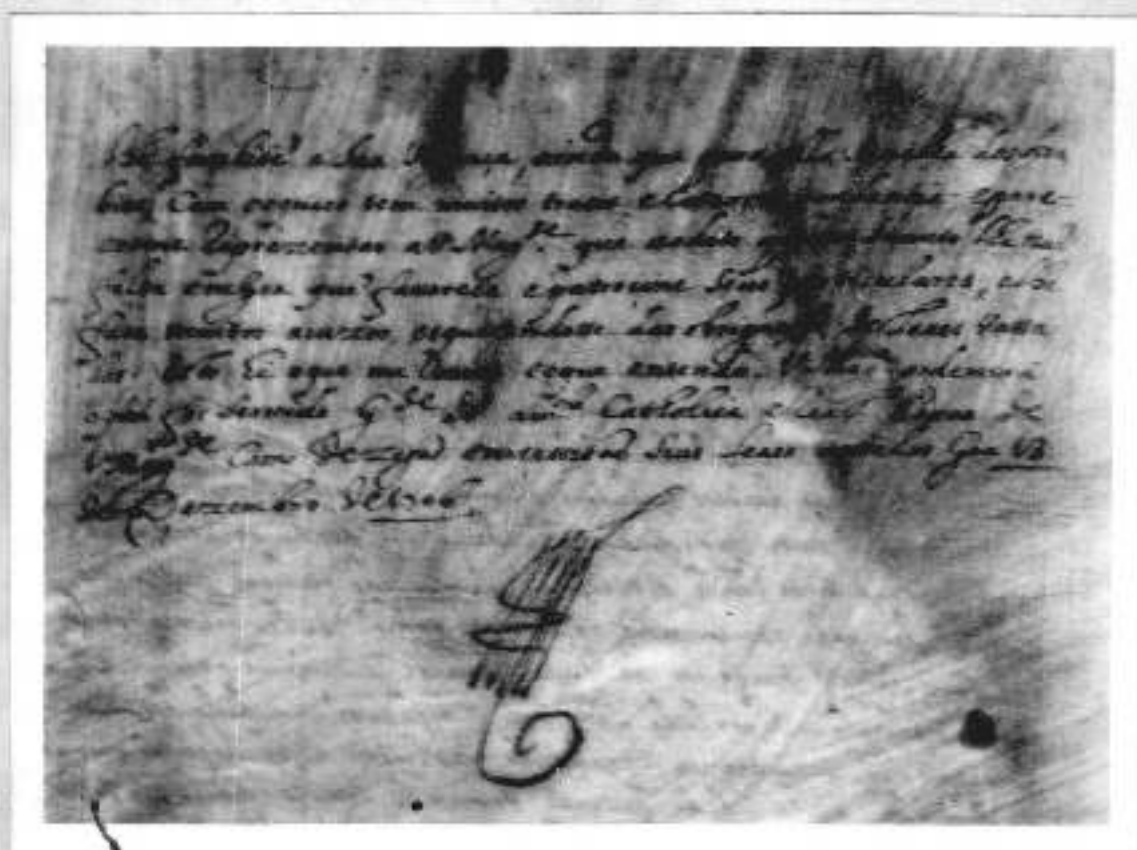


FIG. 10 (cont.)

cao, e todas as de Ponda, e nao esponho a V.Mag.^e o que nesta guerra se abrou por hauer dado esta mesma Conta em diuerca Carta.

No que respeita ao prejuizo que V. Mag.^e Concidera em se acabar de todo com o Leuantado Qhema Saunto, me parece fora em gr.^{de} credito e utillidade do estado a Sua total destrohicao porque as terras de Seu dominio se nao han de anexar ao Mogor, nem a outro Principe poderoso, por que ficao os tais muy distantes, e as terras se han de repartir pellos Desses Vizinhos e dependentes da amizade e fauor do Estado para Sua Conseruacao; q Com Mayor dependencia e respeito ficarao a uista do Castigo deste Regulo de que nao podemos esperar fidellidade, antes se deue temer, uze dos meynos que lhe facilite a Sua Viganca, ainda que para ella Se valha dos Arabios, Com os quais tem muitos tratos e Correspondencia; e pareceo me representar a V.Mag.^{de} que ao dito Qhema Saunto lhe nao falta em Goa que fauoreca e patrocine Seus particulares, e lhe faca muitos auisos, esquecendosse das obrigacoes de Leaes Vassallos; isto he o que me consta ee e o que entendo V.Mag.^{ge} ordenara o que for seruido. P G.^{de} De. a m^{to} Catholica e Real Pessoa de V.Mag.^{de} Como dezejao e necessitao seus Leais vassallos Goa 13 de Dezembro de 1706.

("Moncoes do Reino, No.69-70, 1671-1707, fls. 42-42 verso.")

No. 1

(English Translation)

Your Majesty,

The excesses, thefts and tyrannical acts committed by the rebel Khem Sawant have rendered him powerful and most feared by the Indian Princes on the borders of his dominion.

The same thing he dared to do with this State by committing the same excesses, thefts and tyrannical acts with its Vassals, which he repeated to do so often that he was managing to accomplish his desire. He entered Bardesh through various places, using for this purpose his galleys and made landings on the shores of the same part of territory. Nonetheless, at the time of his last attempt of attack, forewarned as we were, he had to withdraw with a loss and we managed to capture two of his so-called galleys, some ammunitions and arms. Later, he entered one night the small island of Calvy, where he killed with blows of cutlass five men and women, who could not run away. On the sea, all of our ships had to surrender and the white men aboard them were arrested and taken to his forts in fetters and they were not freed unless he was paid some money as ransom. All this compelled me to declare war on him and make hostilities to the fullest possible extent, this resolution having been unanimously taken in the meeting of State Councillors, as Your Majesty will see from the copies attached herewith.

I was crowned with such a tremendous success in this task that the resolution I took was considered to be timely one and I availed myself of this opportunity to encourage the Mughal, who had also declared war on the said Khem Sawant and asked me for the help to fight against the said rebel, who was going to become second Shivaji and had captured many territories in Konkan and all the territories in Phonda. I am not going to give more details ^{about} ~~about~~ what was done in this letter as the same report has been made through another letter.

As regards the loss your Majesty says to have been caused in destroying totally the rebel Khem Sawant, I feel that his total destruction has proved to be greatly creditable and useful, because the territories of his dominion are not going to be annexed to Mughal or any other powerful Prince, as they are situated far away. They will be divided among the neighbouring Dessais and friendly dependants of this State, for their conservation. They have witnessed with much dependance and respect the punishment given to that Petty King, from whom we could not expect any loyalty, but rather we had to fear him. He used to resort to any means to take revenge even by seeking the help from Arabs, with whom he had close friendly relations. Also I feel it convenient to inform Your Majesty that there are some people in Goa in favour of Khem Sawant, supplying him with many informations, forgetting totally the duties of loyal Vassals, as I am informed. Your Majesty will accordingly order me to act conveniently.

May God protect the most Catholic and Royal Personality of your Majesty, as it is desired by your loyal Vassals.

Goa, 13th December 1706.

No.2

"Auto de juramento de vassalagem, obediencia e fidelidade que fazem a El Roi, N. Snor., os Dessais Satrogi Rane, Dessai de Sanquelim, Zalba Rane, Vantoba Rane, Resoba Rane, Ganessa Rane, Roragi Rane, todos Dessais tambem de Sanquelim primos e parentes da mesma familia e casa do dito Satrogi Rane; Haria Gaunso, Dessai da Provincia do Manori, Custam Gaunso, tambem Dessai de Maneri, Rogunata Porbu, Dessai de Bicholim, e Male Porubu sou parente Ramagi Dessai de Riven, Rama Saunto, Dessai de Sanvorden, Patoba Dessai de Carambolim da mesma Provincia de Sanquelim; Custamba Dessai de Haddavoi da dita Provincia de Sanquelim; Tuca Sinai, Ambu Sinai e Ramachondra Sinai Narcornis, que sao Escrivaes geraes da dita Provincia de Sanquelim, e tambem sao officiaes militares; Datu Sinai Escrivao proprietario do juncao ou Alfandega de Sanquelim, tambem official militar." (fl.2)

".... a seus pes a protestar a sincera obediencia, total submissao e perpetua fidelidade que pos nos, pos todos os nossos dependentes, e pela nossa descendencia, queremos ter a este Mag. Estado da India do mto. alto e mto. poderoso Sr. Roi de Portugal, nosso Senhor e como vassallos de sua Alta e Augusta Magestade, admittidos benevolamente por V. Ex. a vivormos debaixo da sua Real proteccao, promettemos e nos obrigamos de nossa livre e boa vontade a cumprir e guardar inviolavelmente todas as obrigacoes de lease vassallos, a qual obrigacao fazemos e ratificamos com o maior juramento do nosso rito, que he o de pormos as maos somennemente nas nossas Espadas como fazemos ... sob pena de que as nossas mesmas

Espadas se tornem contra nos a qualquer tempo que faltarmos ao promettido ..." (fl. 2v - 3).

(Auto de Juramento dos Ranes, 1746-1797, fls. 2-3).

No. 2

English Translation

Instrument of the oath of allegiance, obedience and *fidelity* being pledged to the King, our Lord, by the Dessais Satroji Rane, Dessai of Sakhali, Zalba Rane, Essoba Rane, Vantoba Rane, Ganesh Rane, Rodraji Rane, all Dessais also of Sakhali, cousins and relations of the same family and house of the said Satroji Rane; Hari Gaunsa Dessai of Maneri Province, Kustam Gaunsa, also Dessai of Maneri, Ranganath Parab, Dessai of Dicholi, and Male Parab his relative; Ramaji Dessai of Rivem, Rama Sawant Dessai of Sanvardem, Patoba Dessai of Carambaxi, also of Sakhali Province; Kustamba Dessai of Haddavai, also of Sakhali Province, Tuka Sinai, Ambu Sinai and Ramachandra Sinai Madkarni, Chief clerks of the said Sakhali Province, who are also military officers; Dattu Sinai, clerk, proprietor of the Sakhali customs' post, and also a military officer. (fl. 2)

At your feet we pledge the sincere obedience, total submission of perpetual fidelity that for ourselves, for all our dependants and descendants we wish to have towards this Majesty's State of India of the very High and Powerful King of Portugal, our Lord. And, as vassals of the High and August Majesty, benevolently allowed by Your Excellency to live under his Royal protection, we promise and pledge, of our free and good will, to comply with and inviolably keep all

the obligations of loyal vassals. This pledge we make and ratify with the greatest oath in our rites, which is to solemnly place our hands on our swords, as we do now on pain of those same swords turning against us should we fail to keep our word at any time " (fl. 2v-3)

No. 3

Senhor

Na moncao de anno passado representey a V. Mag.^e of Tratado das capitalacoens que ajustey com o Sar Dessay Ramachandra Saunto Bounsulo, o qual athe agora o tem observado exactamente desfructando o Estado o rendimento das Provincias conquistadas pello V. Rey Marques de Alorna.

Ha poucos dias faleceu o dito Sar Dessay e dizem fora morto com veneno, excitarao se algumas parcealidades para querer entregar o governo a hum Tio de Irmao de seu Pay, o que eu fisevitar mandando duzentos sipaes e huma Tropa de cavallos que meterao de posse ao filho menor de mesmo Sar Dessay debaixo da tuteia de sua May, de Secretaria, e do seu primeiro General Dolvy por conta de se terem mostrado constantes na nossa amizade.

Tambem a V. Mag.^e fis presente haver prorogado a tregoa concedida ao Rey Sunda pello tempo de seis mezes; e como as estes se seguido o inverno me chegou antes de outra inovacao o que V. Mag.^e resolveo sobre a conta que a respeito tinha remetido meu antecessor, e com esta me forao entregues mais duas cartas, huma pello Secretario de Estado Diogo de Mendonca Corte Real, e outra pello Conselho Ultramarino na primeira determina V. Mag.^e, que eu conclua a paz com o Sundas, conservando o dominio e posse das Pracas do Piro e Ximpim, na segunda que se ajuste a paz com o Sunda e o Bounsulo, cuidando nas Pracas que ainda temos no Norte e na restauracao das que perdemos; bem desejava eu effectivamente executar as ordens de V. Mag.^e se nao tivesse o justo embaracao na falta de competentes socorres, os quais justamente esperava na Real Clemencia

de V. Mag.^o aquem sao presentes as grandes necessidades do Estado, e que aquella falta he a parte principal que concorre para a sua decadencia.

A paz com o Sunda nao pode ter effeito desprezada a cessao das Pracas referidas do Piro e Kimpim em que o Estado nao tem prejuizo algum pois servem so de huma despesa inutil occupando nas suas guarnicoes pello menos quatro companhias de Infantaria e Sinco de Sipais, alem de outras precisas despesas para a conservacao e reparo das fortificacoes no Porto destas Pracas nao ha lugar seguro para as embarcacoes grandes mas sim na Enseada das Gales que fica muito proxima, aonde podem invernar athe oito Naus de alto bordo; A Sunda ja convem em a dar ao Estado quatro cantos mil X.^{es}, quatro Aldeas de mais immediatas a Provincia de Salcete com a consignacao de doze mil X.^{es} na Provincia da Zambaulyn, e fazer a sua custa huma Fortaleza na mesma Enseada capaz de que com a sua guarnicao fique deffensavel hum Surgideure das Naus; a execucao deste tratado se embaracou com as parcialidades a que da causa a embriaguez do mesmo Rey, e grande autoridade que tem na administracao o seu Secretario e ainda que athe agore nao tem proposto duvida notavel, sempre ouvido em procurar os meynos de o obrigar a execucao sobredita.

A mayor parte dos Regullos e potentades desse continente athe a Corte de Mogor ajustarao huma liga para destruhir ao Nana Primeiro Ministro de Xau Raja Rey dos Maratas para evitar as repetidas extorzoens e roubos com que oprime a todos, nao se izentando o seu mesmo Rey pella maxima superioridade que lhe tem vsurpado e quasi todos tem mandado Ministros a esta Cidade solicitar o Socorro, e como eu me acho destituido

de Tropas, os tenho entretido politicamente dando-lhe boas esperanças, e fomentando o seu prejuizo. Se continuarem na aliança e os favorecer o Nababo de Arcate com o seu poder que chega ahe sessenta mil homens de Tropas, sem duvida poderao conseguir felismente a empresa, e se eu os achar embaracados vivamente estou na resolucao de passar a restauracao de Norte, para o que tenho feito todas as disposicoens necessarias com as ultimas cautellas e todas favoraveis ao nosso partido. He verdade que muitas vezes estas maquinas entre os Asiaticos se desfazem com o interesse, que he sempre o seu ultimo objecto pello que nao posso executar o meu intento sem primeiro ver algum effeito das suas disposicoens.

A muito alta e muito poderosa Real Pessoa de V.M.^{de}
Fidelissima g.^{da}

Deos felicissimos annos. Goa 6 de Janeiro de 1756.

Uma rubrica ilegivel.

"Moncoes do Reino", M 128 B, fls. 95-96 v."

No. 3

English Translation

Your Majesty,

I submitted to Your Majesty in the last years monsoon letter the Treaty of capitulations signed with Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, who has so far observed the same faithfully, the State having enjoyed the income from the Provinces conquered by the Viceroy Marques de Alorna.

The said Sardessai expired a few days ago and it is said that he was poisoned. Some vested interests got excited and wanted to hand over the Government to one uncle, brother

of his father, which I prevented by sending two hundred soldiers and a regiment of cavalry, who enthroned the minor son of the said Sardessai, under the tutelage of his mother, Secretary and his first Dalvi, as they have shown themselves to be faithful to our friendship.

I have also acquainted Your Majesty with the prorogation of the peace granted to the King of Sunda for a period of six months and the monsoon having followed this period, I came to know before a fresh renewal, that your Majesty had resolved on the report submitted in connection with this issue by my predecessor. I was given two more letters: one by the State Secretary, Diogo de Mendonca Corte Real and the other by the Council of Overseas Provinces. Your Majesty has ordered me in the first letter that I should sign the treaty of peace with Sunda, by retaining the possession of the forts of Piro and Ximpim. In the second letter I have been ordered to make a peace agreement with Sunda and Shosale taking care of the strongholds that we are still having in the North and restoring those we have lost. I would have really liked to comply with these orders had I not been embarrassed for want of necessary reinforcements, which I hope the Royal Clemency of your Majesty would fulfil, the present needs of the State having been placed before your Majesty. The shortage of the same is the main reason of its decadence.

No peace agreement can be made with Sunda, by ignoring the session of the said forts of Piro and Ximpim, whereby the State will have nothing to lose, as they are causing unnecessary expenditure towards the maintenance of their garrisons, absorbing at least four companies of infantry and

~~And~~ five companies of sepoyes besides other expenses for the maintenance and repairs to the fortifications in the Port of the said strongholds, where there is no safer place for the big ships except in the creek of Gales, which is situated nearby, where even eight big ships can be accommodated during the monsoon. Sunda can afford to pay to the State four hundred thousand xerafins and to give four villages nearer to the Province of Salset with a consignment of twelve thousand xerafins in the Province of Zambauli. A fortress can be built at his cost in the said creek, where an anchor-ground can be maintained under the protection of a garrison. The execution of this agreement was embarrassed with partialities caused by the drunkenness of the said King and wide powers enjoyed by his Secretary in the Administrative affairs, and even though he has not brought forth any doubts worth being considered, I am always trying to devise means to force him the said execution.

Most of the petty kings and rulers in this continent including the very kingdom of Mughal have formed a league in order to destroy Nana, Prime Minister of the King of Marathas Shahu Raja, with a view to avoiding the repeated extortions and thefts with which he is oppressing all of them, without exempting even his own King, on account of maximum superiority he has usurped from him. Almost all of them have sent their envoys to this city asking for help, but, as I am deprived of troops, I have entertained them politically by giving them good hopes and stirring up their loss. If they continue to preserve their alliance and if the Nabab of Arcate,

with his man-power of as many as sixty thousand men ready to wage war, favours them, then they will not doubt achieve their task. If I find them to be embarrassed, I have made up my mind to go ahead to recover our positions in the North, for which I have made all the necessary arrangements, with utmost care, to bring success to our side. It is true that very often such a machinery among the Asiatic people fizzles out owing to their interests, which constitute their intimate goal and, as such, I cannot execute my plans, without noticing their actual positions.

May God bestow upon the highest and most powerful Royal Personality of Your Majesty, the Most Faithful, a happy long life.

Goa, 6th January 1756.

Illegible initials.

No. 4Ill.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Sr.

Sendo presente a S. Mag.^{de} a Carta do Conde da Ega da data de 28 de Janeiro do anno proximo passado, sobre as Igrejas, que se haviam fundado na Provincia de Ponda, e Zambaulim; e sobre a permissoo, que o Bounsulo havia dado para se fundar outra nos seus dominios: Houve o mesmo Senhor por bem approvar tudo quanto se obrou ao dito respeito. Manda porem recommendar a V. Ex.^a, que empregue o seu cuidado, e prudencia na edificacao das ditas Igrejas, para que possam subsistir com decore, e nao fiquem expostas aos insultos dos Gentios.

Deos G.^{de} a V. Ex.^a. Palacido de Nossa Senhora da Ajuda a 9 de Abril de 1765.

Fran.^{co} X.^{er} de M.^{ca} Furtado.

Sr. Sonda Louzas

"Moncoes do Reino", No.138 B, fl. 518.

No. 4English Translation

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

The letter of Conde de Ega, dated the 28th January of last year, on the churches, which have been founded in the Province of Phonda and Zambaulim, and on the permission that Bhosale had given to found another one in his dominion, was submitted to His Majesty, who has given his approval to everything worked out in the same connection. His Majesty has, however, ordered to advise you to be careful and wise in the matter of the construction of the said churches, so as to enable them to subsist with decorum, without being

exposed to the insults of the natives.

May God protect you.

Palace of our Lady of Ajuda, 9th April, 1765.

Francisco Xavier de Mendonca Furtado.

Senhor Sonda Louzao

No. 5

Bombay

July 21-7-1780.

Hon'ble Sir,

It is with the utmost concern I acquaint you with the loss of Vengurla, which was surrendered up to the Bouncello on the 4th June, ere I had received the least information of it being attacked, for as the fort was surrendered and the district entirely in the Enemy's hands, the sergeant was prevented from writing to me, +++ some few arrived here the 17th I demanded of him in writing an Account of the loss of the fort, and here beg leave to transcribe his letter to me for your information - Sir "As you have ordered us to give you an account of the loss of Vengurla fort in writing I am to inform you that on the 29th May, a party of the Bouncellos sepoys, came to obeeandah to the house of Laximan Bane Naique Buggartekar and caused many disturbances there I sent an officer and two sepoys to inquire of them their reason of it so doing, and to order them away some words ensued between the officers when the Bouncellos officers and men seized our Havaladar and sepoys and immediately hung them till almost dead, then they murdered them in a most inhumane manner cutting off their legs and arms which they sent to warree, where I had this Account and I also was told that a very considerable force of the Bouncellos was arrived and had taken possession of the Ramaswar, Rowellnath and Pagodas. I immediately prepared for my defence and ordered all the hoodies stores into the fort and at night I was ready to receive any enemy, on the 30th in the morning I found the enemy had got possession of the buvzar. The

buvzar gate having been delivered up to them by Naique in charge. I endeavoured to dislodge them but to no purpose and I soon saw in the sepoys of the country a design not to fight nor would they ever fire on the enemy unless myself or gunner were actually present, notwithstanding this they expanded this day either desiring +++++ On the first of June I endeavoured with the cannon to throw down although in the town where they had lodged in large body from where they were continually firing their match locks on the fort here I succeeded and doubt not have drove them the next day out of the bazar entirely, but the next day I found scarce sepoys sufficient to mount the guard, nor above seventy, who would obey the least orders I gave and that the greatest part of the sepoys with the two jumbledars and their head were determined to deliver up the fort, and to join those who resisted them, they were too strong to punish them but I intended it I found a sufficient number to stand by me, and that Europeans to turn the two jumbledars and the bad sepoys of the fort, on my calling on the sepoys to stand by me in defence of the fort, only seventy declared for me, and that they would stand by me to the last but the two jumbledars and their party immediately appeared and having taken possession in arms in the guard rooms and of the Gunners' Store-rooms and Magazine, and declared they would not suffer a charge to be fired frightened them that they remained quiet, and the jumbledars then told me, that they nor their sepoys would fight any longer nor give the least assistance in protecting the fort any longer, and insisted on any taking a pass from the Bouncello from the fort. Finding the fort in

this condition and the report of the Bouncellos sepoys being actually in the +++ conversing with the dissatisfied sepoys. I consulted with the gunners, sabedars and few who remained detached to me and it was our best opinion that the enemy within of the worst it was better to make terms of surrendering the fort. The jumbledars took upon themselves to secure a pass from the Bouncello, and I wrote a letter that provided the garrison was permitted to march out with their arms and seventy four rounds each +++ and that all their private property was secured to them, and their lists should be taken of the effects belonging to the company to yourself, by your people and by the Bouncellos, I would deliver up the fort if they agreed to this. The jumbledars returned immediately and brought a paper agreeing to my proposals, accordingly on the 10th of June, I opened a gate to them, but no respect did they comply with their agreement and the country sepoys of the fort before I opened the gate broke open of our godowns, private apartments and drawers and took from them at pleasure, I had not the least power over them, nor did they attend to anything I ordered on the Bouncellos officers receiving the fort I saw very plainly that two jumbledars and the sepoys were bribed by the Bouncellos, for they were suffered to carry away with them to their houses whatever they thought proper to claim of your effects whilst the sepoys who remained with us, were plundered of everything they had nor did they leave the Gunners or myself in possession of our effects but plundered us

of everything valuable, with this came a roll of the garrison at the time, two days afterwards they carried us to warree when the Bouncello asked us how we could trust such villains as the two jumbledars and sepoys, for that they had eaten his salt the months past and on our return to Vengurla we found them all in service of the fort. This is the state of the case of Vengurla. We wanted nothing, had plenty of ammunition provisions of all sorts, etc., etc., and had the sepoys not betrayed us, we might have defied all the Bouncellos together, for any success they could have against the fort, when we came back from the warree on the 10th, the officers took us to the fort and desired to make lists of the company effects and yours, we told them they should have done this at first that the fort was entirely plundered, all your chest drawers being broke open - The provisions all carried away, however he insisted on your carkoon making the list and us to sign it - a copy I now deliver to you, that you may see we were obliged to sign it, as we have mentioned in it that the fort was quite plundered and having passed six days since the fort being delivered up, they kept us four days more to oblige us to sign a paper, that we had received all your effects finding that we could not get away without it, and hoping our words will be believed, we signed thereto, we are Sir your most obedient humble servants to command.

David Henderson

Richard Karpenter

(Secret and Political Department, diary No. 23, PP. 386-88, Bombay Archives, Government of Maharashtra).

No. 6

Por parte do Grandiozo e honrado Sar Dessay Quema Saunto Bounsulo se offereceo ao III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza Gov.^{or} e Capitaõ General da India e Azia Portugase a proposta do teor seguinte.

O Felicissimo, e honrado Sar Dessay envia a sua completa resolucao, que tendo ouvido chegar nesta Corte S.Ex.^a amante da justica para lhe obsequiar enviara a Givagi Vissa Rama, dirigindo a sua Representacao justa, assim de boca, como por escrita, e vendo que ella nao foy respondida individualmente, se faz preciso dizer, que praticou injustica, D. Joao no tratado, que celebrou no seu tempo e por isso ha falta da nossa parte ao cumprimento delle porque ficando com as Aldeas, Vargias, e Praca foy diminuida a nossa receita, nao podendo acudir a despesa, e por este motivo nao chega receber of Estado o que se lhe deve de annoal contribucão, e para que o Estado deixe de levar a mal e cobranca, que nos fazemos da parte do Estado em satisfacao do que nos pertence, representamos, que nos dem o que he de nos, deixando a nos visinhos debaixo de suas ordens para nao haver entao falta alguma da nossa parte, sobre o que se considerarem alguma difficuldade, ou desconfianca; fazemos com que facao nossa confianca para procedermos com fidelidade firme.

Se quizerem atender o referido, restituik nos o que he nosso estamos promptos para hum Tratado de novo, que seja constante, e se nao quizerem nao ha precisao de novo, e basta que existao os passados Tratados correndo as coisas como correm, Atendendo o Estado as nossas representacoes se mandar restituir o que he nosso, porque nao pedimos

nada de novo, houvera entrevista entre ambos os Principaes com pomba, os Dessesais serao conservados nas suas antigas Mercês: O Estado pago do seu dinheiro annoal na forma antiga; ultimamente os Mercadores serao satisfeitos do seu roubo, para debaixo de juramento em todas as occasiões interessando-se hum nas couzas de outro, socorrerem reciprocamente; Se disserem que nao podem dar sem Licença de Portugal, digo que no tempo passado vierao ordens; Sua Magestadehe poderosissima, nao deseja o albeo, quando largou tudo generosamente nao ha de ficar com pouco, que deixarao amente os Governos, e nos temos razao para pedir, pois de sizem que para dar o que he nosso necessitam da ordem, quaes sao as ordens, pelas quaes tomarao Gauntalem, e Canialem, e fizerao presentemente Couto em Usgao; Vejao se he util ou nao ao Estado estarem seus vizinhos debaixo de suas ordens, pois se a nossa vizinhança he prejudicial nos que reputavamos protegidos do Estado se este agora nao nos quer seremos obrigados a procurar o nosso bem. O Inglez he nosso Inimigo, que adquirimos estribados na proteccao do Estado, e cazo que o mesma Estado falto em Socorrer nos publicamente, dizendo ser aliado do Inglez, estamos perdidos, e por isso he preciso saber a resolucao para com brevidade aplicar o remedio a evitar o mal. Alem do referido as materias, que tem que expor vocalmente, as exponha, e haja a resolucao.

Traduzida a 20 Agosto de 1780.

O III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Snor Gov.^{or} e Capitao General da India e Azia Portuguesa manda responder na forma seguinte.

Que a todas as representacoes, que expoz o honrado Givagy Vissa Rama se derao individuaes e as mais claras, convincentes, e justificadas respostas.

Que o III.^{mo}, e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} D. Joao Jose de Mello Governador e Cap.^{am} General que foi do Estado obrou com justica no Tratado da paz de 14 de Outubro de 1768 celebrado com o grandiozo Sar Dessay, e firmado Solememente, e assinado pelos honrados Antagy Rama Chandra Sabonis, sido Pandito, Datagi Porobo Camarista de Santorde, e Narana Mulgy. pelos respectivos poderes concedidos pelo Grandiozo Sar Dessay.

Que e coisa inaudita, rara, e estranha, depois de estar firmado, e assinado hum tratado, nao se cumprir, tomando-se por pretexto que ha nelle injustica. Que se esta proposicao de admitiosse, nenhum Tratado seria firme; mas todos se reduzirao a irrizorios com o especiozo pretexto da injustica.

Que o grandiozo Sar Dessay deve fazer a reflexao, que nao sao meyoas conducentes, e hoherentes, para firmar a amizade, e intentar a infraccao dos Tratados, a que elle voluntariamente se obrigou.

Que todas as Nacoens sempre religiozamente observarao os Tratados, e suas promessas, porque todas respeitao o Direito Divino, e das gentes que dictao a sua observancia, o Grandiozo Sar Dessay assinou, pelos seus Engiados o dito Tratado, dando lhes legitimos poderes, e veyo a formar hum contrato com o Magestoso Estado, porque o que cada hum faz, por outrem, ou seus Procuradores direito, e segundo a pratica das Nacoens se reputa fazelo por si mesmo.

Segundo os primeiros principios, e elementos se tem estabellecido regras duzidas do direito das gentes; Que os Contrados ao principio sao de vontade, e ao depois de necessidade, o Grandiozo Sar Dessay podia ao principio, e antes

nao prometer, nao se obrigar, nem pleos seus Procuradores assinar o dicto tratado; mas como prometeo, obrigou se; e por elles assignou, ja agora a sua obrigacao he de necessidade, e nao he decorozo a sua Pessoa resilir e flatar.

Tambem he regra e principio certo deduzido do mesmo direito das gentes; que os Contratos recebem ley pela convencao das partes; porque estas podem mutuamente obrigar-se, e por entre si ley, de que modo, em que tempo, en que lugar, e com que condicoens se obriguem.

O Grandiozo Sar Dessay no dito Tratado convencionou, e na forma, que nelle prometeo, deve cumprir a sua palavra, porque he ley, que a Si poz.

Em outros principios, e regras se estabelece tambem a justica do Magestoso Estado: Que ninguem pode mudar o Conselho em detrimento de outrem depois de lhe ser adquirido direito. O Magestoso Estado adquirio direito ao que se lhe prometeo nos tratados, e nao pode ja o Grandiozo Sar Dessay mudar o seu Conselho e parecer.

O que hũa vez agrada nao pode mais desagradar; e a razao e, porque nao ha coisa mais congruente. e coherente a fe humanu, e ao Comercio de que guardar a palavra, e observar as promessas; assim como nao ha coisa mais contraria, e adversa, e direito natural, wue nao observar a palavra, a promessa, e a fe ex prejuizo de terceiro.

Contra todos estes principios, e regras deduzidas do direito natural, e das gentes, obracadas, e recebidas por todas as Nacoens pertende o Grandiozo Sar Dessay fazer infraccao dos Tratados elo que he mais para se notar que ate

nega o tributo, e nao quer pagar o feudo em reconhecimento da Vassalagem, que deve ao Magestoso Estado, esquecendo se dos grandes beneficios da Real grandeza, e Magnanimidade, de S. Mag.^e Fidelissima; pois tendo o magestoso Estado o dominio e posse das tres Provincias de Bicholim, Pernem, e Sanquelim adquiridas com o Legitimo titulo da Conquista, e guerra pelo Exm.^o S.^{or} V. Rey Marques d'Alorna. conservando a mesma posse, e domino muitos annos, e como legitimo Senhor dellas arredando as ao Grandiozo Sar Dessay pelas suas instancias, e representaccoens na quantia annoal/sincoenta mil x.^{es} como consta do Capitulo 4.^o do Tratado da paz celebrado com o Ex.^{mo} S.^{nor} V. Rey Conde de Ega em 26 de Julho de 1759 ultimamente se lhe cederao o dominio, e posse das ditas tres Provincias pelo Tratado do dito Senhor Conde de Ega de 24 de Dezembro de 1761 por ordem de S. Magestade, obrigando se o Grandiozo Sar Dessay no Capitulo 9.^o do mesmo Tratado a pagar o tributo de quatro mil x.^{es} o que nao pagando poderia o Magestoso Estado tomar posse das Vargias Donossi, Indalem e Diqui, e Vanganim da Aldea de Naroa, o que se firmou tambem pelo Tratado do Emm.^o S.^{nor} Dom. Joao Jose de Mello Governador e Capitaõ General que foy do estado no capitulo 6.^o, declarando se no Capitulo 24 que nao pagando no termo de hum vez, que se principiaria a contar do ultimo dia, eu que finalizar o anno, de que se dever pagar poderia logo o Estado tomar posse.

Nao se tem passado o mez, mas todos os annos do governo do III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Dom Jose Pedro da Camara e vay continuando a mesma falta no tempo do felecissimo governo de III.^{mo} Snor Dom Federico Guilherme de Souza, e nao bastante a omissao do

pagamento do dito tributo tem uzado o Magestoso Estado de Summa moderacao, e de extremoza contemplacao com o Grandiozo Sar Dessay, nao tomando posse das ditas Vargias, como podia, demonstrando da sua parte a grande estimacao. e apreco da amizade do Grandiozo Sar Dessay, esperando que suave, e amigavelmento se convenca ao pagamento do dito tributo, e inteira observancia dos Tratados, porque o Magestoso Estado nao pertende novo Tratado; mas se que se guardem os que se achao eftios, e nao se cumprindo pelo Grandiozo Sar Dessay; e Magestoso Estado pode usar do seu direito e conservar o Seu decoro.

O III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Gov.^{or} e Capitao General do Estado deo, e jurou omenagem nas Reais Maes de S. Magestade Fidelissima obrigando se a conservar, e defender o Estado com todas as suas Fortalezas terras, jurisdiccens e possesscens na forma, que as achou, e se lhe entregarao. Elle veyo para edificar, defender, restaurar, e augmentar o Magestoso Estado, e nao veyo para destruir, nem diminuir; e por isso sem ordem expressa de S. Md.^{de} Fidelissima nao hade entregar Terras algumas das que tomou debaixo do seu cuidado, vigilancia, guarda e proteccao.

Os ous Bairros Gauntolem, e Canialim, se tomarao quando o Grandiozo Sar Dessay os tinha perdido; pois sendo antes pertencentes a jurisdicao de Rarim. ja os Ingleses lhe tinha conquistado esta fortaleza, e pela questao movida entre o Magestoso Estado, e os ditos Ingleses Sobre a posse do dito terreno, se deo conta a S. Magestade Fidelissima, obrigando se o Grandiozo Sar Dessay no Capitulo 19 do Tratado de 14 de Outubro de 1768 a que ficaria o mesmo terreno com seus rendi-

mentos por deposito em poder do Magestoso Estado enquanto chegue a Real Resolucao, e deve se esperar esta.

or

Com tudo o Illmo e Exmo S.^{or} Gov.^{or} e Capitao General, dezejando firmar a amizade do Grandiozo Sar Dessay se compromete a escrever a S. Magestade e faser os officios de obsequioso Procurador por parte do Grandiozo Sar Dessay para que lhe mande entregar as ditas Aldeas, ou Bairros, dirigindo tambem o Grandiozo Sar Dessay as suas Suplicas a Real Presenca de S. Magestade e se deve esperar da sua indeffectivel justica e Real grandeza tua lhes manda entregar.

Se os Ingleses sao inimigos do Grandiozo Sar Dessay, o Magestoso Estado de nao hade nem deve dar lhe auxilio contra elles; porque a Corte de Portugal tem alianca firmada com El Rey de Grao Bretanha por muitos Tratados Solemnes e nao pode o Magestoso Estado faser infraccao dos ditos Tratados, nem violar a amizade, que tem com a nacao Britanica de Sorte que nem por vias directas, nem indirectas auxiliara ao Grandiozo Sar Dessay contra os mesmos Ingleses; se estes a cometerem, e atacarem os Dominios do Grandiozo Sar Dessay o Magestoso Estado se conservara em Neutralidade, que he permitida por todos os direitos, assim como nao auxiliara aos ditos Ingleses contra o Grandiozo Sar Dessay conservando ao mesmo tempo a amizade com os ditos Ingleses, e com o Grandiozo Sar Dessay.

Ao mais que tiger de expor vocalmente se dara tambem resposta. Goa 25 de Agosto de 1780.

(From the private collections of the documents preserved in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, Govt., of India)

English translation - contd.

No. 6English Translation

From the Great and honourable Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale proposal of the following tenor was offered to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza, Governor and Captain General of India and of the Portuguese Asia.

The Most Fortunate and Honourable Sardessai is forwarding his full resolution that having heard that His Excellency, a lover of justice, has arrived to this Court he sent to honour him Jivaji Vishram, addressing him his just representation verbally as well as in writing and, as he sees that he did not get reply on the points made in the same, it has become necessary to state that D. Joao did make an injustice in connection with the treaty signed during his time and, because of this, lapses are occurring from our side in complying with the same. The reason is that, as the villages, paddy fields and the fortress remained with him, our income was dwindled and we could not cope with the expenses and this is why the state is not receiving its dues of the annual contribution; and, in order that the State may not see with displeasure the collection carried by us on its behalf for the payment of that which is ours, we are hereby representing that what belongs to us be given to us keeping us as neighbours under the orders of the State so that there be not any lapse from our side and, in case any difficulty or suspect arises in connection with these points, steps will be taken to create faith in us so that we will be able to act with firm faithfulness. In case the above proposal

is accepted and what is ours is returned to us, we will be ready to a new Treaty and that shall be a permanent one; and if this is not desired, there will be no need of a new treaty and the old treaties will be enough and the things will run as they are now. If the State, acceding to our representation, orders that what is ours be returned to us then there will be an interview between both the High Parties with pomp and the Dessais shall be allowed to continue with their ancient grants. The State shall be paid of its annual sum of money as in the former times and, finally, the merchants shall be indemnified of what was stolen from them, so that, under oath and taking interest in the affairs of the other party, mutual help be given on all the occasions and for the argument that this cannot be conceded without orders from Portugal I have to say that days ago orders were already received. His Majesty is very powerful; he does not want what belongs to other; he has generously released all the things and so he will not keep little things which were kept only by the Governments and we have reason to demand; and if it is argued that they need orders to give what is ours what were the orders following which they took Gauntalem and Cannealem and how they have presently kept troops at Ugaon. They should see whether it is useful or not to the State to have its friends under their orders because if our neighbourhood, of us who were considering ourselves as the proteges of the State, is harmful to it and if the State is not willing to have us now, then we will be constrained to seek our well being (in other directions). The English are our enemy and this enmity we have acquired it on account of our being under the protection of the State and if the same state is not

publicly giving us and alleging that he is an ally of the English, we are lost and, therefore, it is necessary to know urgently the decision so that remedial steps could be taken to avoid damage. Besides this, the points which are to be stated verbally be stated and resolution be taken.

Translated on 20th August, 1780.

The Most Illustrious and the Most Excellent Governor and Captain General of India and of Portuguese Asia orders that it be replied in the following form:

That to all the representations submitted by the Honourable Jivaji Vishram detailed and most clear, convincing and justified replies were given. That the Most Illustrious and the Most Excellent Dom Joao Jose de Mello, former Governor and Captain General of this State acted with justice in connection with the Peace Treaty of 14th October 1768, entered into with the Great Sardessai with solemnity and signed by the Honourable Antaji Ramchandra Sabnis, Sido Pandit, Datagi Parab, member of the chamber of Satarda and Narayan Mulgy under the respective powers granted by the Great Sardessai.

That it is an unheard thing, rare and strange that, after a treaty is agreed and signed, it is not complied with under the pretext that it includes an injustice; that, if such a proposition was admitted, no treaty could be firm and all of them would be ridiculous with the specious pretext of injustice.

That the Great Sardessai should think over the point that a desire to infringe the treaties to which one did bind himself voluntarily is not a way conducive to and coherent

with the firmness of friendship.

That all the nations have always religiously complied with the treaties and with the promises made therein because all of them respect the Divine Law, the natural law and the law of people which prescribe the compliance. The great Sardessai signed the said treaty through his envoys giving them legitimate powers and concluded an agreement with the majesty's state because what anybody does through other persons or through his lawful attorneys is, according to the customs followed by the Nations, adjudged as done by himself.

According to the first principles and elements, rules have been established which were deducted from the Law of the People; that the agreements at the beginning are voluntary and afterwards they become of necessity. The Great Sardessai at the beginning and before that could have not promised or bound himself, could have not signed the said treaty by his attorneys; but as he did promise, bind himself and did sign it through them, his obligation becomes now a necessary one and it is not becoming to his person to offer resistance and to be evasive.

Also, it is a certain rule and principle deducted from the said Law of the Peoples; that the agreements acquire the legal force by convention of the parties; because they can bind one to another, to fix rules among themselves as for the manner, time, place and conditions which would bind them.

The Great Sardessai who agreed and promised in the said Treaty should comply with his promise because it is a law which he imposed upon himself.

Also under other principles and rules, the justice of

the Majesty's State is established: That nobody is entitled to change his resolution harming other man's interest after the acquisition of a right. The Majesty's State has acquired the right to what was promised to it in the treaties and the Great Sardessai is not entitled to change his decision and opinion.

What pleases at one time cannot ever displease and the reason is: that there is nothing in keeping and more coherent with the human faith and with the trade than to keep word and to implement promises. And also there is nothing more contrary and opposite to the equity and to the natural law than not to comply with the (given) word, promise and trust, thus harming the interests of the third party.

Against all these principles and rules deducted from the natural law and from the law of the peoples embraced and accepted by all the nations, the Great Sardessai is willing to infringe the treaties and, what is more to be noted, is that he even denies the tribute and does not wish to pay the feudal dues as acknowledgement of the vassalage due to the Majesty's State forgetting the great benefits he received from the Royal greatness and magnanimity of the Most Faithful Majesty. Because, when the Majesty's State had the domain and possession of the three provinces of Dicholi, Pedne and Sakhalí acquired under the legitimate title of conquest and war by the Most Excellent Viceroy, the Marquis of Alorna, having maintained their possession and domain during many years and, in its capacity as the legitimate owner, having given them on rent to the Great Sardessai in consequence of his requests and representations for the annual sum of fifty

thousand Ashrafis as it is found recorded in chapter 4 of the peace treaty entered into with the Most Excellent Viceroy Count of Ega on 26th July 1759, lately it was ceded to him (the Great Sardessai) the domain and possession of the said three provinces under the treaty of the said Count of Ega dated 24th December 1761, following orders of his Majesty when the Great Sardessai bound himself in chapter 9 of the same Treaty to pay the tribute of four thousand ashrafis and that, in case it was not paid, the Majesty's State could take possession of the paddy-fields Donossi, Indalem and Digui and Vanganim of the village Naroa and this was confirmed also by the treaty of the Most Excellent Dom Joao Jose de Mello, former Governor and Captain General of this State in chapter 6 with declaration, in chapter 24, that in case it was not paid within one month to be counted from the last day of the year in respect of which it is to be paid, the State could take their immediate possession.

Not only one month has elapsed but all the years of the Government of the Most Illustrious and Excellent Dom Jose Pedro da Camara and the same commissioner continued during the times of the most happy government of the Most Illustrious and Excellent Dom Federico Guilherme de Souza and, notwithstanding the lack of payment of the said tribute, the Majesty's State has behaved with utmost restraint and loving regard towards the Great Sardessai by not taking possession of the said paddy fields as it could have done; thus showing the high esteem and value in which the friendship with the Great Sardessai is seen, hoping that he will be convinced smoothly and amicable to pay the said tribute and to fully

observe the treaties, because the ^Majestic State is not willing to have new treaty, but it wishes only that which were made be observed and in case they are not complied with by the Great Sardessai the ^Majesty's State is entitled to make use of its rights and to preserve its decorum.

The most Illustrious and Excellent Governor and Captain General of the State gave and swore homage in the Royal Hands of the Most Faithful Majesty binding himself to preserve and to defend the State with all its fortresses, lands jurisdiction and possessions in the same form as he found them and were handed over to him, He came to build, defend, restore and to augment the ^Majesty's State and he did not come to destroy or to diminish; and, therefore, without explicit order of His Majesty he shall not hand over any lands from those which he took under his care, vigilance, custody and protection.

The two localities Gauntolem and Canealem were taken when the Great Sardessai had lost them; as they belonged formerly to the jurisdiction of Reddi the English had already conquered this fortress from him and there was dispute between the Majesty's State and the said English about the possession of the said territory; it was submitted to His Majesty and the Great Sardessai bound himself in Chapter 19 of Treaty dated 14th October, 1768, and that the said territory with its rental be kept as a deposit in the hands of the Majesty's State until when the Royal resolution ^{is} received and one has to avail this resolution.

Inspite of this, the Most Illustrious and Excellent Governor and Captain General, desirous to make firm the fri-

endship with the Great Sardessai, promises to write to His Majesty and to perform the role of an obsequious attorney on behalf of the Great Sardessai so that he may direct that the said villages or localities be handed over to him (Sardessai) and the Great Sardessai also should address his petitions to the Royal Presence of His Majesty and he should hope from his unblemished justice and Royal greatness that he will order to hand over to him.

If the English are enemies of the Great Sardessai the Majesty's State shall not and should not give him aid against them; because the Court of Portugal has an alliance signed with the King of Great Britain under many solemn treaties and the Majesty's State cannot infringe the said treaties nor it can violate the friendship it has got with the British Nation and, thus, the State shall not, directly or indirectly, give aid to the Great Sardessai against the said English; if they invade and attack the domains of the Great Sardessai, the Majesty's State shall be neutral and this is permitted by all the laws and also it shall not give aid to the said English against the Great Sardessai, keeping at the same time friendship with the said English and with the Great Sar Dessai-----

Also, to what further might be represented verbally, reply will be given.

Goa 25th August, 1780.

No. 7

Balapa Rogunata de Soddo escreve com toda amizade, lembrando da boa correspondencia, que tinha com nosso Pay Suba Camotim; e fala, que nos tendo tam perto com S. Ex.^a, devia ter a gloria, e felici^d, de concluir a paz de Bounsulo com o Est.^o, p cujas guerras padecem ambos os Povos, muita ruinas, dano etc.^a, e o Comercio Sempre com o receyo, e cautela; lembra tbem, que o do nosso Pay, no tempo do Sr. Conde de Ega teve semelhante felici^d de fazer a paz; e diz que sabendo, lhe fisesse a resposta da sua Carta, que em consequencia o podera tratar.

(From the Private Records of the Mhamai Kamat Family)
1783

No. 7(English Translation)

Balapa Raghunath of Sada writes with all friendship, remembering the good correspondence, he had with our father Suba Kamat, and says, that we being very close to his Excellency, we should have glory, and happiness to conclude peace treaty between the Bhosales and this State, because being in war, citizens from either side have to suffer much fear, disaster, etc., and the commerce has to be carried on with fear, and caution, he also remembers, that our father, at the time of Conde de Ega had similar pleasure to make the treaty, and he states, that a reply may be sent to this letter, and thereupon he will be unable to act.

No.9

III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^r

A noticia que se divulgou da minha morte, produziu no ingrato animo de Bounsulo a demonstracao, que muitas vezes procurou Aidar Ali Khan, fingindo se morto para conhecer a disposicao da vontade de Seus Filhos e Cabos principais. Acreditando-o dito Bounsulo que eu era falecido, e condiderando-se livre do inimigo, que mais receou, e dezobrigado do seu mayor bemfeitor, praticou sem demora as ingratidoens de que he capaz hum animo fraco, e traidor mostrando que somente a impossibilidade tinha disfarcao o seu agradecimento. Sublevou a Provincia de Pernem, que recebeu a suas Tropas, rebelando se os Partidos de Sipais que nella tinhamos levantado. E neste incidente nao improvisado, se recolherao sem perda a Provincia de Bardes os pequenos destacamentos da sua Legiao, que se achavao em Pernem, passando Pellos mesmos Lugares em que pareceu a Tropa escolhida de Goa no mez de Fevereiro de 1759.

Mandei socorrer, e prevenir as Pracas de Alorna, e Tiracol. Mandei hostilizar as embarcacoes do Bounsulo ancoradas de baixo da proteccao da Fortaleza de Barim, o que nao causou todo o prejuizo que eu esperava naturalmente. E muito a sangue frio me applico a dispor as Tropas em n.^o, e forcas para castigar o ingrato Bounsulo de hum modo que Abençoando Deus as minhas ideas fique servindo de exemplo aos vizinhos.

A III.^{ma} e Ex.^{ma} Pessoa de V. Ex.^a G.^{de} Deus muitos annos.
Goa 6 de Novembro de 1794.

"Moncoes do Reino", No.176 A, fl. 12-12 v".

No. 9

(English Translation)

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

The news that spread of my death produced in the ungrateful heart of Bhosale the same effect as the one sought to be known by Aidar Ali Khan, who feigned to be dead, in order to know the frame of mind of his sons and Chief corporals. Believing in that I was dead, Bhosale, considering himself to be free from the enemy most feared by him and free from obligations to his great benefactor, committed without any delay the ungrateful acts a mean-minded and traitor is capable of, thus showing that his expression of thanks was disguised, once it was impossible for him to do otherwise. The Province of Pedne revolted and welcomed his forces. The companies of Sepoys we had formed there also revolted. And in the course of so sudden an incident, the small detachments of his Legion, which were at Pedne, came to the Province of Bardeah, without any loss through the same places where the selected forces from Goa perished in the month of February 1759.

I ordered to send the reinforcements and warned the forts of Alorna and Terekhol. I ordered that the ships of Bhosale anchored under the protection of the fortress of Reddibe attacked. But this operation did not cause the loss I expected to cause, naturally. And much cold-bloodedly, I am using the forces in sufficient number to punish the ungrateful Bhosale in such a manner, May Goa bless my ideas, that it may be serve as a lesson to the neighbours.

May God give you a long life!

Goa, 6th November 1794.

Subedar de Calapur

No.10

Illustre e muito generoso Babu Rao Subedar, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares Dezenbargador da Casa da supplicacao conselheiro, e Secretario do Estado da India, etc.^a

Foi presente ao III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Snr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral Comendador na ordem de Christo do Concelho de S. Mag.^e Fidelissima, Tenente Genral dos seus Exercitos de Portugal e Governador da India a carta do Illustre amigo que apresentou o honrado Vencata Rao Carta a qual estimou muito pelas boas noticias, e pelo merecimento da Sua Illustre Pessoa; e me manda fazer a resposta seguinte as ponderacoes da sobredita carta.

O magestoso Estado conhece a antiquidade Nobreza Real, que concorrem na Pessoa do Magnifico Raja de Colapur; e no seu conceito o prefere aos representantes nas Potencias visinhas por cujas fundamentaes razoens estima muito a sua alianca, e esta prompto para recebera tenciozamente o seu embaixador, e concluir todo o ajuste conveniente, e perpetuo, entre o Magestoso Estado e o Magnifico Raja.

Parece que a Providencia do Altissimo dispoz huma ocazio a mais oportuna para ser juntamente castigada a ingraticao, ambicao e aleivozia do Sar Dessay to Cudale Qhema Saunto; recuperando o Magnifico Raja as Suas Fortalezas e territorios competentes, e fazendo ao mesmo tempo a Magestoso Estado a restauracao sobre os levantados em Pernem e consideraveis hostilidades, tomando as Fortalezas de Rarim,

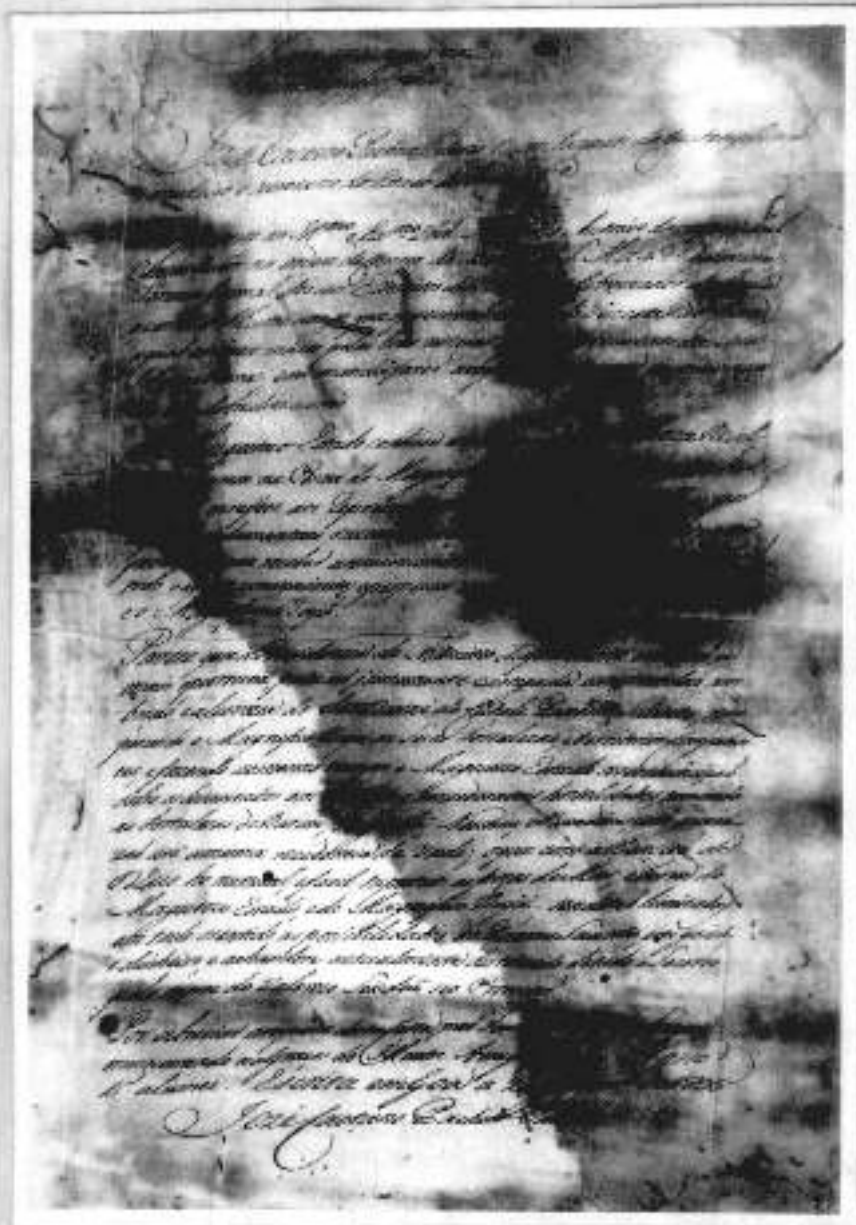


FIG. No. 12

See APPENDIX A, No 10

Vengurla, Neutim, e Bandem, com a invazao ate a mesma residencia de Vadi; o que com a Bencao de Deus he natural, e facil supostas as forcas do Mar, e Terra do Magestoso Estado, e do Magnifico Raja sendo tao limitadas em todo o sentido as possibilidades de Qhema Saunto, em gente, e dinheiro, e achando-se actualmente distituido de todo o Socorro pela morte do Valerozo Sinde a seu Protector.

Por abreviar a resposta desta Carta, nao sou mais largo, e sempre me recomendo na Graca do Illustro Amigo, quem o Sr. alumeo Escrita em Goa a 2 de Janeiro de 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

"Reis Visinhos" No.19, fl.7.

No.10

(English Translation)

Subhedar of Kolhapur

Illustrious and most generous Babu Rao Subhedar

May your friendship be perpetual!

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares, Chief Judge of the House of Supplication, Councillor and State Secretary of India, etc.

Your letter brought by Honourable Venkatrao was submitted to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral, Commander of the order of Christ in the Council of His Majesty the Most Faithful, Lt. General of his armies of Portugal and Governor of India. He was happy for the good news and for the admirable qualities of Your Illustrious Personality and he has ordered me to reply to the points raised in the said letter, as follows:

His Majesty's State is acquainted with the qualities of

Royal Nobleness that concur in the person of the Magnificent King of Kolhapur and holds him in a high esteem, in preference to the representatives of neighbouring powers and on account of these fundamental reasons your alliance is highly praised. The State is ready to receive with full attention your ambassador in order to conclude the convenient and perpetual agreement between His Majesty's State and the Magnificent Raja.

It seems that God Almighty chose the most opportune occasion to punish the Sardesai of Kudal Khem Sawant for his ungratefulness, ambition and treachery, by restoring to the Magnificent Raja his forts and the respective territories. At the same time, His Majesty's State has overcome the insurrection at Pedne by considerable hostilities, by capturing the forts of Reddi, Vengurla, and Nivty and Banda, with the invasion extended even upto the residence of Wadi. With God's blessings and the forces of the State and the Magnificent Raja, Both on the land and the sea, the task was made naturally easy, once the possibilities of Khem Sawant in people and money were so limited and he is at present deprived of any help on account of the death of Valorous Shinde, his protector.

I am not writing any more. I recommend myself to be ever graced by the Illustrious Friend. May Our Lord protect you.

Written in Goa on 2nd January 1785.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

No. 11

Para Lackimibai Bounsule Sar Dessaine do Pragana Cudale.

A Illustre e Grandioza Lackimibai Bounsule Sar Dessaine do Pragana Cudale, e mais Provincias, cuja felecidade seja perpetua.

Eu Francisco Antonio Veiga Cabral da Camara Pimentel et.^a

Achando-Me de Saude, recebi com muito gosto a Carta da Illustre, e Grandioza Sar Dessaine, e estimei mui muito a sua felis Conservacao.

As repetidas ingratidoens, que eu tenho experimentado de seu Illustre, e Grandiozo Marido, depois de Eu livrar no eminente perigo a que esteve o seu dominio, e a mesma sua pessoa no anno de 1788, como he notorio a todos, Me tinha determinado a nao receber Carta alguma sua, e mandar-lhe fazer toda a hostilidade, que permitesse a conjuntura, em desagravo das Offensas, feitas ao Magestoso Estado, Amim proprio.

A Provincia de Pernem Offerecida pelo Illustre e Grandiozo Marido em justa gratidao daquelle beneficio, foi por elle mesmo sublevada em q primeiro anno do Meu Governo, sendo isto escandalozo se fosse praticado com qualquer outro Governador, e Capitao General da India Portugueza, unicamente por effeito da ingratidao, como se poderia julgar executada contra aquelle mesmo, que em Pessoa foi verificar lhe o sobre dito beneficio.

Eu podia mandar assolar, e queimar a Provincia, mas abominando sempre a Crueldade, esperei que o tempo persua-

disse a aqueles moradores a vontade de viverem sucegados de baixo do Benigno Dominio Portuguez, prometendo lhe de os socorrer quando aquele dezengano os tivesse convencido do seu erro.

Proporcionarao se as Circunstancias, e chegou a conjuntura, em que os Dessesais Gancares, e mais pessoas principais de Pernem me declararao a sua fiel vontade, e pediram o socorro prometido. Logo lhe mandei dar, e entrando as Tropas Portuguesas naquella Provincia se fortificarao no Pagode de Pernem os Cabos, e mais gente que o Illustre, e Grandiozo Marido tinha mandado en consequencia da desconfianca, que ja lhe cauzava a revolucao da Provincia. Atacarao as Tropas Portuguesas o Pagode, renderao se os ditos Cabos, e gente a deserpraio, sem outro algum ajuste, porque nenhum podia ter lugar em semelhantes circunstancias, e forao os mesmos Cabos remetidos prezos para Goa.

Constando-me ques os tres Cabos Rama Saunto Bounsulo Dondo Govinda Farzenda, e Bagavonta Saunto, erao pessoas de qualidade, e estimacao do Illustre e Grandiozo Marido, os mandei conservar na Fortaleza da Agoada, e que fossem tratados to mesmo modo, some se cativesse Vareim.

Pellos justissimos motivos ponderados no principio desta Carta, nao admite nenhum (sic) dos empenhos que procurou o dito Illustre e Grandiozo Marido, para reconciliar, e faser as pazes com o Magestodo Estado, e essa era a Minha determinacao, como fica dito, porque nao me lembrava que podia intervir a midacao ada Illustre, e Grandioza Sar Dessaine, cujas estimabilissimas qualidades, e honrada conducta conserve eu na Minha memoria com muita particular

estimacao.

Consequentemente e attendendo muito gostosamente esta mediacao, permito que seu Illustrre e Grandiozo Marido mande a esta Corte de Goa hum Enviado com todos os plenos poderes para ajustar a Paz, pagando os prejuizos, que cauou ao Magestoso Estado a Sua ingratitude no anno de 1795, e restituindo as Pecinhas de Artilharia que por falta de palavra ao ajuste feito em Queri ficarao naquelle lugar e taobem forao levadas de Ponda, ao que se seguira a Soltura dos tres cabos assima mencionados, e a ratificacao de huma paz solida, e permanente.

Logo que o Illustrre e Grandiozo Marido expedir o d.^o Enviado, Me participara para Eu mandar as Comp.^{tes} Ordens de franquear a sua passagem, e entrar no Magestoso Estado athe esta Corte por donde melhor lhe convier. Deos alumees a Illustrre e Frandioza Sar Dessaine em a Sua Divina graca. Goa a 9 de Fevereiro de 1801. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral.

R.V. No: 19, fls. 133-134.

No. 11

(English Translation)

To

Laximibai Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal Pargana.

To the Illustrious and Great Laximibai Bhosale, Sardessain of Kudal Pargana and other provinces.

May you live in perpetual happiness!

I, Francisco Antonio Veiga Cabral da Camara Pimentel,
etc.

Being in good health, I received with much pleasure the letter of Illustrious and Great Sardessain and was happy to know about your welfare.

The repeated acts of ungratefulness which your Illustrious and Great husband has committed towards me, after I had saved him from an eminent danger to which his dominion and he himself were exposed to in the year 1788, as it is known to all, had led me to be determined not to have any letter from him and to order all kinds of hostilities against him, as permissible in the present juncture, as a punishment for the insults made to his Majesty's State and to myself.

The Province of Pedne, offered by your Illustrious and Great Husband as a token of just gratitude of that beneficial act, was made to rise in insurrection by himself in the first year of my rule, and this being a scandalous act to be committed against any other Governor and Captain General of Portuguese India, only because it was an ungrateful act, how could it be conceived to have been committed against the very Governor, who had personally gone to verify the said benefit.

I could have ordered the destruction and burning of the Province, but, as I always hate the cruelty, I hoped that the time would persuade those people about the advantage of living in peace under the benign Portuguese Dominion and promised them to help them when their disillusion made them convinced of their error.

The circumstances changed and a time came when the Dessais of the place and other prominent personalities of

Pedne declared to me their free will and asked to provide them with the help immediately and the Portuguese forces entered that Province and fortified themselves in the Temple of Pedne. The corporals and more than your Illustrious and Great Husband had sent on account of mistrust that had already caused a revolution in the Province, attacked the Portuguese forces and the Temple. The said corporals surrendered and the men ran away, without any agreement, once no agreement could take place under similar circumstances and the said corporals were sent to Goa as prisoners.

When I came to learn that the three corporals Ram Sawant Bhosale, Dhond Govinda Farjad and Bhagvant Sawant enjoyed certain status under your Illustrious and Great Husband, I ordered to keep them in the fortress of Aguada and to treat them in the same way they would be treated if they were at Wadi.

For just reasons mentioned in the beginning of this letter, the said Illustrious and Great Husband took no interest in seeking reconciliation and make peace with His Majesty's State and that was why I was determined, as I have said, not to entertain him, because I did not remember that the Illustrious and Great Sardessain, whose esteemed qualities and honourable conduct I retain in my memory with much praise, could intervene.

Consequently and paying much attention to this mediation, I permit your Illustrious and Great Husband to send to this Palace in Goa a plenipotentiary to adjust Peace, by making good the damages that his act of ungratefulness in the year 1795, has caused to his Majesty's State and

by returning the pieces of artillery that remained at that place and also were taken from Phonda, thus having failed to keep the word given in the course of agreement signed at Kerim. This treaty of Peace will be followed by the release of three corporals mentioned above and the ratification of a solid and permanent peace.

Your Illustrious and Great Husband shall have to let me know about the plenipotentiary's departure, so as to enable me to issue the necessary orders for his free passage to enter His Majesty's State and come up to this Palace, through a better way of his choice.

May Goa illumine the Illustrious and Great Sardessai with His Divine grace.

Goa, 9th February 1801.

Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral.

No.12

Illustre, e Grandiozo Raja Quema Saunto Bounsulo Bahadur Sar Dessay de Pragana Gudale, e mais Provincias, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Eu Joze Caetano Pacheco Tavares, do Conselho de S. Alteza Real, Conselheiro Ultramarino, Chanceler da Relacao de Goa, e Secretario do Magestoso Estado da India.

Foi presente ao Ill.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Governador, e Capitao General do Magestoso Estado da India a Carta do Grandiozo amigo, em que expoe os seus desejos sobre o restabelecimento da antiga amizade entre ambas as Partes, e reconhece ser justa a indignacao, com que s. Ex.^a o trata; e o mesmo Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} me manda dizer ao Grandiozo amigo, que nao tem duvida de remeter ao esquecimento todos os actos de ingratitude, que o do Grandiozo amigo tem obrado, para effeito de admitir as suas proposicoes para o restabelecimento da Paz, em antiga Amizade, com tanto que ellas sejam revestidas de Conceridade, e Conformes ao Decoro, e Grandeza do Magestoso Estado, que tantas vezes tem acolhido ao Grandiozo amigo, debaixo da sua Poderosa Proteccao, e dado provas da sua sincera, e Permanente Amizade. Deus alumee ao Grandiozo Amigo na sua Divina Graca. Goa a 22 de Abril de 1803. Joze Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

"Reis Visinhos", No.19, fle. 157.

No.12

(English Translation)

Illustrious and Great Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale, Bahadur Sardesai of Kudal Pargana and other provinces,

May your friendship be perpetual!

contd/-

I, Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares, of the Council of His Royal Highness, Councillor for the Overseas Provinces Chancellor of the High Court of Goa and Secretary, His Majesty's State of India.

Your letter, in which you have expressed your desire of restoration of old friendship between the two, admitting that the indignation with which you are being treated by His Excellency unjust, was submitted to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Governor and Captain General of His Majesty's State of India. He has ordered me to let you know that all acts of ungratefulness committed by you cannot be forgotten in the context of admission of your proposals for the restoration of peace and old friendship. These proposals should be sincere and consistent with decency and greatness of His Majesty's State, which has welcomed you so often under its powerful protection, giving proofs of its sincere and permanent friendship.

May God grace you with His Divine Grace.

Goa, 22nd April 1803.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

APPENDIX B

No.1

To

The State Secretary,

I am sending you the copy of the report that I have received from China, as well as the report on what the priests Fr.Serafim Mario Borgia and Fr.Falerio Rist Rifer, who came from that kingdom, have done at Cambodja, where they have established a mission. In this connection, they tried, by mistake, for one letter from the Senate of Macao, but instead of going with that letter where they had to go, according to the permission granted by his Majesty, they went to Cambodja, destroyed the old church and constructed a new one and converted many people from that division of to catholicism, the majority of whom are obeying to them alone, leaving those Parishioners whom the Bishop of Malacca had appointed to be their Prelates.

The resolution I have taken is to make the Bishop of Malacca to admonish them and I feel that Macao should write to the king of Cambodja to explain about its intervention, by saying that it should not be regarded in detriment of the Royal Padroado. I am also going to write to him, in this connection, with the hope that the disorder shall cease thereby, as the said King shows nowadays his eagerness to re-establish the trade he was having with us and to please us in every respect. I am sending this letter by an uncertain route, so that it may reach you before the correspondence sent aboard the ships, so as to enable you to take the convenient steps. You should remind His Majesty about

how these priests have disobeyed the oaths taken in the King's Palace, in this State and in China, by concealing their objective of depriving the Royal Padroado of its privileges.

The neighbour Foad Sawant Bhosale is living peacefully in this State up to now, despite the war he waged against me. He has been cheerful because, out of dissimulation, we have not forced him to pay the tribute that he owes to us and have not taken into account the incident in which he captured some ships, because of the death of my predecessor and the dissensions that prevailed in the former ministry. He constructed some boats, increased the number of small ships and had the daring to attack the ship of China and one of the ships of Daman.....behaving with utmost impudence.

He sold the negroes that had fled to his territory to the British, when he was bound to hand them over to us, according to the clauses of peace and vassalage. He arrested some Christians, captured one ship of a Muslim, Vassal of this State and declared enmity with him recently, but, as his forces are limited, our hostilities will become more sensible. I want to continue the same, because he is a neighbour of this State and cannot be a major enemy, more prejudicial than Angre.

On account of this, I have had friendship with his son, who, since a few years, is in a State of war with him, and, therefore, I am entertaining good hopes of punishing him, as he deserves.

I am not having adverse relations with the British, but from the copies of the letters I wrote to them and from those

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of their replies you will come to know about a fresh doubt that has arisen. Their commissaries have, however, assured me to return the ship.

The North is free from the enemies and we are relieved of the threat of any invasion by them.

Much against the convenience of the British, the French have taken the hold over Mahim, in the Southern coast, and because of this their relations are strained. The French have maintained friendly relations with me. You should not forget to seek the resolution of the British Government about the claim over the River of Bandora (?) and dependencies of the British, as they shall certainly behave according to the advice of their government and they are afraid its resolution will not be in their favour.

Mombassa is short of forces and the civil war between the natives and ruling forces is raging there. If I had enough soldiers and ships I would have restored peace there, without much difficulty.

The Arabs are going ahead with the Civil War, with the same vigour Antegrim took one ship which they were sending to him they were dealing with important business but, as they took away the permits as well and I could not restore them, I am not in a position to say who they are the captain of that ship, who has already got freed his crew, has They had proposed to me the return of Mombassa if I sent two ships which could prevent the supply of food-stuff by sea to Mascate, where there is not a single warship. But I have no soldiers with me to undertake this expedition, nor shall I be able to

do so if I get no soldiers sent from there. I have only 450 portuguese soldiers, who are not sufficient to man two big ships, and, so far as the native forces are concerned, many more years shall be required to prove their mettle.

The rest is in peace. I hope that you will send me the news of welfare of the King, Our Lord, and the Royal Family. May God give you a long life!

Goa, 30th April 1727.

Joao de Saldanha da Gama.

(For the Portuguese text refer A.B. de Braganca Pereira, Arquivo Portugues Oriental, t.I, Vol. III, Part IV, 1727-1736, pp. 43-46).

No. 2

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

Today is the first day on which my illness permits me to satisfy to some extent Your Excellency in respect of what orders me asking for my opinion in writing on the important resolution on the Proposal which the State Secretary has forwarded to me.

It contains the request made by two enemies on the borders of this State, Bhosale and Angre, asking for our help in the present war between them. As far as the Bhosale is concerned, you have replied to him with great prudence, as any help to be given to him is impracticable, unless he makes peace with conditions favourable to this State and, I think, there is no need of any fresh reply in this matter mainly because the help is sought through letters from a man who (even though a portuguese) is mistrustful to the same State.

Also, I feel that it is not convenient to help Angre and I find it to be prejudicial to us for the following reasons: First: great shortage of military men who are hardly sufficient to defend our fortresses. Second: Even if we have sufficient man-power, we cannot afford to reduce it in order to help a less faithful petty king, who shows himself to be our friend through words only when it is convenient for him to do so. In action, he is more powerful than Bhosale. It must be seen to that he is destroyed easily. With our help, we shall have a powerful enemy in our neighbourhood, as it is quite likely that once he emerges victorious, he may violate the peace treaty he is now seeking to make, in order to get

our help easily.

All this leads me to think that the most correct decision in this regard will be to let him know that we wish to help him and he must be told that, apart from the payment, he should come forth with conditions under which he wishes to settle the peace agreement in order to see if those conditions are convenient to the State. Later on, he can be entertained with more pretexts, which can be thought over by persons who are more expert than I, in this matter. This is the advice I can offer in the matter, which shall be better judged by Your Excellency, with your usual sense of understanding the issues.

May God give you a long life.

Panelim, 27th December 1750.

Archbishop Primaz.

To

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor Marquez Viceroy.
"Moncoes do Reino", No.214A, fls. 70-70v.

(Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Assentos, Vol. V, pp. 609-610).

No.3

The proposal that was forwarded to me by the State Secretary, by your order, is reduced to two points: the first consists of the Aid sought from you by Tulaji Angre, in order to strengthen his power in the expedition against Bhosales. The second point is with respect to the peace proposed by the said Bhosales to be granted to them, praying at the same time for the aid of this Government, in order to relieve themselves from the pressure they consider to have been exerted upon them by the said Angre.

Thus, both Angre and the Bhosales are, in my opinion, following in the present juncture the same method and holding the same intention: they wish to penetrate in our spirit and seek our inclination for their own ends. Angre does not wish his expedition to be embarrassed by us, while the Bhosales want to prevent us from helping Angre, in his plans. None of them is induced to believe in that they will manage to get, indeed, the help they are seeking, as they are aware of that we have little confidence in their word and friendship, with just reason and justified motives they have given to us, in this context.

The experience has shown us well that Angre and Bhosales are but enemies in disguise of this State, even though they are seeking our friendship in a simulated way and that they respect the treaties of peace signed with them so long as it is not convenient for them to violate them. Basing myself on this truth, which in my opinion carries no doubt whatsoever, I feel that we should treat them with great simulation and statagem, by satisfying their demands with enigmatic and confused answers and by pretending that we should help them.

lest they should lose the faith in our good will. As a matter of fact, we should not go to their rescue unless we are sure of that the aid given to them will result into certain and sure benefits to the State.

Dwelling especially upon the first point of the proposal made by Angre, I feel that it will not be in our interest to change in any way the apparent friendships and good relations we are maintaining with him at present, as he is considerably powerful, especially in the sea, and, as such, he can cause a loss to our trade and transport of supplies so much indispensable and necessary for the conservation of this State. We should rather entertain him by raising his hopes of the fulfilment of his intentions by the way of prolonging the negotiations and treating them in such a way that they are not concluded unless they contain the conditions bringing advantages to us. We should hide our final goal from him and let him, meanwhile, to get weaker in his present campaign both in respect of his wealth and men.

For this purpose, I strike with an idea, not only just one and reasonable but also very efficacious one, both in the context of present intentions, and those which may come up in the future, whereby, I feel, Angre will be satisfied with our goodwill and at the same time, will be perplexed and confused in the matter of his demands. The idea is as follows: We should tell him that, as the river and the territory of Karli belong to this state by the right of conquest, after a just war with Bhosales, and as we know fully well that, that was where he was intending to begin with his campaign we shall not put up any opposition to him nor shall we embarrass him, only

in order to let him know that we wish to have harmonious and good relations with him. We should, however, take care and see if by abusing our friendship, he goes to strengthen the said territory and the entrance of the said river, which we failed to accomplish at the time of conquest, in order not to arouse any dissensions with Sambhaji Raja, to whose dominion the territory of Melondin, bordering the said river, and the territory belong. In view of these circumstances, we hope he will desist himself from the work he has initiated and he shall leave the said territory and river in the same conditions he found them. It is because he can very well go ahead with his campaign against Bhosales without bringing about any alteration there, and enter the territory of Bhosales which we have not conquered so far. He should not interfere with the sea-side territories, which we have acquired with the force of our arms. If he gives us this first testimony of union and friendship he desires to have with this State, he can declare the conditions and privileges he may offer to us, in order to get the desired aid, which he will promptly get if those conditions are reasonable and beneficial to this State.

In order that Angre may be better convinced about our good will and our standing in his favour, it would not be useless if we provided our ships anchored in front of Aguada with provisions and shifted our troops to some nearer places, closer to places of embarkation, so as to make Angre feel that they are ready to go to help him, at first notice.

My idea regarding river and the territory of Karli, which I have put forth, apart from showing to Angre that we

have been favourable to his entry therein, in a simulated way, shall as well lead to avoid in future the terrible consequences entailed by persistence of the said Angre in his dominion, as such a neighbour is risky and arduous. And, even though the neighbourhood of Bhosales is bad, that of Angre is far worse than that. If it can be equated to the pride and unfaithfulness of Bhosales, it exceeds in the superiority of forces, extension of dominion and especially the wealth with which the help of Marathas is easily secured, as we have experienced in the Campaign of Kulaba. This was, in my opinion, the only reason behind our seeking the Sunda and even the Bhosales to be our neighbours, without allowing my more powerful neighbour to take their place. The same thing happened in the Northern Province, where we had the Mahab of Kalyan and others, whose territories served as barriers to us in order to defend ours, and, had they not been conquered by Marathas we would have never lost that Province.

As regards the second point with respect to the demand of Bhosales, because of difficulties faced by them, I have to say that, even though they are not worthy of any compassion on our part, they should be made to entertain the hope of getting our help, which they seek, in order that they may not be disheartened in the war waged against them by Angre, getting at the same time weaker both in forces and money. I conform myself with the suggestions you have made to them with your usual prudence in the reply sent to them, as they cannot be entertained otherwise. It will be good to advise them to send a learned man, enjoying respect and competent to deal

with this grave matter, with the conditions they are willing to offer, with due respect to this state, on the understanding that, if they are found to be reasonable, useful and honourable to the State, they will secure the desired reconciliation and the protection, as in the past, which has always saved them from their enemies.

This is my first point of view, which I submit to your most correct criterion.

May God give you a long life.

Pangim, 27th December 1750.

Luis Caetano Almeida.

"Moncoes de Reino", No.124A, fls. 60-61 V."

Also for the Portuguese text refer P.Pissurlekar, Assentos, Vol. V, PP. 612-15.

No. 4

Translation of the letter from Sardessai Khem Sawant
Bhosale to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
Governors.

After the compliments of courtesy the letter reads:
October 15, 1757.

I have already informed your Excellencies that the army of Honourable Pradan Panta (Nana) having attacked and besieged the fortress of Masura, I made him withdraw by the bravery of the army I had sent for the purpose. At present, ~~Nana~~ Pant, corporal of the said Nana, is intending to come once again with an army, that he is preparing, in order to capture the forts and fortresses along my frontiers in order to ~~take~~ make a revenge of the success I obtained. And, this information being absolutely true, I am determined to fight back. There were good relations between Nana and me, but Nana has provoked this occasion even though there was no difference on my part so far as the existing friendship is concerned. As such, justice demands that I too should keep ready on my side to fight back. And, as I am a neighbour of the State and there prevails faithful friendship between the State and me, with no cavilling it is the duty of the State to help me, as it was assured. On account of the said emergency, I have provided my forts and fortresses with necessary reinforcements, but, it being ever indispensable to have something more in readiness, I write this letter praying to Your Excellencies to send me 50 barrels of gun-powder, 40 boxes of ammunition and 2500 bullets of artillery, without any delay, as the enemy's intention is

to reach the fort of Bharatgad and to carry out the plans from there. As such, I pray to the State to send me in advance the gun-powder, ammunition and bullets of artillery by ships to Reddi, so that they may be carried from there to Masura, where from they shall be diverted to the forts and fortresses. Nothing more to add, etc. Written on the 2nd day of the month of Safar (15th October).

Translated by me Ananta Camotim Vaga, State Translator, on the 18th October, 1757 - Ananta Camotim Vaga.

Original in Marathi, on folio 85.

(For the Portuguese text refer Judice Biker, Collecção dos tratados da Índia, t. VII, pp. 112-113).

No. 5

To

The Secretary,
Senhor Martinho de Mello Castro,
Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
Sir,

In the last monsoon correspondence, I informed Your Excellency by my letter dated 12th March 1787, about the compliance of His Majesty's orders that Your Excellency had sent me through your letter dated 29th March 1786, which begins by the expression "What I have to say about". I had made a reference in the said letter of mine to what had been the proposals made by the Emissaries of Maratha ruler and Bhosale and what was the reply that I had sent to each of them and for what reasons I had resolved to send once again Narayana Sinay Dhume, in order to deal with the affairs connected with Bhosale, in the capital of the ruler of Pune, who had offered himself to mediate. I have now to let your Excellency know about further exact events occurred in this connection both in Pune and in Goa.

Before he left for Pune, the said Narayana Sinay Dhume came to know here suddenly and unexpectedly that it was certain that Tipu Sultan and the ruler of Pune had mutually agreed to make a peace treaty and that the Natab was spending lakhs of rupees or "pagodes", one part of which had been given to the ruler of Pune and other part to his ministers and Generals. He had equally come to know that Nizamali, not relying upon such a treaty, did not wish to give his assent to the same nor to dismantle his army, ^{and} that he was of the opinion that the

Ruler of Pune, of whom he was an ally till then, had been behaving with less sincerity.

These news and the justified surprise caused to all about such an expensive peace on the part of Tipu Sultan, ambitious man full of vanity who was not capable of subjecting himself to the same without hidden ends, as there was no known ~~person~~ reason that might compel him to do so, led me to send our said Emissary with instructions, attached hereto, vide copy No.1, some of which are concerned not only with the difference of opinion of the State with Bhosale but also with the said Peace Treaty and the efforts that the said our Emissary should make to discover the reasons thereof, and others are concerned with concise replies given to the proposals our Emissary had brought with him, having been entrusted with the same by the Ruler of Pune.

By his letter dated 30th May of last year, our said Emissary informed me that ~~he~~ he had handed over my letters, carried by him to the Ruler of Pune and his Prime Minister Nana Phadnis, on the 25th of the said month, and that on the 29th of the said month he had handed over to the said Prime Minister the Memorial, and Exposition he had carried from here, which are attached herewith, vide copy No.2, which I drafted in the light of the contents of the said letter from Your Excellency dated 29th March 1786, in the para beginning by the words "In the first of the said Memorials" and the Exposition was drafted with a slight addition of the same facts as contained in the letter of my Predecessor, dated 21st February 1782, a part of which was sent to me by Your Excellency, as a copy along with the said

letter dated 29th March, 1786.

(1) Ruler of Hyderabad.

(2) Vid. Bowring, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, Oxford, 1853;
Mohibbul Hasan Khan, cit. Hist. of Tipu Sultan, etc.

By another letter dated 8th June of the last year, the said Emissary sent me a collection of news he had managed to acquire in Pune, mainly in respect of the clauses and articles of Peace Treaty that had just been signed by the Ruler of Pune and the Nabab of Tipu Sultan, which news I have sent to your Excellency via Bombay through my letter dated 18th July last, the copy of which I am sending along with this letter vide copy No.3, which contains the said news.

On August 30, I received a letter dated the 10th of the said month, from the Ruler of Pune, the copy of which I am sending herewith under No.4, by which he was informing me that he had ordered the withdrawal of his Envoy in this State, called Gopal Ramchandra, in order to hold talks with him and our Emissary on the matters related to Bhosale. As I had full reasons to believe, firmly that the said Gopal Ramchandra had been summoned by the Minister of Pune only because he did not visit his Ministers with gifts or with a certain share of his allowances that he receives from the State, I felt myself that his presence over here was to be very much useful, because, on account of his peculiar usefulness, he would manage to safeguard the union with the State. I made up my mind to reply to the ruler of Pune that his Envoy had been informed that he would be issued with the

passport when he asked for the same. The evidence of this correspondence will be seen by the copy No.5. The result of this step was that the said Envoy had enough time to accommodate his Ministers who wanted to call him back, and he remains here.

Further, by letter dated the 13th September last, the said Emissary informed me that on 29th August preceding, he had been summoned by the Prime Minister Nana Phadnis and had a conference with him, the report on which is given by document No.6 attached herewith, in order that it may be perused exactly as it should be, notwithstanding it is almost untelligible. But from the reply I ordered to give to the same, attached herewith through a copy under the said number, Your Excellency will see clearly the matter concerned and what were the proposals of the said Prime Minister and how the said reply is based on the two letters written by the said Emissary to the Secretary of State. The copies of the two letters are sent herewith under the said number, as I found that they are necessary for your perusal.

I have been in receipt, at last, of the letters from the ruler of Pune and the Prime Minister Nana Phadnis, dated the 21st October last, in reply to those I had written. The copies of those letters are sent hereby under No.7. Our Emissary has written at the same time that the said Prime Minister had affirmed to him that he wished all well to the Portuguese Nation and that we should beware of Tipu, as he was a bad enemy, a tyrant and was wise enough to conquer one and all.

This is the position at present, where the things stand

with regard to the mediation proposed by the Ruler of Pune in the dissensions we had with Bhosale, and I have recommended to our Emissary not to deal with such matters, unless he is provoked to do so, because it was our intention to forget about it.

When these affairs are being dealt with in Pune, the Emissary of Bhosale came forward with some proposals, which are as exorbitant as those offered at the time of my predecessor, asking not only for the return of territories newly conquered but also for the return of others being possessed by the State since many years, and were ceded to the State through Treaties.

In pursuance of His Majesty's orders, I was waiting for the information from the new Emissary in Pune, regarding the handing over of the Memorial and Exposition, which he had carried with him, in order to hand over others to the Emissary of Bhosale, whereby he might be disillusioned in the matter of his claims.

The news came that they handed over in Pune, but, the things stood in a much different situation comparing with the one prevailing at the time His Majesty sent me the said order, because the Maratha ruler was in a state of war with Tipu and we had nothing to fear about the one and the other. And, when I received the news that peace had been made, it was an enigma to those who thought about the reasons thereof. Besides, a regiment of Tipu's soldiers was on Ghats and, when I came to know that the said Bhosale had sent a present to Tipu and that the correspondence between one and the other had become frequent, I found that it was high time we gave him a

stern reply.

I waited, however, for some more time and I hinted very dextrously to the Emissary of Bhosale that his Master was to be advised to have less faith in Tipu's friendship, as the latter sought to have an opportunity to absorb Bhosale's territories, under a feigned friendship, as Tipu himself and his father Hyder Ali Khan had done in the case of many small kingdoms, of which there were many fresh examples. It was also hinted that no alliance other than that with the State could prove to be so natural and so useful to face any enemy that could get down the Ghats and that, if he saw that Tipu was vexed, he would prove the generosity of the State.

Following the expression of sincerity voiced hereby the said Emissary and the movement of Tipu's troops, that withdrew to some extent after capturing Kittur along with the areas under its jurisdiction and causing destruction of the same, I found that it was the ripe time for the compliance of His Majesty's orders. I ordered that the Memorial, the copy of which is attached herewith under No.8, be handed over to the said Envoy of Bhosale, along it a report or exposition similar to the one sent to Pune, with the only difference of containing some facts occurred after the suspension of offensive arms, the memoirs on which appeared in the State Secretariat after the remittance of the first Exposition.

In the light of the said Exposition, Memorial and declaration I ordered to be made to Bhosale to say that, if he committed any insult or robbery on our borders, I would

promptly vindicate the outrage, without letting him to accumulate the offensive acts, he found it only convenient to ask for my permission to write directly to His Majesty praying for the return of the Provinces newly conquered and I thought that this permission should not be refused to him.

When these talks were at this stage, two persons sent by the Raja of Kolhapur, lord of Melondin, arrived here to ask for our help or at least neutrality on our part in respect of Bhosale, with whom the said Raja had started to have relations of hostility.

As the alliance with Bhosale is certainly more natural to the State and as it is not convenient to invite any of the powers existing on the Ghats to attack him and remove the natural barrier we have owing to his existence, and it being convenient to have a small ruler as our neighbour rather than one like the Raja of Kolhapur, who, in the event of absorption of the kingdom of Bhosale, will be a more powerful ruler, I thought that I could draw from this message some benefit for the State and to bring Bhosale to the point of signing a Treaty that might be useful for us.

With this purpose in view, I spoke pleasantly to the persons sent by the said Raja and then directed to hold talks with the Secretary of State. The latter informed me that he had asked them as to what their Master desired, what were the causes of the war and what help they expected from the State, to which the said messengers had replied to him that their Master was intending to destroy Bhosale, who was insolent and traitor, that the causes of the war had arisen from the scandalous behaviour of the said Bhosale towards their Master

and, despite being a vassal of the Raja, he had attacked one of the main forts. They said finally that the help they desired to have from the State was that the State should not favour Bhosale against their Master and that, if the booty of the conquest was to be shared, they would help the State to do so, either by sea or by land. The said Secretary asked them further if they brought any authority letter to deal with the negotiations they were speaking about to which they replied that they had come purely in compliance of the order of their Master, in order to find out what was the intention of the State, as it is seen from the letters they had submitted, and that, as they had been received in such a good manner, they were going to get the necessary powers to hold talks with the State. In this connection, they asked me soon for the passports. I granted passport to one of them, who left here by one galley by which he had come, but has not returned so far.

As soon as the Emissary of Bhosale had the news regarding the negotiations that the Raja of Kolhapur had started with the State, he asked immediately for the fixation of one day for talks and, when his request was granted, he explained the injustice done by the Raja to his Master by waging a war against him. He explained also how he needed the help of the State. He was then reminded of what had been said to him, when Tipu was on the Ghats.

In reply he was informed that it was true that the said Raja wanted to destroy totally his Master, that he had asked for the help of the State, or at least for its neutrality and had offered great advantages. He was also told that his Mes-

sengers had gone to get more powers in order to deal with the proposed help and neutrality, and that, under these circumstances, I could not refuse him everything that might turn to be useful to this State, once I was responsible for such matters before His Majesty, mainly because there was no agreement whatsoever between the State and his Master Bhosale, except suspension of use of arms and that his Master had violated all of the old Treaties. I told him that under these circumstances, it seemed to me that the only alternative in this question was to see to that his Master signed a Treaty with this State, wherein conditions of mutual help could be laid down and such a Treaty would serve me as a reason to help him, if the advantage offered by the said Raja could in some way or the other, be compensated.

The said Bmissary brought forth some difficulties based mainly on the hope cherished by his Master and that his Majesty would order to return the Provinces conquered once again, to him. I dissipated his doubts by giving solid reasons and told him that, by giving ~~by giving~~ the help to him under the circumstances explained above, the State was showing its generosity to him, as it is more advantageous for us to get the benefits offered by the Raja of Kolhapur. I persuaded to him by saying that any cession made by him by the way of Treaty would on no account stand in the way of any Grace that he expected to be bestowed upon him by His Majesty. As/^{he}realized that his Master was in difficulty, mainly owing to the shortage of ammunition, the said Raja having captured two villages and various fortifications in their territory, he replied that he was going to write to his Master

on this matter and that he would give the reply as soon as possible.

As a matter of fact, Bhosale wrote to this Envoy ~~th~~ about the urgency of help in ammunition and said that the signing of Treaty would not be delayed, for which purpose he would, if necessary, confer on him more powers. Accordingly, his Emissary produced yesterday the letter of authority.

Now I am going to see if I can draw fruitful results by signing a Treaty with Bhosale, such as may be useful for us, and I shall send the report thereon to Your Excellency, by the ships that may be leaving this Port or even via Bombay, if necessary.

May God protect Your Excellency!

Goa, 18th January 1788.

Francisco da Cunha Menezes.

(Livro das Moncoes, No.169 A, fls. 132)

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 . (Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, PP. 328-335).
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No. 6

Translation of the letter of Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal, written to Visaji Mahadeo, his Envoy to this Court of Goa.

Hon'ble Visaji Mahadeo. I, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces. I make it known, in the muslim year 1188 (Portuguese, 1788), that having been informed in consequence of my directions given to you recently in order that by celebrating a Treaty between my Government and the Portuguese, the affairs be resolved presently they contributing towards chastising the Raja of Kolhapur who has carried out hostilities against my dominions, supplying for that purpose aid by way of equipment, ammunition, troops and money; that I should cede to the State the whole of the province of Pedne in order to have all these aids; that they would draw up a private secret article a copy of which I should send to Portugal along with my letter, so that Her Majesty being aware that province being of no utility, she would be pleased to having it restored to me; that by indicating this means with expressions of affection, they had given a firm work in order to favour or protect my dominions; it is this that should be done, narrating at the same time distinct actions of credit of the very Great Governor and of the Great Secretary and the desire they had towards the preservation of my dominions; that I being on friendly terms with them, through them or through the determination of Her Majesty many things could be achieved, and even the outposts and provinces; This is also written

to me by some persons from here, who could give me the certainty, having confidence in her. I having decided to hold their advice and to succeed in gaining all my dependencies, and to give a boost to the friendship of the State, I write this to you to give them in writing the whole of the province of Pedne, with the exception of those cessions and things declared in a separate memorandum, and after making the Treaty, I shall send the Sanads of what is referred to, and without awaiting further resolution carry out the said Treaty soon, that may be useful to both the parties and without trouble, so that its observance may be firm, and on this subject I recently wrote to the Great Secretary, whom I know as being endowed with prudence, and await that he does what is right. In case there be delay of 4 days for the Treaty, by putting forth before them my necessities on the stay following that of the arrival of this letter get them to send the aid of ammunition, troops, money and fleet in the manner as expressed in previous letters; and thus be advised. Written on 17th of the month of Rabilacar (27th January, 1788). Agreeing that the temple revenue, Bhats, Deessaie, mercenaries and consignments are excepted, conclude this article stating all the rest of province of Pedne is handed over to the State. Date ut supra. With the small seal of Bhosale.

Translated by me, the assistant Translator of the State,
29th January, 1788 - Bahuguna Kamat Wagh.

Original in Marathi, folios 306.

(For the Portuguese text refer *Judice Biker, Coleccao dos tratados da India*, t. VIII, pp. 205-206).

No.7

To

Narayanrao Vithal

The Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor Governor and Captain General received a letter from Bhosale, dated the 7th instant, informing that his messengers had patched up in Pune the differences of opinion he had with the Great Raja of Kolhapur, whose Government had accepted the security over certain merchants by the payment of money that the said Bhosale had committed himself to pay to the said Raja of Kolhapur, as the result of which Ramaji Zadhav Patil, subject of Shinde, Sakubai Shinde and the said messengers had managed to secure the return of Bhosale on the part of the said Raja, the territories and forts which the latter had captured from the former, by maintaining his honour of Raja. After that, the messengers from Kolhapur were permitted, as it is said, to leave Pune and the same thing will be done by his Brahmins.

As you have not written, of late, on this matter, His Excellency has ordered me to advise you about the said letter from Bhosale, so that you may let^{me} know what exactly has happened there, as we cannot rely on the assertions made and information given by Bhosale mainly because it is understood that the Raja of Kolhapur is gathering people and it is incredible that he should surrender over the issue of Morchais.*

The Dessai of Zamboti expelled the order of Bhosale, the Dessai Mahe Gaunsa from Usra and he has taken shelter in the territory of this State.

You should reply to this letter immediately by giving

the information that may be available at the time of the receipt of this letter and should continue to make more efforts to get more and more information on this score and send it after it is more complete.

Goa, 14th October 1789:

Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco.

*Kocchais were the royal insignia granted by the Moghul Emperor to Khem Sawant Bhosale III, who received them solemnly on 12th May 1785, with the title of Raje Bahadur, this fact having motivated the war between the ruler of Sawantwadi and the Mahareja of Kolhapur, of whom he was a feudatory.

(For the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, *Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India*, PP. 340-41).

No.8

To

Vitalrao Gorqui,
 Emissary in Pune.

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th of the last month, with the paper giving the respective news of war that Pune Sarcar has declared on Nizam and here it was supposed the same, as the said paper says. But, in case the Ruler returns to his capital you have the necessary orders in my previous letter to pay respects to him and your son Gorqui Sinay has received the order about the remittance of mangoes.

As the unworthy Bhosales have done nothing except using

.....
 Uncle Som Sawant, who still commands the company of his men, because the one who was held guilty with charges, such as those let known by Khem Sawant to Pune Sarcar, deserved to be stripped of the said command and further action should have been taken against the said Som Sawant, who prudently ran away from Phonda, to save himself from our heavy firing he had to face. He equally suffered recently at Maneri and Ibrahimpur and there too he had to withdraw shamelessly and you will see from the adjoined paper the punishment the enemy has received with destruction, loss of property and Chief corporals.

Our troops are camping at Alorna, ever ready to continue the military operations, as ordered by His Excellency. Our grenadiers and cavalry are mainly responsible for the loss

caused to Rhosale in men and corporals, who were taken on the point of bayonets and cutlasses and shot with pistols. Babaji Patankar, who is the commandant of their Vavalry and one of the leading warriors among them, was seriously injured.

This is what I can let you know at present.

May Goa protect you!

Secretariat, 2nd May 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

(For the Portuguese text refer P.Fissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, P.449).

No.9

List of corporals, cavalry-men, sepoy and horses of the enemy that perished in the campaign of Maneri and Ibrahimpur, from 26th to 28th April, 1795.

Dead

Dhondoba Raizade, nephew of Som Sawant's wife, son of her brother, with his horse.

Sabaji Sawant Mangaonkar, a relative of Bhosale, nephew of Sida Sawant, with his horse.

Amrut Rao, adoptive son of Ram Rao Patankar, with his horse.

Trimbak Rao Surve, brother of Khem Sawant's father-in-law, with his horse.

One more corporal of cavalry, with his horse.

Injured

Hanumant Rao, son-in-law of Som Sawant and father-in-law of Khem Sawant, father of his third wife.

Babaji Patankar, corporal and commandant of enemy's cavalry. He was hit with a bullet by one of our cavalry-men.

Four more horses were killed, apart from many cavalry men and sepoy, numbering over a hundred. Many more were injured.

The latest news report that in all six Chief Corporals were killed and three injured.

(Reis Vizinhas, No. 19, fl.19V)

(Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, PP. 450).

No. 10

To

The State Emissary in Pune,
Vitalrao Gorqui.

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 2nd of last month, which I submitted to His Excellency, along with other papers it contained. His Excellency has noted the contents thereof.

I hope that six hundred alphonso mangoes must have reached you. Your son was entrusted to make them reach you and, as the Most Happy One must have returned on the 1st instant, as you let me know, they have been sent in the nick of time, so ~~that~~ as to enable you to present them to him there only, without any trouble you would have to take them to where Sarcar was, as because of long distance, many of them would have been rotten.

Four days ago, the news reached here to say that the Corporal Babaji Patankar, who was commanding the Cavalry of Bhosale, had died at Wadi. It is said that he had been hit by two bullets, one of which had hit him on the delicate part of his body, which had no cure. His horse is also said to have received eight bullets on its body. Nonetheless, it saved him when he was amidst our cavalry, but then died immediately and was shown to the said Babaji Patankar.

Go on sending us the news you may gather there, such as may be interesting to this State. You should also observe as to which Ministers and other signitaries show their inclination towards us.

May God protect you!

Secretariat, 2nd May 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

(Reis Visinhos, No. 19, fls. 20V)

(For the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, *Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India*, PP. 450-51).

No.11

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

It was my desire to take back the Province of Pedne, which Sardessai Khem Sawant had aroused to revolt, after offering it to the State for the benefit I made to him by saving him from the imminent risk of losing his dominion and his own life, during the invasion of Raja of Kolhapur. I wished to do so, not only to punish the said ungrateful petty king but to add to the income of the State that fruit of my work. I looked upon it also as the indispensable prevention against the threat of war of the French, anxiety of other asiatic neighbours over the reduction of man-power in the Army of the State and the necessity of the maintenance of the same Army, vis-a-vis the British troops stationed in this island of Goa to help. As the same desire was turned into impatience, I suspended all my plans regarding the said restoration, I was forced to look for other means, except movement of armed forces in considerable number to satisfy the said aim.

I was striving to convince the residents of the Province of Pedne that they should recognize the advantages of justice and the sense of humanity of the Portuguese Government rather than subjecting themselves to vexations and continuous thefts on the part of Bhosales. This had the desired effect in the minds of those people on account of unbearable taxes that had recently been imposed on them. Bhosale had ordered to collect the taxes by intimidating the people of the province entrusting this task to his closest relations in the Army High Command. As soon as I was informed about it by

the principal Dessai of Araba and many others, I ordered Colonel Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira to send his chief sergeant Jose dos Santos Calado, with four hundred selected men and a small unit of artillery with two cannons of six and four mortars of grenades in the direction of the main temple of Pedne, where the troops of Bhosale headed by his said relations had chosen to settle down, fearing the unrest among the residents of the Province. I ordered at the same time that the Province of Pedne be protected where it was bordered upon with our Province of Bardesh, by the said Colonel Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira with the other unit of his legion. I ordered him to help it first of all if any incident called for to do so.

My orders were carried out so punctually that the said Chief sergeant having blockaded the same Temple without any loss except one Flag-Carrier dead and five soldiers injured, opened the fire of artillery repeatedly against them and threw many grenades, with the result that the Bhosale surrendered on the 21st June last year. Immediately thereafter the main Dessais and Gaocares came to swear their vassalage to my feet, according to their custom, and the Province of Pedne was merged with the Dominion of the State.

Three Chief Corporals Ram Sawant Tirodkar, Dhond Sawant and Bhagwant Sawant, close relatives of Bhosale and highly praised by him, as it is said, were imprisoned. I have ordered to send them to the Fort of Aguada, humanitarily, as important hostages for the purpose of settlement of peace. Bhosale has asked me for availing himself of many concessions I had granted to him. But, so far I have not granted

him any concession and I hope to draw greatest advantage
in the matter of peace treaty that it is to be negotiated.

May God protect you with a happy long life!

Goa, 22nd January 1801.

To Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor D.
Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho.

"Moncoes de Reino", No.180 A, fls. 34-35 V."

(Also refer for the Portuguese text Judice Biker, Coleccao
dos tratados da India, t.X, PP.273-4).

नं. १

नं. १०१९

१

विजुरे अजम अकरम विजुरे जीजे

गोवा हमीदा बुधवस्त बशव

अमरत व अपालत हुकूमत व शौकत दस्तगाझ अजें दिलयेवलास नाग
 सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पां कुडाळ व माडलग्नछये सलाम बाजद सलाम मडवस
 मकमुद अजें येविल नेकी जाणून आपणाकडिल करनेकें कसो उशारत फर्माविलो
 पाडिजे विगर इज्यानेकाकडून तिन द्यार माणसे अजम फर्सिक व मेस अनराल
 तो खरदेस यांके वरचेवर रवाना केलो तो मजकूर येकबालपन्नास जाडिर
 जाडलाच असेल त्यामध्ये येकबालपन्नास पाट्या जवाब येक मात्र पावला परंतु
 सविस्तर मजकूर कजें अला नाझे व आपणाकडिल कोणो इतबरी शाख्या जाणूस
 पाटवनेविसो लिहोले होते तोझे कोणो अला नाझे मुख्य गोष्ट जे सर्व प्रकारें
 तुमच्या राज्याचे बरे ते आम्हास पाडिजे तुमचें राज्य तुम्हो ये गोष्टिचो इरे
 दारात्व हे अपुर्व नाझे परंतु तुम्हापेक्षा आम्हास हे मोटिसो इरे लागलो आहे
 तुमच्या मुलकामुळे आम्हास करून आम्ह्या वडिलानीं पुर्वी आपलें राज्य साधिलें तेव्हा
 इस्ताबाचो ममता विसेस वाटते साष्टिचा प्रसंग जाडला तो आम्होनेन आम्हास
 बहुत दिलगोर विसोन आसे तुम्हो केला असे तर तुम्हो कोन बेफामवर्णे गोष्ट
 गमाविलो बरे जाडले गोष्टिस येतना नाझे ते फीजेवा तरी जगाथ जये लेला
 किती फीज आहे ह्य श्रमच वाटते असेल तर पांच साठ हजार स्वार व पाडचा
 जमाऊ हजार दोन हजार आहे त्यातील सार्वदाचा पराक्रम झणावा तर कजेन
 गेल्लच आहे अजवे प्रसंगे जर ये गोष्टिचो तरतूद सत्वर करून त्यास नतीज
 पावऊन फीज ऊटविलो तरिच ऊतम नाडितर त्याचो उदह आम्होस योजिला आहे
 साष्ट व सार्वेस यावया येनेकडून मोडतीकडे अमराला व सामान तुम्हाकडून पोडवो-
 नये म्हणजेअनायसें मोडत डातास यावो असे विचारे ते आले आहेत कपावास चुकल
 नाझे अजवे प्रसंगे तुम्हास कोणाचा इतबर नाडिसा जाडला आहे हे तो बरेच
 परंतु इज्यानेव लिहोतात ये गोष्टिचा इतबार दिसत असेल तर येवडो इरे आम्हास
 संपावून इस्ताबाकडे मजरा करून दाखवावा असेच चिंतात आहे त्यास येकबालपन्ना

याचा अंशर कसा आहे तो कळत नाही सध्या अजय शिंदेजी डिब्रुगड बोरपडे जवळ आहेत आहेत फौजरी त्या बराबर म्हातार आहे अमरा त्याचा पत्नी आहे जर येकदात्मन्नाचे विती त्यास फौजरी इवतमन बाती उत्तम त्यास नसेच देणे असेल तर येकदात्म पन्नाचे कर्मावत आहे विती जेऊन त्यास वेऊन येतो मुख्य मोष्ट त्यास द्रव्य वेऊन असावे त्याची तजवीज काये हा विचार करणे असेल तर तुमचा इतकरी छात्रा माणूस बेतिवालेच्या प्रसंगस व सांगलेल्या इत्यानेच बराबर असावा हे फौजेरीज आणखी फौज तुमच्या उपराते योग्य ज्ञान सध्या उपयोगस येई अशी जवळार नाही याचेरीज इजार वोन इजार तोक वरदेसी मुसलमान पाहिजे तर या इती मिळतील वरतु इत्या असावे ते अनुकूल जाहलेने इत्यानेकडिल म्हातार सरदार या बराबर तो जमळ वेऊन वारवेसथ्य उपरातेस येकदात्मन्नाचे रवाना केले जतीत पुढी येकदात्मन्ना याचा मनसब सुद्ध करून त्याच जमावानशी व फौजेरीज इत्यानेचाचे साहित्य करून मनसब करून घ्यावा हा येकदात्मन्ना याचा व पुती असावा असे कितेक मनकूर कलमी केले आहेत हे सक्तीर घ्यानास अकून क्यावर जबाब जलविने मागले सुरक्षितेन पोछे ते करावे या उमर बडीपडी माणूस साटविता नये या कर्हिता क्यावर मनकूर कलमी केला असे फौजेवरून मणसे वरचेवर येकदात्म पन्ना याकड रवाना कसवी तर त्याचाही इतकरी नाही ते त्यास सामित्व आहेत याऊपर हा मनसब करणे येकदात्मन्नाचे विती असेल तर करार उत्तर पाटवाचे म्हात इत्यानेकीही आहे ज्ञान येत येकदात्मन्नाचे आहे यावर ज्ञान रहे आहेत ज्यादा काये वितीने हे किताबत.

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तारीख :- १२-४-१९२९

नं २०४६

नं १

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अजय अकरम अतीन शिंदेरे दे अंन
ग्राव सङ्गाये दे इलाव जिनो
मेवा राम मेडकट्ट

मोडिबानपन्ना व मुबालिमान वस्तुवडा : अजे जयराम सावत मोसले व रामवड सावत मोसले सरवेसाई प्रा कुडाळ व महात्मनिहाये सत्ताम बावन सत्ताम येवित नेको जागीव मोडिबो आपली करनेको कलम करणे दिगार कित्त-
 क्त पाटविलो पोड्योन दित आराम जडल व राजश्री पादुरग विश्राम यांची लिहोले प्रमाणे व सांगेन पाटविले प्रमाणे व मुदेडि लिहून पाटविले प्रा सविस्तर विवित केले व राजश्री जगनाथ विश्राम याकडि जवानो सांगितले किं इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाचा वेड बहुकल सुरखेत चालवा यावाते फिलेक सांगेन पाटविले प्रमाणे त्यांनि विवित केले मुख्य गोष्ट इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाचा पुरातन स्नेह चालला त्यास बारदेस घेऊन शरण झालावे तर मराठ्यांची सवलता पाडिली अन्न सबदेकर यांची ठाणी अवधी घेतली कुडाँ बारदेस घ्यावा या कार्या-
 वर ते आले तेवडा इजनेबास येसे दिसोन आले कि बारदेस मराठ्यांचे हातो पडलेने इस्तादासहि बरे नव्हे येसे समजेन बारदेस घ्यावा लागता तेवडा आपलेच फजेनसी मराठ्यांची फीज न आनिता घेऊन अजवेर राखल मराठ्यां फीज आय निमित्त न आनिलो झाला तर इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाची कदिम बोली तेवडा ते राज्य अम्मे व हे राज्य इस्तादाचि पैशें समजेन आपल्या फजेनसी घेऊन राहिलो फुडा तरी बारदेस मराठ्यांस सद्दसा वेणार नाही हा मोडिबाचा वातर-
 निशा असो . घ्यावा परतु अजगत फीज टेऊन बारदेस राखावा लागता तेवडा फीजेस बर्ब लागता तो याविसीचा भावाई पुर्वपत्री मोडिबास लिहून गेलें आहे तेणे प्रमाणे मोडिबो कार्य केलेने मोडिबाचा व राा व्यक्तराऊ यांचा तड होऊन व्यक्तराब यांची फीज वरपाटी जीई पावेतो बारदेस आम्हाकड आवा तदनतर तुम्हे स्वाधिन कद येविसीचा भावाई राजश्री जगनाथ विश्राम यांकड सांगितल आहे मोडिबास सांगितल स्थवरून मातुम होईत वरकड लिहोले ते राजश्री पादुरग विश्राम यांनि लिहोले आहे व मुदे डि अतावडा लिहून पाटविले आहेत मातुम होतील प्यार मोडकत आा दिजे राा ४ मोडरम हे फिताकत-

करार मुवे कडन यावे

बोरजुवा व पनासे रोन गीव
 अम्मे आम्हास कोटसहित घ्यावे
 क्तम १

डिबुधर्माचा मुवा बारदेसामध्ये
 व्यक्तराऊ यांकडून कबुल केला असेत
 तर अजलोने कबुल केला तर आम्हास

दारु व गोळी माहिचे गोळे शिवशट
याचे मुक्तीमर्षी दर आहे तेणे पुढा
ध्यावे क्लम ।

शिवशटाचे विध्यमानेचा तड जडला
आहे तो जगव येन जि नस आम्हा आम्हास
ध्यावा क्लम

करुन ध्यावा क्लम । नकव पैके
आम्हास सर्वास ध्यावे क्लम

तुम्हे मांडते अरमार आहे त्याने
वाटेस तुम्ही जड नये क्लम
दूर

।

येने पुढाचे मुवे करुन ध्यावे करार करुन सिद्धीस आडेते.

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तारीख:- २०-४-१९२९

नं. १

नं. २८९४

श्री

याव मुवे होऊन यावयाचा तपसीत
बोजुवा पनाते दोनही गव डि
बोली मझलचे आमचे आम्हास ध्यावे
क्लम ।

शिवशट याचे विध्यमाने तडनामा पुढी
करुन घेतला होता तो आम्हा आम्हास
किराऊन ध्यावा क्लम ।

आपसे व कोळ्याली तमे करवेल या
दोन छे मावति हिंदुधर्म चालवा
तुम्ही आम्हास शट जतीत कुतबिध
तम्हे मोहा सिमस इतर देवकार्य
व कलवती व वाघ्ये हे त्या किना
सर्व चालावी गोळ्या कर नयेत क्लम ।

आम्हास दारु व गोळी व माहिचे गोळे
पाहिजे होतील तेव्हा शिवशट याचे मुज
तिस दर आहे तेणे पुढाचे आम्हास
ध्यावे क्लम ।

आम्हास सर्वास पैके पाहिजेत
क्लम ।

आम्हीर इस्तादास व वासातस इस्तादा
च्या देणे आहेत व इस्तादानही आम्हास
देणे आहेत ते आज तागवेल ऊभे पडी
सांगले क्लम ।

इस्तादाची तारका कासा दिवाणची बेरीज

करून ऊपेरी याची तराहेस आम्ही काढता
ध्यावी कलम १.

इतुक निवाडा जाइते नंतर आम्ही आम पुढा तुम्हावर चुकू नये तुम्ही मागा
पुढा आम्हावर चुकू नये येणे प्रमाणे तडनामे करावे यानंतर तुमची आम्ही
बोली येणे प्रमाणे दहावी त्यास तुम्ही व्यक्तराऊ याची बोली करून फौज वरवाटी
घालवावी म्हणजे खरवेस आम्ही तुम्हे स्वाधोन करावा आण तुमचा व व्यक्तराऊ
याची बोली न जाहाली आण व्यक्तराऊ फौजेनसी सार्विटस राहिला तर खरवेस
आम्हाचकड आसावा आम्ही राखावा मराठे यास देणार नाही परंतु खरवेस आम्हा-
चकड राहिला तेव्हा व्यक्तराऊ प्रसीने खरवेस आपणास ध्यावा आपण राखतो
म्हणेत तर तुमचा आम्हा सावपणा आता देता कर्यास नये तेव्हा जे उपाई
टंकित तो करून खरवेस राखावा लगेत तर त्यास जे बर्च लागेल तो तुम्ही ध्यावा
आम्ही येत करून खरवेस राखतो.

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तारीख:- ४-११-१८२९

नं. २०२०

नं. ४

विजुरे अजम अकरम विजुरे जंजीरे

गोवा इमेसा बुसपक्ष बसाद

अयालत व अमारतपन्हा हुकूमत व शौकत दस्तगाहः जंजीरे विल-

येबलस नाम सार्कत मोसले खरवेसाई पा कुडाळ व माझलानीहाये सलाम बाजद
सलाम महुवल मकमुद आंकी येविल नेको जणोन आपणाकडिल करनेकी कलमी
करायास रज्ज फर्माविली पा(डि)जे दिगर अतिफळे आपणाकडिल कांहीप कर्तमान
कलत नाही या करोतां बहुत खुर असो मने आपणाकडील खबरीविशी फिके
प्रेत करून पाहिला परंतु तुम्हास बोंडीकडे छात्र जाइता त्यामुळे आम्ही भेति
माणसे तुम्हाकडे पोहचतो नाही पानवाटेने तरी जगद पोहचतो म्हणोन
मतकनावरून खगुस रवाना केले ते पिड मडोना राहून फिरोन जले जण्यो
आजविपावरून तरी जगद पावतो म्हणोन पाहिले ते माणूस सीविसवर पावतय

जऊन पुढा वाट कुटत नाही म्हणून तेथे फिरोन जेवढे सेवक जमवा जमव
 आपणाकड पावला नाही याकरिता जेवढे मजकूर काढी कळवा नाही खरे-
 ल्या शाखापुर्वी पांच साष्टा समव व सांगिते पाटविले त्याचा एक जवाब मज
 जम्यास पोहचला त्या जेवढे खरेद्वारा बबरवारी करविल्या जमय जेवढात
 यांवे सांगिते वरचेवरी पाळत अंतर केले नाही जेवढे म्हणून मनीमचा विस्वा-
 सावर जऊन ऐसा प्रसंग वडला सासटीमधे मराठे अनेक प्रकालेव जेते त्याउपर
 खरेद्वारी बबरवारी करून राखत म्हणून वरचेवर सांगित जेते सेवक जेवढा
 ते चुकत नाही जेवढे येवढा इस्ताबाचा नंग तो येवढेकी जेते फीजेस तेव रिष
 न जवा जेवढे जेते परंतु जेवढे गेस्ट येत नाही मनीमचा शाखा उटवावयाची
 तजवीज जेवढे दिली आपणास तिहीतीच होती त्यास आपला जवाब देऊ जेवढे
 त्यामधे तिहीते जे मनीम जेवढे आप जेवढे जेवढे त्यावरून जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे
 दिसो जेवढे ते समई जेवढे तिहीते प्रमाणे आपण तरतूब केली जेवढे तर मनीम
 उटवावयाची तरी जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे त्या राजकाजीची बंदोबती करून त्याच
 विचारात जेवढे परंतु तुमचा विचार मतत सारखा दिसो जेवढे तेवढा जेवढे
 राजाचे लग्न तेवढे त्याउपर त्याची आपली सख्याची जेवढे जेवढे म्हणून जेवढे जेवढे
 त्या त्यास ध्यावेधा करार केला त्यापैकी दोन त्या जेवढे जेवढे मनसबदार
 वेचीते जेवढे तरी आपले इरे बरो जेवढे टाकणे सोडविलो जतो ते गेस्टीकी
 नजर दिली नाही सेवक पैके वेचून टाका तुमची त्याचवेळे राखिली तेवढा xxxxx
 निवडले हे जेवढे जेवढे बरे या ऊपर पुढा आपण तरी तजवीज जेवढे यी (जिती)
 जेवढे ते कळत नाही माग प्रसंग जेवढे तो जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे पुढील
 मनसबदारी नजर देऊन मनीमचा निशा करणे जेवढे को नाही जेवढे तो ये
 गेस्टीची इरे मोटी लगती जेवढे जेवढे पडीते पासोन इस्ताबाचे म्हणवीत जेवढे
 मधे जेवढे यहीतीच सांगितेवून जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे
 तुमकाकड करविला हे वर्तमान माग पैके दोन वेळ आपणास तिहीत कळविले
 जेते त्याउपर जेवढे पासून काहीमात्र इस्ताबावे अंतर नाही हे सर्व जेवढे जेवढे
 परंतु इस्ताबानेच जेवढेवर बहुत ऊपर केले जेवढे यास्तव जेवढे जेवढे तुम-
 दाई विशेष मुता तुमची इरे बरी नघवी त्यामुळे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे जेवढे

रुछीतीं अजय अकरम हिंदुराऊ बोरपडे प्रस्तुत भिरजेस वेढा देऊन केसले अडेन त्याकडे या मनसकेची चालना जे करणे ते ते केली अडे अजय हिंदुराव हे अजये आत्म अडेन अजये गेष्टीवेरीज त्यास आनखी बोर नाही फेडे प्रति व येयंतिक हा जिल्हा पुरातन त्याचा अडे यास्तव त्याही ये गेष्टीचा अमिअन वरुन वरचेवर आम्हास तिहीतच अडेन सध्या त्याची पत्रे आपणास पाटविली तीं वाटे करीतां येव देऊन घेतलीं वाट बरी घेऊन अलेवर आपणाकड पाटऊन देऊ आम्हा विचार म्हणाल तर याऊपर कितकूल ईस्तादाचे बदरी पडतीं मागपुढीं तुम्ही आम्हास आम्ही तुम्हास झव करार आन ईस्तादाच्या कामावर याउपर आम्ही जिव ज्यवनानसीं हाजीर आहू अजये प्रसंगी तुम्हास कोणाचा ईतकार नाही हे बरेच अडे परंतु जे रितीनेआम्हा इतकार आपणास विसेल ते रितीने निशा करुन दिला जाईल पण ईस्तादाची इरे बरी करणे जरूर अडे प्रस्तुत तुम्हास बारवेसाची टाणी ऊटकीं असेल आन आपला मुसुक राखणे असेल तर इज्जर दोन इज्जर पाईच्या जमावाचा बर्च अनुकूल जाईल या जमाव घेऊन आम्हांचे येतीं आन टाणी ऊटऊन बारवेस मुसुक बमबा राखतीं हे चिंतास येत असोलेल्या सध्या करावें या वेरीज पोझा मनसक दोन माहिने करावयाचा असल तरी तैसेच तिहावें अजय हिंदुराव याकडे जे करार करणे तो अजेवर करुन शिप करऊ सध्या आपणाकडील साज्या मानूस अजय हिंदुराऊ यां बावेतो पाटवून घ्यावा त्याची वेढी करऊन तुम्हाकड पाटऊन देऊ अजये प्रसंगी इज्य आम्हाकडे अनुकूल असेल तर येवढा प्रसंग तुम्हास तिहीतच न जाता परस्परच जे तरतूद करावो ते करुन ईस्तादाच्या कामावर येऊन पोहचतीं परंतु काये करावें याऊपर गनोअस नतीज सिताबीने पाटवावा हेच तजवीज करावी मग दिवसें दिवस कटीज छेते कितक विचार घेतले अडे आम्हाकडील वल्ल मानूस आपणाकड पाटवणार तो कोणते वाटेने कोणत्या पासाने पाटवावा ते पोहचतरी करुन पाटविली पाडीजे आम्ही तिहित्या मजकुराचा ब्यावार जबाब देऊन गेल्या मानसास जलदोने रवाक करायें जियावा काये तिहीने प्यार मोडकत असो दिजे

तारीख:- १९-११-१९२९

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अजय सकटतार के इस्ताव नाम

मोडकत हू

मोडकनपन्नाही मन्त्रिसान दस्तगुह्य अजी नाम सार्वत भी सरवेसाई
 पीता कुडाळ व मन्त्रालय सत्तम कबज सत्तम मेडवत मन्त्रुद आकी ता १८
 शासन सोमवार मा आबोटी ये x न नेकी जन्म मोडिबी अप्पाकडील करनेकी
 कलमी कराव x फर्माविते पाडिजे दिगर इज्यानेवाकडील वर्तमान तर सर्व तखरी
 जागजा (भी) करुन येका दिवसात येक डोळ x ते वणि बाले उत्तरोन मोडिबानजीक
 यार्वे असा करार केला इतके दिग्ग पौजेनसी येऊन मुत्तजमत होती त्यास आज
 पनरा रोज पावेतव पुज्यन बोर सर्व सामान स्वारावे ——— येक घटका अवकास
 पु xx न xx नाही याकरिता दिवस लागते त्यास आवि (त्य) वारी वर्तमान
 अडकिले जे (वाडि) करानी चारवेसात प्रवेश केला तेव्हा मोडिबाकडील लोकस व
 त्यास जुवडी आडले असे अडकून परम संकेच पावले मोडिबी अगेवरच स्वरा करुन
 मुरास अपला जमाऊ जन्म कथिला त्यामुळे गनिमास शरे होऊन जवळ येऊन
 बसावयास पड (ट) वसे इज्यानेव इस्तावाचाच मन्त्रविला अस्ता डेमिा येऊन पावतील
 न पावतील हा वडी भास मोडिबासही होऊन हेगे केले असेल तर उताविली न क
 करावी होती कवानचीज मूर मजकूर केला उत्तम केले त्यासकल गनिम आत मेलेवर
 होडा जमाऊ त्यवर पाटकन xx इते त्यस येा घ्यावे हे कये (व) तमान बरे
 आडलो गोस्त येत नाही ते मोस्तचा कये डि(सा) व अडे इज्याने (क) कडील
 जमाऊ व मोडिबाकडील जमाऊ ये (क) जडलेवर xxxxxx अडे जाग केन
 ती xx अडे याऊपर इज्यानेवाचा केत इस्तावा खेरीज असेल (तर) कुदा साह
 अडे इस्तावाचा) कमावरधी व ज्याम्पनसी हाजीर आहू हे येककात्तपन्ना विजरी
 यास व मोडिबास मार्गाथ कलमी केले आडे ते बराबरी करणे इज्यानेवास जरूर असेल
 तर कामवा पौजेनसी येऊन या दिवसात पोडवती हा सातरनिशा मोडिबाचा असी
 घ्यावा मोडिबास दिसेल कि वाडिकर व इज्यान व वंधु आडेते हे प्रसंगी येका होतील

येसे कर्मान्वीत दिसेत तर ते बंदू नव्हत केवळ दुःशमन आहेत आ मर्यादा करून वर्तणूक केल्याचे हर प्रकारे पारपत्यच करावे तेव्हाच कोणही प्रसंग आहे असे असता इस्तावाकडे दुसरा अर्ध घडून मग पुढा पाहून वर्तणूक कडे तर इज्यानेच देण खपाचा नसेल जाती मोसले आहे जे शब्द बोलवा तो ——— आहे तो बरा करावा हा आमचा स्वयं आहे बरे येवढा तपसील लिखावा असा अर्ध नाही परंतु कात विपरीत आहे दुष्ट संधि साधतात या करिता सुचनाई लिहीला असे आतां सध्या गोष्टिची x स्ट इज्यानेच आपले बळकटीने येऊन पोहचतच आहेत्यास मोहिबाकडील जमाऊ शिष आसावा आतां येककी उतावीळ न करावी आपले शिषतेन तयार आसावे इज्यानेच फौजेनसी स्वरच येऊन साखलीस मुकम करून मोहिबास खबर देतो ते क्षि जमाऊ मोहिबास चितास येईल तेव पवावा ते जगां आमचा व मोहिबाचे फौजेची मुलाजमत होईल यनिमाचा तरी कोण तो x x आहे त्यांनी तो आपल पुठार केसाच आहे याऊपर इज्यानेच आपले जमावानसी मोहिबाकडित जमावनसी कर्तुच करून बाबलीन तो आमचा मजरा येकबख्शान्हा विजरीपासी होईल खणखी क्लिंक विचार याच मनसकेवासी इज्यानेचस पाडिते आहेत ते प्रसंगे दृष्टिस पडतील इज्यानेचसब कडिचा अवकास या मनसके विरधीत नाही दिवस का लागली म्हणतोत तर येककी फौज जखेटीस आविली म्हणजे गेस्ट (१) होऊन गनिम होर होतो याकरिता जमजम तयारी करविली आहे त्यास मध्ये प्रज्यन होर याकरिता इतके दिवस लागले प्रज्यन तो दुर होत आहे याऊपर जसरी करावी ते करतो मोहिबा कडिमात्र दुसरा विचार न समजावा इज्यानेच केत म्हावा तर इस्तावाचें बरे आहेत म्हणजे त्यामुळे इज्यानेचचे बरे झड निश्चये आसा करार आहे याऊपर इस्तावाच्या कामावर जिव ज्याकनानसी मारून बरे होतो हा निशा चिताचा असो ध्यावा हे बरे प्रज्यनाने केवस (साव ग १) लोक नाही तर येवढा प्रसंग याचा मोहिबाकड त्याचा न होता बरे याऊपर त्वरा आहे याच उतर बहुत जतीने येकवेळ पाटवावे तुम्हावर झुझ गाझाखी घडेल तेव्हा अगळी तुम्हा साहित्यास न पावली तेव्हा जिवीत असोन नाझी झाली आतां जे दिवसी तुम्ही आमची भेट होईल ते दिवसी आझी आसा प्रसंग घडल बरे याऊपर अधिक जाये लिखावे आपण बहुत उताविले केले हे मजूस पावतां प्रत्येतिर देऊन रवाना करावा पण दितगीर न न्हावे साम्ना येता माहराज संभाजी राजे याचा ल्होटा व राजा हिदराब होरपडे याचा ल्होटा

व नारो राम मंत्री याचा ल्होटा पाटविला असे व मोडिबेस येक ल्होटा येकून
द्वार बसेल्ल्या पाटविले अशेत पाऊन उत्तर पाटवणे ————— पाटवावा उत्तराचा
मार्ग पाडलो येकवेळ व्याव जतविने पाटवावा हे व्याव तिघीणे न लगे हे किता(स्त).

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तारीख:- २०-१-१९४०

नं. ४०

नं. १

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सुम्यास्तः साभत वस्त्याड अजम
अकरम सियोर लुविस आर्पोस दात
सकटतार जीजरे गोवा बा मक्त ह् इनासा
कुशवस्त अस्तद

अनि विल्लेकल्लस सजोनी राणे देसाई ता साबलो सता वक्त सताम येविल्ल
नेकी वजनर जणून न करनेकी कलमे रज्ज फर्माविलो पाडिजे दिग्गर केरिचे वर्तमान
तर सेनवारी प्रातळली केरिवर स्वारी खली देखील पोनेची फौज केरिच्य लेकनी
व राा विठोजी राणे व सिवळ राणे याणी मरामर बरि केली मनिमति दाड
पनराज्ज ठार जडले व दाड तिस जडले जायथें XXXXXX याच चींगे
पडिले अशेत कळले नाडीं जड्याकडीत दोगे ठार जडले व दोगे जडले जाडले
दारुगेलेले सामान सरोन फजित जडले जर दारुगेळे संप्रपास अशेत तर मनिमास
मारुन काडून खेड कर येता सामान न झेडून राडिले खासगत व लोकचि घरायें
होते ते बराबर घेडून लोकनिशी काडोन घरावरीत होमरावर सवरी मध्यरात्रि-
नंतर कडोन आसे सेनवारी जड्यो नारवेस होतो केरिचे पेव येकोन दाड त्याल्लि
माणसानसी केरिच्य उपराळे करणे राज्जोन दिवोलीवरुन केरिस आलो जड्यो याव-
याचे पुर्विच केर मनिमाने घेतली मग जड्यो जड्या सभुवायास मिळोन घेडून
सर्व लोकसडीत आपल्या सभुवायाच्या व आपल्या कबिलेनसीं कागज घेडून नाणस
जडू येविल्ल कबिले न्हेडून विमगळ्या लोकस तुड्यो ठिकणो ठेडून वरकड लोक-
नीसी व राा विठोजी राणे व सिवळ राणे देसाई लोकनसी बा घेडून जड्यो

नारवेस यावयास येतो नारवेडून विटोळे राणे व शिवबा राणे लोकांनसो आपणाकडे सेवेसी रवाना करून देवु हे वर्तमान आपणास कळवेया बदल तिछोले आहे बहुत काय तिछोले प्यार असो दिजे हे किताकत हे वर्तमान सावरेचे मुकामी तिछोले छेते त्यावरी गनिमाने येऊन चोछेकून वाटा घेऊन मागस स्वारी अलो त्यानंतर आम्ही जांबोटीस वर्तमान तिछोलेवरून राजप्री कृष्ण गावडे सरदेसाई ताा धानापूर हे जमावानसो घाटिमावा येऊन गनिमाचे भेट मारले गनिमाचे पांच जण मारले व पांच बाडा जगास जिवे धरले आम्हास जांबोटिस येजे येजे सांगोन पाटविलेवरून आम्ही कबिलेनसो जांबोटिस अलो येई आटव्यार रोजाचो लोकक्या कबिलेचो बर्बाची अनु- कुत्ता करून देवुन आम्ही सत्वरच जमावानसो गोवेयास येतो जुवेकर राणेचो जमावानसो बा आणतो कळवेयाबदल तिछोले आहे नारवेस यावयास हे वाटेने वाट न चुकती तर आम्ही जमावानसो सरदेसाडून मलियेस तारिवरी पणजेस यावेयास येतो बितर घेजे म्णोन पासास वोडत लाविलो पाडिजे हे किताकत हू हे किताकत.

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तारीख:- म्हे रमिल १०४२

नं. ४

नं. ०

विजुरे अजम अकरम विजुरे
जीजरे गोवा छेला धुश
वस्त काद .

अयास्त व अमारतपन्डा हुकुमत व शौकत दस्तगाझ मजे दिलयेसलास नाग सावत मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माछातनीछाये सताम बाजद सतामी मडवत मफसुद आंखी येवित बोरियेत जमोन आपणाकडित करनेको कसमी करा- वया रज्ज छेळ फर्माविलो पाडिजे दिगर किताकत पाटविलो पोंछोन बहुत खुशालो हाशित जाडले तेड कसमी केले जे मर्दानगड आदि करोन फोंडिचो ठाणो गोविंद- पतधि हवाते करावेयास आतिसम अमाजी पुनु यास हुकुम जाडल नाछे मर्दानगडास राजपुनास सर्व सामान कसयाने घालोन मजबुती केली छेती अर्धे कसमी केले तर गोविंदपतसि ठाणो ध्यावी न विली तरी बळकटिने ध्यावी हा करार केला हे काये

आण परमारे अजो प्रभुस हुकुम नाही येक्य राजे लोक होर जे अहेत त्याचा शब्द येक असावा त्यास उभयेतामध्ये कसह लावावा हेच अचोय्य विसो येते गोविंद पंताची व इजानेबाची मुलाजमत होऊन कितेक घेतो जेव्हा इजानेबास फौजेत न्यावे असा त्याचा बहुत मतलब होता परंतु प्रस्तुत ते आधी फौजेचे उल्लेखारो बदल कितुर सार्थ पावेतो जावे असा मतलब अहळत यास्तव मुलुकगिरीस त्या समागमे जावे हे इजानेबास योग्य नव्हते. म्हणून तक्रुब फेले फौडे प्रांती जेव्हा जाहले तरी इजानेबासह वर्तमान जावे हा बहुत आग्रह केला आहे सम्योचित घडोन येइल ते खरे आम्हीसो गोविंदपंत बोलिले जे फौडेचो ठाणी तब आपण घेतच आहे परंतु फिरंगी याही अजो प्रभुचे साहित्य अंत्योमी करोन मर्दानगद आदिकरोन ठाणो घेवविलो त्याची प्रति उपकार आधी करणे आपणांस जेव्हा सास्त करवेस जेव्हा हात पावेल तेव्हावर मुलुक सारोन फौजेचोई रवानगी कंद ये गोष्टीस ह्याच्या प्रांतावर ज्याची अतिशये केला त्याचे कल्याण होत नाही येक वचनी घर्म संस्थान आहे मागिल सारिखें केल्यामणे कोणचा हिंसाच धरितात असे नाही हे पस्तवादे त्याचे निवर्तनी येइ असे सांगितले आहे परंतु विश्वास मानितां नये त्याची फौज मुक्कड आहे केलवाले पावेतो पुरवाटबासोन मजबुविशी करवैयाची केली असे कसमी केले तरी बहुत उत्तम केले अहलेतो गोष्ट कळ्याची म्हणून लोको आहे गोविंदपंता बरोबर आलेवर बहुत उत्तम आहे नजिक येऊन पोंडवात म्हणून कसमी केले तर इजानेबाचाई हेतु त्याच प्रकरचा होतो जे येक पंड वोन वज होऊन येककलमन्त्राचे वर्तनीच घडले हाच हेतु ज्योपी सिंती आहे घडेस तो सुदिन असे इस्तावातपेने मजानेककडिल कार्यभाग होत असलेया पाडिजे तर आपलाही जमाऊ म्हणून गोविंद पंती करार केला असे परंतु परबसा इजानेबा मानिल्ल असे नाही इस्ताबावाचुन अभिक्कवे हातुन इजानेबास मतलब सिधेस न पावे हा विताचा निमा करून इजानेबा सम्याची प्रतिष्ठा करित आहे सध्या गोविंद पंताची फौज कितुरापुढा येकमजत आहे येसाजो मोसले सातारेकडिल यांची फौज वोन हजार परमारे गोवामी पाळपुरावळन आले त्यांची व गोविंद पंताची बेट जेव्हा पाव हजार फौज दोहिकडोल येक होऊन पुढा जात आहेत हाचुन केसल ते कसमी कंद प्यार मोडकत असो विजे ग्यावा क्ये लिहीके

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रफाअतपन्हा: इसमत व शीकत वस्तुगहा
दोंतोर अजम सुविस जापोस वति सकडतार दो
इस्ताव दा माफकत ह

अजे दिलयेवत्तस कृणरा(ऊ) (गुरबर) विमत संवसधान सोपे सत्ताम
मकसुव अंकी येवित खेरसुसी जणान अ रफाअतपन्हा: सेइत सत्तकतो सुव
निवस्तन केसे (पाहि)जे दिगर मोसले येऊन सुपेच्या कोटास व मेढयास येवें
देऊन माहत अहेत कोटकरी व मेढेकरी बरो मारामार करित अहेत अवरिव
मोसत्याकडिल वाछ पाच ठार अहेत पाच पाच जवमी अहेत परत ऊमरात्त
अहत्याविना मोसत्त निघोन जात नाही सुपेस पावत्याची खबर वाचत होतचि
इजानेव कोडयाहून निघोन साध्यास इयेऊ(स) घारोजी पोवार सुवेदार व
नागबा देसाई वरकड पतकीचा जमावसहोत च्यारसे मनुष्य डिगवळून रवाना
केसे आणि जांखेतीस येऊन कुडतपाटव्या मगें जाऊन इकडून मारामार करावी
येसे करून अजम वासुदेव पंत व वुसका नाइक व कुर्वे या सभागमे जमाव देऊन
रवाना केला आहे परत इस्तावाकडिल जमावाची मवत अहत्यावितरीकत मोसत्त
निघोन जात नाही येसी यासी इया समई ऊमरात्त करून सुपेचा कोट रघुन
दयावा आरभी इस्तावानेच सुपा संपादुन दिले आहे इया समई ऊमरात्त करून
रघुन घ्यावे इरयेकविसी रफाअतपन्हा, सांगतीस त्या गोष्टिवितरीकत इजानेव
अहेत येसे नाही हे सर्वही मुत्तजमतीचेकत जाहिर केलेच आहे मोसत्याची योजना
सुपे इतास जासिया मार्गचि नाच घरिते होते त्यावर मग पुढे जे कर्तव्य ते करावे
xxxxxxxxxx आहे मोसले वुष्ट त्याची योजिले सिध गोतिया इजानेवसि xxxxx
xxx नच पठवार व इस्तावांसही उत्तम आहे येये नाही मोसत्या xxxxxxxxxxxx
सोष आहे मार्ग अतास लगतिया येक प्रकार हे सर्वही रफा xxxx पन्हास दखल

आहे पैस व्हावयाचे पुर्वीच उपाये व्हावा याकरिता मनावर घेऊन येकवात्तपन्हास जाहोर करून उपराता करावा याविषी xxxxx सील इजत असार लघुगम शेजवी जाहोर करतील ते खातिरेस आमुन लवकर उपराता करावया अफिल आहेती बुदायेताला आ रफाअतपन्हाः स आपते पन्हाः मयें हिस्तीयार वरस बुदात रवी तारीख १५ माहे मोहरम हे खतामे

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तारीख:-५-४-१८४८

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अजय अकरम दो पेड भिंगल बालमेद
कीदी हे असुभार माकेज वे कसेल नोव
विजुरई जीजे गोवा हरभसनद हुक्
मत मुतमकी बसद

अमारत व अयात्तपन्हा इलमत व शौकत दस्तगहा जीजे जयराम सावित मोसले व रामधंड सावित मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहात्मनिहाय सत्ताम काजव सत्ताम येविल नेकी जाणोन मोडिबी आपणाकडिल करनेकी कलमे करीत अक्षितें पाडिजे दिमर मोडिबीकडून बहुत दिवस खत येऊन दिल आराम होत नाही हे खत दोस्तीचे जागा वाजोव आहे असे नाही तरी हरवक्ष फिता- वत पाटऊन दिल बुधा छेद. तें करित असीतें पाडिजे उंकी इजानेबाकडिल वर्त- मान आंगरे याच्या मुलुकांत मुलुकीगिरीस गोवतळोट अंजनवेत्तया सरदो पावेंत जाऊन तेथोन खपारें यकन. मुडागळ अगरा याणे नुतन खपिल होता त्यास मोर्चेबीव करून इस्तगत केला आण तेथोन आपल्या टिकणास आले स्वस्थतास आले नंतर खडराज राजकी छापती याकडून बहुमान व वस्त्रे व रोख खर्चाची बेजमी होऊन आले आण तेहुन आले जे अक्षिबी त्याच्या प्रतिनि मनसख करणे साक्षिय लागेल तें पुरवीतें जाइल इजान त्यावरून सागुति हो जाणेचे तरतुदी होत आहे मोडिबीस खलूम व्हावे यास्तव कलमे फेले असे यानंतर इजानेबातफेने

इते माणूस ऊमय पडिहिया बुलासेवास्ते गेले होते त्यास जाऊन बहुत दिवस जाहासे
जेसे यास ऊमयपडीचे बुलासेचा रवा ऊरकोन जलदोने येऊन पोहोचे ते करावेया
मोडिव आर्षेत आझ ज्यदा कय त्वा छ ६ रबिलाकर हे फिताबत-

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तारीख : १०४९

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श्री रामो जयती

राजश्री या विराजित राजमान्ये राजश्री

विट सेनवी पुमे स्वामी गो

सेवक येसवतराव माछवेव (बा) सविवीस विनती ऊपरी येवित कुशल
जाणून स्वकिये कुशल तेवून करित वसिले पाडिजे विज्ञाप राजश्री तुलाजे आगे
सरखेल गर्वांस होऊन मनमाने सारिखी वर्तणुक कड लागले यास्तव राजश्री
स्वामीचे अंतराव विज्ञाप येऊन त्याचे पारपत्य करावे ऐसा मनसबा योजिला
राजश्री भगवत राव रामचंद्र पंडित आमात्य व राजश्री सरदेसाई कुडाळकर
यास आज्ञा करून त्याचे मुलुकीत घामपूम आरंभिली जलमार्गे आरमार जाणऊन
त्याचे खेलास तेंदी पोहचवावी म्हणून अजम अंतोन फिरगो याज बा वखे
पत्रे देऊन गोवयास तुमचे यजमानाकडे रवाना केले यासो त्याजकडोन सविस्तार
प्रमाणे देऊन आले नाही सापित दोतोन याज बराबर तेवून पाटविले कि आज्ञी
मनसब्यास तयार आडो ऐसी यास मंडराज राजश्री स्वामीस मनसब करवे
अगत्यच आहे तुम्हाकडिल निस्वये जात पाडिजे यास्तव सापित राजश्री अंताजी
वास्कर या समागमे पत्रे देऊन पाटविले असेत येविस विचार सविस्तर सांगितोत
तो अई ध्यानात जाणून आपले येजमानास विचारे करून सांगोन दो महिनोयाने
या मनसब्यास ऊपित होत ते करवे राजश्री पंतप्रधान व ईगज याजकडून
राजकरण आले होते परंतु ते आज्ञी चढी दिले नाही आणि तुम्हाकडे पत्रे वखे



पाटउन राजकारण केले त्यासो सात गुा तुम्हाकडोन मनसबा घडोन आल
नाही पाऊपरी ये गोसिटचा विचार वूढोतर मनास आणून उत्तर सत्वर अ
पाटवणे म्णजे दुसरी योजना केली जाइल बहुत काये लिछोणे हे (विनीती १)

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तारीख: १७४९

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अजम अकरम दो तुविस फैतान
दे आलमेद गोवेर्नदोर ईदी
बार मसनद हुकूमत मुतल्ली वा
शद

अमरत व अयास्तपन्हा हिस्मत व शौकत दस्तगहा जीजी
दिलयेबलास पांडुरंग विश्राम सलाम बादज सताम बनजर जाणोन
अमरतपन्हाझे खेरबुसो कलमे करावया रजा फर्माविली पाहिजे मडवल मक-
सुद ऊंकी सण्या मालवणकरो याचे आरमार तुलाजी आंगरे याच्या आरमाच ने
घरून नेहेले बाकरिता सिवाजी पंत यांही राजश्रीस लिछोले जे माडराज राजश्री
छत्रपती याचे आरमार तुलाजी आंगरझे चाकरच असोन त्याणे
बेहमानी केली याकरिता तुम्हां व आम्हां सर्व साहित्यानसो मिळोन आंगरे यास
सामबा नतिजा ध्यावा म्णोन आग्रंहे करोन सांगोन पाटविलेवरून राजश्रीनो
स्वार व जमाऊ कुली मालवणास रवाना केला आहे मालवणचेही साहित्य छेतच
आहे पुढां आंगरे याच्या मुलूक व टाणो घेऊन नतिजा पोडववाका तर अ
मनसबा मार्गापासून इस्ताबासझे आवाक झेते त्यास झलो त्याचा प्रसंग आला
आहे मार्गापासून राजश्री चे वितो हा मनसबा करावा झेता परंत निमोस्त्य

नवते त्वास हाती माहाराजाचे खासिय छेऊन आपलेही कार्य छेते याकरिता
अविलंबावे लागते तर राज्याी तर्फेने या मनसबेस अगाध आहे ऐसे नाही
आण इस्तादातर्फेने आंगरे यास नतिजा ध्यावा राज्याी कहेस आपले साहित्य
करावे ऐसे इस्तादाकडून छेऊन येते किवा नाही हे समजेन हुजूर येणेविशीं
आज्ञा आली आहे याकरिता राज्याी नारायेण इट घेटकर यास रवाना केले
आहेत याचे उत्तर येइल त्या सारोखा विचार करावा लागेल इज्जनेबही हे
समजेन सत्वर वाहिस जाणार आहेत ज्यास काये लिहवे मेहरबानी आसावी
हे किताबत.

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तारीख: १७५०

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येकबाल व इजलासनाझ: इशमत व शौकत दस्तगाडा: बुलत व
येकजहत इतिबाहा: दो पैंड दे आलमेद कोद असुमार मार्केज दे इलोर्ण दे
कलेल नोव विजरे कपिताव जनराल दा इंदो जीजरा गोर्वा परही फजबुद
अर्जो सवाद ईमडी सदासिव राजेडूर सोया सलाम महवल मकसुद
आंकी येविल बुधी बनजर जमोन आं येकबालपनाझनी आपती बैरबुधी कलमो
मरकुम करून दिल ताजा करित मेले पाईजे दरिवाला सफित मसलत करून गनिम
मोसुत्याकडित सेवटाचे ठाणे निवतो. आंकी दर्या किनारेस होते ते अविज करून
पते केले कलेची खाड आपले कबजत आणुन तेथे अमत चालविला व ते जाया
गनिमाने नशि तराही बांधवित होता तो आलून टाकिलो व स्थगविल तिन
तराही मालवणच्या अख्यस जेही होती तिही जबरदस्ती दाखऊन मालवणकराकडून
आणुन घेतली आणि तेच समई डिचोली प्रांती जैरोन केस्त सरदार याणे संस्थानची

कीज समागमे घेऊन गनिमास बुबबजा तबी पोडचविली आज इस्तादाच्या
 बुबबवत व संस्थानच्या क्रियायतेतीवास्ते केले म्हणोन सर्व इकिक्त जाहीर
 होणेवास्ते मुबारक किताबत निवीष्टन केली तो पोडचोन खानवाने यास
 बुबबाली ते कलमी करितां येत नाही अयिकबाल्पनाहाः यस्तकी आहेत जे
 इदिस विजेरे होऊन दाखल जाइत्यापासुन संस्थानाटाई बहुतसा प्रितोचा
 आवर चालविला व गनिम बीसुतेस बुबबजा तबी पोडचविली जे यामागा
 बहुतजा इदिस विजुरे होऊन आले परत येकबाल्पनाहाः प्रमाणे संस्थानाटाई
 प्रितोचा परोब विशेष चालविला या प्रकारे अवलहो चालिले नाही आगेहो
 होणार नाही या प्रमाणे ऊकयेपकीं अश्राई व येगनगी चालोन आली व गनिम
 बीसुतेस हि तबी पोडचविली तो अवलहो जाइली नाही व आगेहो होणार
 नाही या प्रमाणे सज्ज देऊन दाखल लाविले आणि ठाणी कबिज केली हेज्ज
 दुसरेचे वटिख येते यस्त नाही रेहित आहेत तेथे दिनबदीन प्रितो विशेष
 चालवावी आणि गनिमास तबी पोडचवावी हे शास्त्र प्रमाण नितो आहे याप्रमाणे
 अयिकबाल्पनाह यांचा प्रवर्तक आहे यावरून सुदायेताल्लावी मेहरवानगी पुरी
 होऊन नेसवीत होत आहेत अयिकबाल्पनाहास गनिमाचे शेवटचे ठाणे कबिज
 जाइले तें खानवाने यासच जाइले इज्यानेबांमथे व येकबाल्पनाहाः मथे कींही
 जुदाई नाही गनिमाची सर्व ठाणी कबिज जाइली तेव्हा पेशजी पाही हमराह
 येकबाल्पनाहाः याणी सज्ज दिले प्रमाणे हिचोत्तिवा अमल संस्थान निसबताने
 चालऊन देतील हे खानवाने यांचा निशाच आहे आणो पेशजी समासद कृष्णजी
 पंडित गोवेस आमदन जाइले समई इज्यानेब मुजबानी मफसल केले होते किं
 इसमाल वसि मुबबाल करून राबावे हे आज इस्तादास व अई राजेच्या
 संस्थानास बहुत वाजिब असेल म्हणून कजि मामुले रजिस्त जाइलेवर केवडाव
 आगरे याकडे जाऊन राडिलेवर दरियामथे जेबांद होऊन फिरत याबदल
 इज्यानेकी मामुनिलेस वसय दहावे यास फिरेक वज्ज आपलेतर्फेने अनुमोदन केले
 परत केजिही गोष्टीने ऊग्रा हात नाही किं अजम कस्तूरीया मखरफहिने

मुशनेनी मांनिलेस जे ध्यावेयाचे कबुल केले होते त्यावर वृद्ध ध्या सरा दिला तेव्हा त्याची रजावदी संस्थानतर्फे ठरावी हे बदल येकबालपनाह याणी निवीस्तन केलेस अवत येकबालपनाह ईदिस आले पासुन खानदाने यांची पुरी ममता घेऊन संस्थानचे राज्यास गनिम मौसुला सर होऊन बहुत वजे तसदी देत असता खानदाने यांचा मुलुक तो इस्तादाचा मुलुक येथें असोन मौसुला बहुतवजेने संस्थानतर्फेस तसदी देऊ लागला तेव्हा इस्तादास मुख्य गनिम येसे समजोन सामखा तोंडी पोडचवाऊन गनिमाची ठाणी तबब रेडि पावेतो कबिज करून गनिमास झाल्मुद ठेऊन संस्थानचा मुलुक निरुपद्रव करून देजेस तडब पुर्तुक्कल पावेतो माझुर करून घेतले हरवजे खानदाने यांस येकबालपनाहः घेऊन दुसरा भिन्न आहे येथें नाझे तेव्हा मांनिलेस इस्तादाचे व संस्थानचे बुबियास्ते रजावद करून ठेऊन घेतलें येसे म्हणोन तर येकबाल पनाहती केले ते खानदाने यांनी केले व खानदाने यांनी केले ते येकबालपनाहनीच केले हेवजे ज्यानोबेन दोस्त चालत असे आमेझे हेचवजे तरकी घेऊन चालावे हे खानदाने यांचे स्वाहिस आहे तर मांमा मांनिलेने विवेकावास्ते जे फर्मावजे ते मरला समासदर कुणाजो पंडित यास फमाविलें असे वर्कड इकिक्त समासद अधिक्कारी विरैया कलमी करितोल व समासद कुणाजो पंत जाहोर करितां सर्व इकिक्त जाहोर होईल तेव्हा जियादा कये त्याहावे बुवायेताला येकबालपनाहः यास xxxxx बरस बुबहाल रघो-

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तारीखः १९५०

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अजम अकरम फ्रान्सिस्क आसेस
 दे ताम्र बेंद दे साजुवाऊ ये मांके
 ज दे ताम्र विजुरी ये कपिताऊ जेरा
 त वा ईव इमेसा बुबवस्त कश
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अमारत व अयालतपना: इसमत व शौकत इस्तगा: अजी जयराम सार्वत
 व रामचंद्र सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पाई कुडाळ व माहालानीं हाय सल्लम बावज
 सल्लम येविल नैकी बानजर जाणून मोहिबी आपणाकडिल बैरबुसो कतमे
 करुन दिल ताज्ज करित गेले पाहिजे मकसूद ऊकी इस्तादातफेंने व इज्यानेबात-
 फेंने पडिलेपासून बहुतसी येक्यासी चालत होती अतिकड कांही अंतर आले
 यास्तव इस्तादातफेंचा जोरा होणून कितेक नामाड जाडली ते संधी पाहून
 तुलाजी आंगरा याणे भरडगड सिधगड हे टाणेस अपाये केला इस्तादाचा व
 इज्यानेबाचा बुलासा चालत असता त्याचा हात न लागता त्याऊपर इकडून
 जबरवर्तिने भरतगड घेतला ते इरेस्तव आंगरेने आपल्या जमावानसो कुडाळस
 येवत नाहो याकरितां येक वरोस पावेतो सामान मुर्तेद केले आणि कितेक इज्य
 बर्च करुन शारी जमाऊ करुन कुडाळस दगेनेच आला आणि आरमाराने येहून
 करातिवा नागा धरला त्याऊपर इकडून फौजेनसी बिदवणेस मुक़म केले आणि
 त्याची फौज जागा सोडून बाहिर आतो होतो तेव गाट घासून त्याची फौज
 मोडली त्याऊपर दुसरे रोजी त्याणे अवघा जमाऊ येकवट करुन गोटवर चालून
 आले हे इज्यानेबाकडिल फौजेस दखल जाडले काही येकाकी फौज जबळ येऊन
 गाट पाडली मारामारीहि बरोच जाडली मग इज्यानेबाकडिल फौज निघोन आली
 तें वर्तमान परस्पर मोहिबांस ज्ञाहिर जाडलेच असेल इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा
 पुरातन बुलासाच आहे त्यामध्ये अंतराये आलो तेव्हा इस्तादाकडून कितेक
 इज्यानेबातफेंची बराबी जाडली तर इस्तादाचा बरवसा इज्यानेबास आहेच इस्ता-
 दाचा व इज्यानेबाचा पुरातन सेजब त्यामध्ये आंगरेने उत्पात योजील्ल याचा
 अभिमान इस्तादातफेंस आहे कि नाहो हे इज्यानेबास मालूम व्हावे यास्तव
 किताकत पाटविलो आहे जवाब पाटवावेया मोहिब अकिल आहेत ज्यादा कय
 लिखा हे किताकत.

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तारीख: ५-४-१९५०

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ये करार हा इस्माइलजो नाखवा दिस्त तुलाजी आगेर
मारकेज यास लेहून हि तफशिल

वाडिकर सार्वत तुमचा आमचा दुशमन हा वसवत बहुत करतो तेहे
दुसरीयाचा हात शिरत्या तुमा आमास कसे हे जाहोरच आहे, उपर प्रती
होऊन गेली तेसे येहे न येतां आदिच सावद होऊन तुमो आमो येक विस
होऊन वदो त्यास दिलेया सरवज्याच तेहेच राहाते तुमचा आमचा येक हात
असतां देव समरत आहे दुसरेची परवा धरितो येसे नाही शेफर्मान कुरसत
देवयाचे कर्ये नहे हो तोडावे लागते काही केनाचा वचन धरिता साफ
करावे लागते.

तुमो आमास मसुरेवरी कुमक करून घेऊन देतो येथे वचन दिलेच आहे
तो सुन आपला खरा करावा वाडिकर सावतावरो आमासी कुमक करावी
मसुरे घेऊनी घ्यावे आमचा उमकर करावे आमी तुमच्या सरकरास बहुमानस
रु २५००० पचविस हजार नगव साहुकरी निसेन देऊ येवढे उमकर
आमावरी करावेया या बाबे मनास आणून कुमक करावा करार घेजेचे लिखे
पडे देऊन त्या प्रा सरण्याम कर

सुमा समलीन मिया अल्फ ७ ९ जमादिलोखर

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तारीख: १५-१२-१९५०

नं. १५

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रफ्ततपन्डः इसमत व शौकत दस्तगाः
दोतोर अजम तुवीस आफोस दात सकडतार
दो इस्ताद दामाफक्त ह

अनी दितयेवतास कुणराऊ फाऊगुरअर दिा सक्खान सोया सत्ताम
मक्सुद ऊके येवित्त सुशी बानजर इलाही जाणऊन आरफाअतपन्हः सैक्त
सत्तामती बुद निवीस्तन केले पाडिजे विगर मौसुले यावरी आंगरे चालीन
येऊन दोनी माडणे होऊन दोधाकडित भलें भलें लोक नाया जाडले व
पावरसलक हिसार व जखमी जाडलें व वाहीकराचा माऊ निवालकराचा
मुळ आंगरोनी दस्त केला व आंगरेकडितहि मौसुले यास सापडेल ते मौसुले
यांनी ठार मारीले करेतां ऊमयेतास ईरे पडोन आंगरेनी तल धस्त कुडा-
वचा केट पाडोला होता तो बांधोन दुस्र केला म्हणे व ऊपरालेवास्तें
इस्तादाकडे किताबती लिहून तेजोबहि पाटविला आहे म्हणे व मौसुलेकडोलीहि
किताबती लिहून पाटविलेचे पोडवतें म्हणों ऐसे वर्तमान येकिले जाते व
आंगरे यास इस्तादाकडोल कडो उपराल करितील ऐसेही बाद अवाई आहे
तर इस्ताद व रफाअतपनाः आकील आहेत कीं मौसुला गनीम होतो वरें
परंतु इस्तादाच्या अजमासांत असोन होता आता केळा आंगरेनी मौसुले
यास मोडावा म्हणून केले आणि इस्तादानो ऊपराल आंगरे केला तरी आंगरेची
रितीरवेस अवधी रफाअतपनाःस जाडोर आहे परंतु मौसुलेहून आंगरा इशम-
जावा आहे तेथे उपराला पोडवोन त्याची बलकही जाडली यापुढे हरयेकबाबे
दुरब विसोन येते ऐसे नाही हे इज्यानेबास जाडोर जाडलें यावास्ते रफा-
अतपन्हःस निवीस्तन केले आहे यावरी रफाअतपन्हः आकील फर्मावे आहेत
सिक्सेंजार म्हणायाचा पडोले मौसुले याचा बरा नहुन आंगरेचा बरा नव्हे
या गोस्तीची पेरोंदिशी व पैरवी रफाअतपनःस न कळे ऐसे नाही परंतु
इज्यानेबास सुचला प्रसंग निवीस्तन केले आहे आणि वरघाटीच बबर कौर
कडो अघोकेतर नाही. आणि हुजरोन किताबती व वित्तयेत लवकरीच
येऊन पावणार आहे तेथे पावताच इज्यानेब मुलाबतीच्या अमिप्रयास रफा-
अतपन्हःस विदोत करीत जाडों मातुम जाडलें पाडोने जियादा लिहोणे
येक्तीयाज नाही ध्यार अर्जानी राखणे सुवायेताला आपलेपनाः मधेः हिसीवार
बरस रफाअतपन्हःस कुशाल रबी निवीस्तन मा मायले फोडा व तारीख २७
माहे मोहरम प्रमोद सवधर मार्गसोर बा १४ दसो हे सत्ताम

तारीख: १२-१-१९५१

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रफअतपन्ह: हिसमत व शौकत दस्तगा:

दोतोर अजम लुबोस आफोसि दात सकडतार

दो इस्ताद दामाफक्त हु

अजो दिलयेवल्हस कुणराऊ गुरकर विा सवस्थान सौषे सताम मकसुद
 आफो येवोल खुशी बानजर इलाही जाणऊन आरफअतपन्ह: सैकत सतामती
 बुद निवोस्तन केले पां हजे दिगर शौसुले याच्या मदतसे मराटेची फौवज
 आली आहे त्याची तहकीक बातमी आणवावोया करीता तेथेच आदमी पाटवोले
 होते ते पारगड पावतो जाऊन बातमी घेऊन आले पारगडास बाढि हुन व
 मसुरेस आमदरत्फो माणसे येत आहेत तेथे सर्व वर्तमान मनास आणिलोया
 वेक्टरायाचा पुत्र नारायेणराव येक व मनाजो पायेगोडा व अवहोला बढी-
 याचा पुत्र व हरीपंत १ येसे ४ सरदार चौथे व फौवज द्यार हजार पांच
 हजार आहे वरचेवर रामघाटाने शेजर दोनीसे स्वार येतच आहेत मराटे-
 कडिल येक नगरेचे ऊट व नगरासहीत आगरेने नेला त्यावर मराटेची फौवज
 सारी मसुरेस जाऊन कसली यार बोली छेऊन आगरेने मसुरेचे गडास मोर्चे
 लावोले होते ते कढीसेच त्यावर मराटेची व आगरेची बोली छेत आहे तिनी
 लख रुपये व सात ठाणो आगरेकडे आहेत ती घ्यावी म्णोन त्या लिन लख
 रुपये घ्यावयास आगरा मान्ये जाहला व सात ठाणो म्णणायाची देवत नाही
 म्णतो सात ठाणो दित्याखेरीज सोडणार नाही म्णऊन मराटे म्णतात यामुळे
 अध्याप सता जाहला नाही परंतु अष्ट चौदा दिवसात सता झेईल सता छेताच
 मराटे व शौसुलेसहीत इस्तादाच्या व संवस्थानाच्या मुलकति यावे येसी सिपाति
 केला आहे म्णोन तहकीक बातमी खबर या प्रमाणे घेऊन आले व दुसरे बातमी
 वर्तमान नजुरेने पाहुन आले जे संकाजी राजे याणो सदोबास पेशवाई दिली
 इक दखण प्रांतिया किल्ल्या सनवा दित्या पारगड मनोहरगड व शिमगड व
 कज्जनिधीगड समानगड येसे पांच गड सदोबास विल्हे सदोबाकडिल किनेदार

व सबनीस व लोक ऐसे आले सनदे प्रमाणे पारगडावर सदोबाचे निशाण
चढविले किलेदार सबनीस लोकसंघीत गडावर जाऊन पहिली व किलेदार
व सबनीस गडाखाले उत्तरीन हुकूमप्रमाणे हुजूर जावयास गेले हे नजरेने
पाहून गेले माणूस आले मनोहरगडास व मिमगडास सदोबाकडील निशाण
व किलेदार सबनीस लोक येस येणार होते आट चौद्द दिवसामध्ये पावतील
हे तडकचे घाटमावाचे गड सदोबाची टाणी कसली व फौजजद सदोबाच्या
तर्फेची आली आहे बीसत्यानी तो बोलोवालो करून चौदाई वसूल करून इस्त-
दानी घेतली टाणी सोडवून घ्यावी म्हणून बोलो करून घेऊन आले आहेत हे
वर्तमान ती पडले तागयेत आहेच या प्रमाणे जाडलोया इस्तादास व सक्क-
नास बापक झेणार यास सविड नाही याची तरतुदी करिता राहिलीया मग
कटोण पडणार या करिता इय्यानेबास कासोन आले ते जाडोर झेणेवास्ते
निवोस्तन केले आहे व इज्जनेबो हुजूर सोपेस सत्तनतपन्डः साडेबाचे खिज-
मतेस ही बाबमी वर्तमान निवोस्तन करून पाटवीले आहे रफाअतपन्डानी विली
आणून येकबालपन्डः मॉर्केज दे तावर यास जाडोर करावयास आकील आहेत
इय्यानेब हि बाबिमी येत आहे ती रफाअतपन्डास दखल करीत आहे रफाअत-
पन्डानी बाबिमी येत असेत ती इय्यानेबास दखल होयेसे करावे वाजीब आहे
जियादा लिझीये येतोयाज नाही प्यार मोडकत असो देणे बुदायेताता आपले
पन्डामध्ये छिंसीयार बरस बुशोबल रबो निवोस्तन मोा मामले फौडा व तारीब
२५ माडे सफर प्रमोद सर्वछर पुस बहुत १२ वसी हे सलाम

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तारीख: १०५९-५२

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अजम अकरम फ्रांसिस्क असेस दे ता
ह फौद दे सा जुबाव मारकेज दे ताव वि
जुरे कथिताव जरात दा इद हमेशा बुशबस्त बाशद
... २६ ...

अमारत व अयालतपन्हा डिशमत व सौफ्त दस्तगाँडा अजौ राम-
चंद्र सार्वत भोसले सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाळ व माडलानिहाये सलाम बाजद सलाम
महबल मखसुद येविल नेकी जाणउन मोडिबों करनेकी कलमे किताबत केतो पाडिजे
ऊकी संवदेकरो यावर मोडिबों मोडिम करुन जमावानिसो खोलगड प्रांती स्वारीस
गेले म्हणून परभारें अत जाडले मोडिब मसलतीस गेले तेव्हा शेवुस नतोजा देऊन
फते करुन येतील (परंतु जाते समई इजानेबास दखल करविले नाही यावरून
वितास येक प्रकार वाटसें जे इस्तादासें ब्रेड केला तेव्हा इस्तादासें काये ते इजाने-
बास अगत्ये मोडिबादि शेवु पराबवाते पावावे हेच अवशोक असतां किताबती
वरून विदीत न जाडले मोडिब व इजानेबासड वर्तमान स्वारीस जावे ऐसे विती
होते परंतु येविल कलझचा मजकूर यास्तब टिकण सोदून जाणे घडत नाही
जलमार्गे गलबते रवाना करावी तेव्हा स्वारीस अगोदरच गेलो मोडिब मसलतीस
गेले अण इजानेबातर्फेने साहित्ये घडोन आले त्यामुळे इजानेबास बहुतेक वेदित
जाडले ते कलमे करवितां नये झाले पास वाटेने पायाबा जमाव मोडिबांकेच
रवाना करावा हा हेतु धरून हे किताबत निवीस्तन केतो असे जमाव सांखजेस
गेले नंतर कोणते मार्गे मोडिबांकेस पावावे पायवाटेने किवा तराडी पाटउन
म्हेवाल ते ब्यावार लिहावेया मोडिब अफित आहेत व गलबतेही स्वारीसून
येताच आपलेकडेस रवाना करुन देवविता किताबत येताच जमाव रवाना करुन
दिता जाडत मोडिबांकेया व्यावरो निकर्ष त्यास नतिज फते दहावे हेच त्याडत
आहो- त्याज प्रमाणे सिधोस पावसे ज्यादा काये लिहोणे प्यार मोडिबत असो
दिजे हे किताबत छ x माडे जिल्हेज)

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तारीख: १७५२

तात्तिक वाडिची

नं. १८

नं. १९२०

श्री

सियोर मार्केज विजरइ यास अंताजी कुण डेजिबनिया राजश्री ज्येसाम
सार्वत भोसले सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाळ व माडलानिहाये यांचा जनबा कैसा जे

इस्तादींचा पुर्व श्रेष्ठ चातला आला त्यास मध्ये मार्केज इलर्न याचे मुजतित विकल्प वाढीन मुलुक व ठाणि घेतली त्यामुळे रयेत कुल परगदा होउन बोशाड पडला रयेत गरिब दुखऊन जये याजकरिता सियोर मार्केजांचा पुर्वाचार श्रेष्ठ उभये-पक्षिचा व्हावा आणि तड रड पुर्वाचार आमच्या वडिलांही केला त्या प्रमाणे करोन क्लेक गोडि राखावी या विचारावरों आम्रांस रवाना केले बेदिनंतर सांगितले प्रमाणे सियोर मार्केजस अर्ज करुन तडमुलें आणि ठाणी भागा घेतली तो आमची आमचे स्वायिन करुन मुलुक रयेत नावऊन पुढें पांजचे कामकाज करुन सिफारसिमध्ये मार्केजांची मेहरबानी संपादुन घ्यावी त्यास बेटी होता सांगितलें कि घर क्लह वाढऊन तिसरा आगरा सामिल करुन आपले घर नासावें प्रयोजन नाहो उभयेपक्षी समाधान होऊन रयेत नादवावी आगरेस सामिल करु नये त्या वचनावरुन त्याकडित मनसबाही स्तंभित केले परंतु मुलुकामध्ये उपद्रव त्यांकडून अनिवार जाहला आमचा उभयेपक्षिचा विनैक करुन रयेत नादवावी म्हणून सियोर मार्केजही सांगितले वरुन आमही कबुल जाहली तुमचा मुदा लिहून देणैविसी सांगितले वरुन उभयेतांचा वेवहार जे तपसोल

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राजश्री फोड सावत भोसले सरदेसाई यांचे पुत्र नव जण त्यामध्ये वडित राजश्री नार सावत याणो आपला बाप देसकत करित असता दुष्ट-वासना करुन बापास बंदिस टेऊन आपण सिक्क नवा करुन बरिस दिडबरिस पावेतो देसकत केतो पुढें बंदिमध्ये बापाने राजकर्ण लाऊन त्यास मारिला त्याऊपरी तिसवें पावेतो आमचा बाप देसकत करित होता दुसरा राजश्री नाग सावत बापासो बदलून वरधाटो गेला तेव्चे मृत्य पावले त्याचा पुत्र व बाइको आम्राकडे आठे आमही सात नाव व येक पुतण्या येकर आहो कलम ।

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आमचा बाप निवर्तलिनंतर मजकूर जे राजश्री रामचंद्र सावंत येकत्रच होता आम्ही आट जण व हा येक येने प्राा नव जण येकत्रच होती ममताही सर्व समानचपणे होती सिक आम्हाकडे होता तो आम्हे वितो त्या आम्हाटाड दुसरा विचार नाही याकरिता त्याकडेस आम्हीहून दिला कितेक दिवस चलत आलेपरित नावे दोन कगदो पत्रां आधी आम्हे मग त्याचे या प्राा काही दिवस गेले पुढे त्या आम्हा टाड उगाच विशाद वाढता मग सिका आमचा आम्ही घेतला वरिस परित होता माग तो आम्हे त्याचे निवातसपणे चालते कृत्रिम भाव हा काडिच समजला नव्हता ममता होती तेव्हा पुन्हा त्याकडेस आम्ही दिला त्याजवरी आज दोन वर्से परियेत त्याकडे आहे तो दिवसही बोडके समाधानपनिच गेले मग तो कमकजामध्ये विकल्प वाढत आला पाहता कृत्रिमच तेव्हा सिक मागता देत नाही म्हणून लागला आम्ही आट जण उगे राहून यासच सिक कैसा देता येतो याचवरी अतिशये वाढता जो आजवरी वाढत आला याजवरी सियोर मार्केजाही दिरिनोर परिक्षा करून उभयेपक्षिचा इत्यर्थ करावा कलम १.

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आम्ही सात बंधू व येक पुतण्या राजश्री नाग सावताचा पुत्र असे आट जण उगे असून हाच सिक करिन म्हणतो आम्ही आट जण त्या प्राा हा नवा वरकडा प्राा असावे पैकी घ्यायाचा तो येवज देऊ मुलुकांत उपसर्ग करू नये सात आहेत त्या प्राा त्याने बसावे कलम १.

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तो वडिलाचा पुत्र म्हणून मागतो तरी वडिलांची कर्तव्यतात कलोन गेली आम्ही आट जण असून यासच करू देवत नाही त्याने बारा वर्से

पावेतो केला त्या प्राा बारा वरसे आम्ही करू व वरकडही त्या प्राा करितोस
पुढें श्री सांगेल त्या प्राा करवावे क्लम १

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येणे प्राा करिना ऊमयेतांचा षडला यावरी सियोर मर्केजांही निश्चयस्मक
उमयेतास सांगवे ते सांगोन सुकित करावेया प्राा घर कलडाचा मजकूर जाहला
त्याची जाप झये तो कसदावरी लवया प्रमाणें ध्यावो.

येणे प्राा घर कलडा मुदा जाहला पुढें निरोतर झये ते करार जाप
लिहिली पाहिजे दिवस गतिवर पडलेने मुलुक मयान जाहला पुढिल कामाविसो
राहिली ती चतुस पाहिजे क्लम

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तारीख: १७५१

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अजम अकरम फ्रांसिस्क आसेस ताव्र
केंद दे सांजुवाव मार्केज दे ताव्र
• विजुरे कपिताव जेराल दा इद दर मसन
द मुतमकी वास्तद •

अमारत ————— जिवाजी विश्वाम ————— -- प्रस्तुत राज्ञी

जयराम सार्वत साहेब याणी आंगरेसी राजकी करून आरमार त्याचि आणून
वेगुलेंस भाडताहेत हे वर्तमान येकबल पन्नास ज्याहिर झालेच आहे व राज्ञी
सरदेसाई साहेबो फिताक्त पाटविली आहे की खमबा सकबल पन्नासो अगते
वचन दिले ते गोष्टिचे स्मरण करून आरमार तातडिन फौज रवाना करून
गनिमास मारून काडून कोट राखतोस पैसा पूर्ण भरवसा घरून फिताक्त पाट-
विली आहे इज्यानेच इतुके विवस ऊमयता राज्ञी सरदेसाई साहेब याचि
मध्येस्तीस होतो अता राज्ञी जयराम सार्वत साहेब याणि आंगरेसी राजकी
करून त्याचि आरमार आणून वेगुलेंस भाडताहेत याजकरिता इज्यानेच राज्ञी

यावेया तरतुदीत आहेत. मोहिबास मालूम व्हावे यावास्तो कलमे केले असे
इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा येवलासोचा विचार चालत आहे तेव्हा, दारुमोव्व
व जमावानसो इज्यानेबाची साक्षिय करावेया मोहिबास योग्य आहे व मोहिब
करितोल हा इज्यानेबाचा खातरनिशा आहेच. व झाले इस्तादाकडित लोक
पेडणे माहली येऊन नदिबागचे नदिकिनारेस वाजपुसो करितात. व येत जातात
त्या रहदारीस अटक करितात व तराडों बाडितून आत आले आहेत. आता
दुतर्फा ब्रेड अ (क) + त्रीमपणी चालत असतां आदमी लोकस कक्या व्हावा हे
गोष्टि मोहिबास विदोत नाहो, दुतर्फा आदमी लोक आहेत ते उगेच मदिच
वेव्हर करून मोहिबास मनस्वो सांगतील आणि मोहिबाची चित्तास विषाव येईल
या करिता मोहिबों पहिलेबासून चालत आले आहे त्या रितोने उमयपशी अनेक
ज्यादा व्हावा हेच इज्यानेब व्याहात आहेत. मोहिबाची श्रेडाहून इज्यानोबास
अधिकेतर आहे ऐसे नाहो. आदमी लोक मोहिबाची तर्फेचे पेडणे मझली आहेत
त्यासही ताकिद मोहिबी करावेया मोहिबी आकिल आहेत. ज्यादा काय तिडोणे
प्यार मोहकत असो दिलो पाहिजे. हे किताबत छ १२ मोहरम सुमा समान
खमसैन मया जलफ.

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नं. २१

तारीख: २८-१०-१९५८

नं. १४५०

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अजय अकरम मनसेल दे सासवय
दे अलबुकेर फेदी दे येग विजरी
दा. इदी वर मसनद हुकुमत
मुतमको बशाव

अमारत व अथास्तपन्हा: हुकुमत व शौक्त वस्तगहा: अजो खेम
सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माछलानिछये सलाम खजद सलाम
येहित नेको जाणोन मोहिबी करनेको कलमे करित असिले पाहिजे दिगर

मोहिबो किताबतीचा जवाब पाटविला पोहचोन मजमून मालूम जाइला कलमे
केले जे तडबनाव जाइला तो बिगाडून बाडण साधारण जाइला तेव्हा किता-
बतीमध्ये दोस्तचा विचार लिहिला तो न अमान करिता पुरवत नाही
म्हणून तर तडबनाव चालत असता बिगाड होऊन पुण्यास प्रवतवियास कारण
तो सविस्तर मजकूर अजम अकरम गोवेर्नदोर यासो कयावार कलमे करून
पेशजो किताबत पाटविलो आहे ते पाहिलेने सर्व इज्यानेबागडोल इकितेक
मोहिबाचे खातिरेस येइत इज्यानेब इस्तादाचा येकनिस्ट असता नाना ते
प्रकार अजम अकरम फिलोप वालदार गोवेर्नदोर याणो केन्हा तडनामेत
कोताई आणून फुडाई हरयेकविसी इज्यानेबाकडिल कजकमस विरुध्द वाढऊ
लागले इज्यानेबी खातिरेस आणिले जे इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा खुलासाविना
पुर्तकलाहून मोहिब दाखल जाइले वितस्त सुधामत होत नाही हा निशा
करून इज्यानेबाकडिल लोक व सरदार जमिंदारतिहो माहात्म्ये होते ते
गोवेर्नदोर याचे ऊपद्रवामुळे मराटे याचे पडनार होते त्यास आपलेसे करून
टेविलेमुळे ह्सांशा वाढत आला साप्रत मोहिब इविस येऊन दाखल जाइले याचे
वर्तमान ऐकिले नंतर कुतो इज्यानेबाकडिल जमावास ताकिद केली जे तुम्ही
आपले आपले जागा ऊगोच असणे इली मोहिबी किताबतीचा जवाब पाटविला
पोहचलेवरून बहुत खुश होऊन इज्यानेबी किताबत मोहिबास लिहिली आहे
खातिरेस आणून कदिम दोस्तचा बनाव होऊन प्रजा नावे ते बात करावया
मोहिब दाने आहेत इज्यानेब इस्तादाचे पडोसी तेव्हा जे इस्तादाचे स्वहित तेच
ज्याह्मत असोन ज्यादा कये लिहोणे प्यार मोहिबत असो दिजे रवाना छ २१
माहे सहर हे किताबत.

नं. २२

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तारीख: १०६१

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नं. १२८६

अजम बेत च्योर जुजे वास दे करवाल
सम्रतार्ये दो इस्ताद दा ईदी
दाम मोहिबतहु

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मोहिबानपन्हा मुबलिसान दस्तगाहा अजो बेम सार्वत मौसले
सरदेसाई पाई कुडाल व माहालानिहाय सलाम येविल नेको जाणुन कारनेको
कलमे केले पाहोले दिगर असिफड मोहिबाकडुन किताबत येउन दित बुसवस्तो
पोहवत नाही हे दोस्तिचे जागा मुनासिफ नवडे हरवस्त किताबत पाटउन
दोस्ति दिनबदीन जियादा होइ ते बात केसो पाहोजे ऊंको इज्यानेव लग्न-
कारणे वरघाटी जावेयाचा निश्चय करुन मागोत बंधोवस्तो करुन वरघाटी
जावेयास सुमुहूर्त करुन निघालो आहे मोहिबास मालुम ठावे यावास्ते लिहोले
आहे जियादा काय लिहोणे मोहबत असो दिलो पाडिजे हे किताबत छ १६
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अजम बेल च्योर जुजे वास दे करवाल
सक्रतार्य दो इस्ताद दा ईदो
वाम मोहबत हु

मोहिबानपन्हा मुबलिसान दस्तगाहा अजो बेम सार्वत मौसले
सरदेसाई पाई कुडाल व माहालानिहाय सलाम येविल नेको जाणुन कारनेको
कलमे केले पाहोले दिगर चंद रोज मोहिबाकडुन किताबत येउन दित बुस-
वस्त पोहवत नाही हे दोस्तिचे जागा मुनासोब नवडे हरवस्त किताबत
पाटउन दोस्तो दिनबदीन ज्यादा होइ ते बात केसो पाडिजे इज्यानेव लग्न-
कार्या करिता श्रोगोदेस वरघाटी सछपरोवारे जाउन उत्तम प्रकारे कार्य
मोहस्ताह सपारोन फौजसह वर्तमान छ ५ रमजानो स्वस्थलास यावेयास
आलो दोस्तिचे जागा मोहिबास मालुम ठावे यावास्ते निबोस्तन केले
असे हरवस्त किताबत पाटउन दोस्तो ज्यादा होइ ते करावे ज्यादा काय
लिहोणे मोहबत असो दिजे हे किताबत छ २० रमजान-

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तारीख: ८-९-१९३४

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अजम बेल बि + + + + दे करवत सऊ

तार्य दा इस्ताव महफुज काशद

मोडिब येबलास असार सफक्त हिसार अजे खेम सावत मोसले सरदेसाई
 पाई कुडाल व माहलानिछये सलाम बरदज सलाम येबिल नेको जाणून मोडिबो
 करनेको कलमे करित असिले पाडिजे विगर मोडिबकडून किताबत येऊन दिल
 आराम हेत नाहो हे दोस्तिचे जगा मुनासोब न्हवे हरवस्त किताबत पाटविल
 असोन दोस्ती विनबदोन ज्यादा चाले ते बात करित असिले पाडिजे तर श्रीमंता-
 कडून पुलप याचे विद्यामाने (मर्दनगड) तालुके या करिता जमाव साबितल
 येऊन केसला आहे त्याच्या (साहित्यास) जमाऊ देणेविसी श्रीमत राजश्री प्रधानपति
 यांची पत्रे आली आहेत प्रस्तुत येविसी करकुनहो येऊन कसले आहेत जमाऊ
 तयार करून रवाना करावे न होय तरी जाकसाल श्रीमंतास लेहून ध्या येसे झगतात
 या पधरा रोजात बासा धुलप जमाऊ सुवा याच मार्गे येणार येसेही आहे हे
 तपसिलवार मजकूर मोडिबास मातूम दहावा पुढा येविसीची पैरवी इस्ताव कोणे
 रितीने करिता इजनेबी जाकसाल केसा कराव याविसीचा बुधिवाद काये तो
 लेहावा त्या सारिखा विचार केला जावत जलदिने जाव पाटऊन ध्यावा येविसीचा
 भवाई सांगेन ऐसजो राव बताजो प्रभू मतकरो सातई यास रवाना केले होते
 परंतु निखातस जाकसाल नाहो मोडिबास दिसेल जे प्रधानपताकडील ऊदार
 लिहोतात तर तेसे न समजावे आहे तो मजकूर मोडिबास लिहोला आहे इजनेबि
 मानस इस्तादातर्फेसी अकृतिम जावे असावे त्यात (तिसरा) (अई) नाहो परंतु
 सध्या मनसबा प्राप्त जाहला मोडिबास (कअवे) यास्तव कलमे केले को इजनेबास
 साहित्य जमावाचे न देता सुधे नाहो येसेच प्राप्त जाहले आहे दिलाति जाणून
 निश्चयात्मक उतर जलदिने रवाना करावे त्या सारिखा विचार कर्तव्य लागतो
 असे करकुन यासी आम्ही कितेक इस्तादातर्फे जाकसाल केले परंतु त्यावर

त्याचा करार किम्वी नाही मालूम ठावें याकरिता क्लमे केले असे ज्यादा
काय तिठोणे महकत असो दिजे छ १२ रविलाखर हे क्लिाकत.

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नं. २५

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तारीख: १०६५

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अजम अकरम बेल चियोर जुजे
वास दे करवल सक्लार्य दो इ
स्ताद दाम मोहकत हु

मोहिबानपन्हा मुखत्तिनि क्लगहा: अजो जिवाजी विश्राम सत्ताम
बादज सत्ताम येविल नेक्के जणून + + + दिगर ईगज रेडिस जुजायास गेला
आहे या करिता तेरेबोलास इजनेबो तिठोले कि इस्तादावे निशाम व पाच
जण फिरंगी रातोरात क्लेवर चढऊन ईगजसहो सागुन पाटवावे कि क्लिा
इस्तादाचा आहे तुम्ही न जुजावे ऐसे सागुन पाटवावे झणून क्लमे केले
आहे तर मोहिबो सिताबीने या प्रमाणे हुकूम तेरेबोलास करावयाऊपर अमपी
इरे + त नाही इस्तादाचइ इरे आहे आम्ही इस्तादावे नांव सारिले आहे त्या
सारिबे इस्तादाकडून साक्षिय जलदिने पुरवावे दारु गोला व गोतंदाजही
क्लिेस पाटवावे आम्ही हुक्मेस असता याचविशी मोहिबांस सागुन पाटविले
होते कि हा संमई वोढवला यास मोहिबीं चिता घातले विना परिणाम लागत
नाहो यास्तब मोहिबीं क्लमे टेऊन हा तर्तुव करावा हे क्लिाकत.

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नं. २६

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तारीख: २-२-१०६७

साहेब सकलतार यास कहत वेतीं के

वाडिक्डोत वर्तमान तर पैला खर्वद राज्त्री खेम सार्वत पैले प्रमाणेच
खर्विच मनस्वी करितो आदाई व खर्व समाजविलेवर पुर्विलीत संमजत

नाही आणि मनस्व खर्च करितो आणि सोम सार्वत उगा आहे पण आपले तरतुदामध्ये आहे काही पैसं लोकबंदुचे जिवालेचे होते त्यास आपणाबरोबर ताबोत राखले आहेत व आणखी ब्रेक बंदू राजश्री रघुनाथ सार्वत तोही साहा येडे व दिडसे माणूस आले आहे इंग्रजाचे हातो मुक्तोस पैसा नाही पैसे दिले त्याचिही वारावार अध्याप नाही मधील ग्रहस्त फजोत पावतीत बैसे दिशोन येते ये पुकारे पैसा मितऊन इंग्रजाची मारणूक करावी नाहितर दिले रुपये उगे बुडऊन वेगुलेंही जबरदस्ती त्याणे बादले आहे व रेडिही त्यास सापडतो व डोवोतो दोन दिव्या त्याही त्यास सापडल्या राजश्री सुबराऊ चावा आपल्या आपास डो (वो) लोस दिला म्हणोन दिवसास येकवेत राजश्री सरदेसाई याकडे कज्या करितो त्यास आज ऊदया सोडून जाणतो म्हणोन सांगतो व तेथे त्या राज्यामध्ये लोक केजकेज जेऊन खावन असतात त्यास मारून वड घेतात काही बोडे बहुत पलेन आततडोस पेडणेस आले आहेत व आणखीही येणार आहेत हि पाऊत. मोडेवास देतो या खेरीज आणखी राा वेम सार्वत याचा बंदू आणखी आहे तोही येणार आहे बैसे वर्तमान येकीले राजेश्री वेम सार्वत याकडे राजश्री कृष्णाजी राऊ व पुंडलिक मास्कर काही पेडणे विलाक- तीमध्ये करावेग बैसे बोलतात म्हणोन बातमी येकिली आहे खंय राज्यामध्ये काही ताल नाही हे पाऊत साडेवा सकडतार यास त्रिबक सणवी याणी दिलो आहे आहेव आंझा करतोत त्या प्राा वर्तणूक करू.

७ फिब्रेल १७६७ वरुसे-

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नं. १२४६.

नं. २७

तारीख: ५-४-१७७२

विगर सौभाग्यवती लक्ष्मबाई सरदेसाई प्रसंगुल सुपुत्र जाहलेचे खुश वर्तमान निवोस्तन केलेवरून बहुत दिस आराम पोहोचलो श्री ने मोडिबाया

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मुलास आयुश व पैस्वयें ऊर्ध्व प्यावें मोहिबी पाहून सुख पावावें हेच त्याकडत
आहो ज्यदा काये लिहोने प्यार मोडकत असो देणे जाणिजे राा ताा ५ माडे
आग्निल सन १७७२.

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नं. २९९९

तारीख: १३-८-१७७७

नं. २८

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अजम अकरम दो जुजे पेद्र दा कमरा गोवर्ण
दोर ये कपिताव जनराल दा इस्ताद दे इ
दी वर मसनद हुक्मत मुलमको खशद

अमरत व अयालतपन्डा शौकत व डिओमत वस्तगहा अजी केम
सावत मोसलें सरदेसाइ पा कुडाल व मझलानिहाये दिगर इंग्रज किले
मोहावतगहास आला तेवस्ती राज्शी विटोजो कमत सावकर गोये पणज यावे
गुजरातीचे बेखिचालो झेऊन बंदर वेगुलें टागेसुधा कमत मझारनिले याचे
स्वाधिन केले बंदर मजकूर येव इंग्रजाचा गुता नाही त्यास अज दोन असें
परयेत अजुम मेस्त्र राबेट विनशा बंदर मजकुरी आहे टागे दुगेचे काम
करितो व सावकारिही चालिस लाविलो, आहे अस्ता विशेष आहे व तेथे
रयेतोस मनस्वी उपद्रव करितो तेव्हा इंग्रजाकडिल जो प्रकार असेल तो
वाजहो चौगमते उरकनेन देऊन बंदर मजकूर टागेसुधा इजानेबाहो घयावें
हा करार याजकिरिता राज्शी विटोजो कमत यास येगेविसी इजानेबाहो तिहीले
परंतु अध्यापी येत नाही इजानेबास तंग व टागे येणे जरूर आणि कमतवि
विद्यामनाचा मजकूर कमतविने फडशा होत नाही ऐसा विचार आहे याज-
किरिता हे किलाबत मोहिबस कलमे केलो असे व इस्तादाचा व इजानेबाचा
स्नेह घरोबा पुर्वापार चालत आला आहे जे इजानेबाचे बरे ते इस्तादास

पाहिजे ते मोहिबाचे दिलात तेव्हा मोहिबी कमत माणिले यास जाळा करोन
इजानेबाजवळ रवाना करून देवावा कमत येणेविसी चितात आर्शाक येईल
तर मोहिबी त्याची समतर जमाकरून देऊन इजानेबास कलमे करावे मोहिबाचे
जवाबानसम त्याचा विचार इजानेबा करितोत परंतु इजानाचा लगता नजिक
आहे तो आपले टिकाणी गेलेने ऊपयेपक्षी ऊर्तम आण ज्या मोहिबेचे इजानेबास
अगत्य तेच मोहिबास ऐसे चितात आणोन माणसे पाटविली आहेत याच बार
कमतीस रवाना करावा गाव टागे या पनरा रोजात येणे यास्तव कलमे केले
असें राा छ ९ माडे जमादिलाखर जादा काय लिहोणे मोहिबत असो दिजे हे
किताबत.

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नं. २९

नं. ११६१

तारीख: १७७९

अजम अकरम दो जुजे पद्र वा काग्र गोवर्णदोर

ये कथिताव जनरात दा इस्ता

द दे इदी बार मसनद हुकुमत

मुतयकीं बासांद

अमारत व अयास्तपन्हा शौकत व शिरोमत दस्तगाडा अजो वेम
सार्वत बीसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहालानीहाये सलाम बाजद सलाम
येद्योल नेकी जाणोन मोहिबी करणेकी कलमे करित असोले पाहीजे दिगीर ज
जैतोजी राणे इजानेबासो मवसागिरीने वतोन इस्तादाचे राजधानीमधें राहून
इजानेबाचे प्रातात ऊपद्रव करित चालता येविसी मोहिबास इजानेबासो येक
दोन वक्षी कलमे केले तेव्हा राणे यास इस्तादाचे राज्यातून बाहीर घाल-
विला आण इजानेबास उत्तर मोहिबाचे आले जे राणेचे पारपत्य करावे ते
समई इजानेबाडो दर्मच राखोन होते परंतु तो आपले कर्तुत्यास न चुकेत
याजकरिता त्याचे पारपत्यास इजानेबाडो जमाव रवाना केला त्यास

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मोहिबाकडोस जैतोजी राणेचे साहित्यास कुपोज्या व येक दोघे फिरंगी व वारु गोलो वगैरे सामान आले ऐसे इजानेबास मालुम जाहले तेव्हा मागेल लिहणेचा प्रकार व पुढिल ऊबयेतर्फेची दोस्तीचा विचार कये राहिला अस्तु इती रोज राणे याचे लोक झुंजत होते हातो इस्तादातर्फेने लोक मारा-मार करितात तेव्हा राणेचे पारपत्याचा विचार सहज राहिला यास्तव इजानेबाचे लोकस ताकिद इजानेबाची केली जे तुम्ही इस्तादाचे लोकवर माराभार येकंदर न करणे ऐसी केली आहे जैतोजी राणे मोहिबाचे जागेने राहुन मोहिब साझेत्य करितात तेव्हा सत्रोजी राणे इजानेबाचे पट्टो जाहे तेव्हा जैतोजीने अलिक्डेस बसडा केलेने सैतोजी राणे याचे साझेत्य वास्त-गोळी व लोक जे सामान पाझेजे ते घ्यावे लागेल तेव्हा सैतोजी बिअल चाल करणेस चुक्यार नाही मग इजानेबाकडेस सब्द नाही हे मोहिबास अगोदर मालुम होणे करिता कलमे केले असे राा छ १४ मोह राबितावल जादा कय लिहोणे प्यार मोहकत असो दिजे हे किताकत.

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नं. १०

नं. ८८७

तारीख: १०-२-१९८०

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अयालत अमारत शौकतपन्हा सियोर येडो
कली ये येरीक बिरगेदर जनराल दे इस्ताद
दाम दौलत ह

अजो दिलयेकतस जैतोजी राणे सरदेसाई ताा साखलो सलाम बाजव सलाम येविल वर ताा छ ४ सफर तागयेत मोहिबचे मेहरनजरेकडून सलाबत असी विगर मार्गा राज्शी जिवबा सेणवी सबनियोस गोवेस जाले ते समई आम्हास येकचालपन्हा सियोर गोवर्जंदोर साहेबी वोहद केली कि सत्पर येऊस यावे म्हणून आडेप्रमाणे आम्हिब येणार झेतो त्यास आम्हास समाधान नाही त्यामुळे चिरजिवी राज्शी कृष्णाजी राणे यांस गोवेस रवाना

केले तेव्हा येकबालपन्हा साहेबी आज्ञा केली कीं 'रा' सबनिबोस आले आहेत आज्ञा-
 कडोल कोण मुदे सोपून यावे तें लिहून आणावे म्हणून आज्ञा केले प्रमाणे मुदे
 लिऊन दिलें त्याचि अध्याप कळिच नाही आम्ही आमचा वतनदारो विचार मनास
 आणून कं म्हरणं करणार होतो. तेरोक रस्त कमन्ये ? म्हणोन सांगितले वरून
 इस्तादाचे आज्ञेप्रमाणे आजवेर जिवांत राहिलो त्यासि हाली 'रा' मोसले सरदेसाई
 यांनी 'रा' जाबयेकर व ऊसपकर याचे तर्फेन राजकर्ण भिमगडकरो याकडेच
 लाऊन भिवगडकरो यास मतग्राम म्हालो चौदाई पुरातन होती तो मौसत्याचे
 कबजातीमध्ये हासाहमेस पडली होती त्यास हाली चौदाईच्या संदी करून देऊन
 मौसले यांचा जमाव किले प्रातात घ्यावां आणं मस्तकावरून व साबलीमार्ग यैशा
 दोहीकडून आम्हांवर स्वारी करून आम्हांस स्थानगुष्ट करावे हातांस मिलाती तर
 मारावे यैसी राजकर्णकरून 'रा' गोदबा सुभेदार व देसाई ऊसपकर व ऊमाजी राणें
 व आम्हचे भावबंद त्यास मिलाते आहेत. यैसे येकर होऊन कांही जमाव भिमगड
 प्रांती रवाना करून ते मार्ग व साबलीमार्ग स्वारी करून आम्हांचा घातपात करा-
 याचें योजनेत राजकर्ण करितति पैले सालो येणेच प्रमाणे राजकर्ण करून आम्हांवर
 स्वारी केली ते समई इस्तादान साठीत्य पुरऊन परार्थव केली हली राजकर्ण
 मारी त्यांनी योजले आहे मस्तकावरून स्वारी करावी व साबलीमार्ग यैशा दोन
 स्वा-यां करून आम्हांस दगांस आणावे हे योजनेत आहेत समके मार्ग साबलीवरून
 स्वारी केली असती तर त्याचे लेख मोहिबाचे पृथ्य करून बोडकेच होते मस्तका-
 वरून स्वारी जाहली तर मारी पडेल तेव्हा जमावाचे बल असावयसि पाहोजे
 जागोजागे भेटे असली तर त्याचे लेख बोडकेच आहेत हा मजकूर सर्व येकबाल-
 पन्हा गोवर्णदोर साहेबांस लिहिला आहे परंतु इकडोल विचार
 साहेबांचे ध्यानी येकयेको येणार नाही मोहिबे भेंडरवान होऊन येकबाल गोक-
 र्णदोर साहेबांस विद्योत करून ह्या समई आम्हाचे साहित्य कांही जमाव व

दारुगोलचें होई ऐसे केलेवर आम्हाचें जागेची रखवाली करुन राहु आम्ही आजवेर वडिलापासुन येल्सान सर्वां केली आण इस्तानेचो आम्हाचें त्याच प्रमाणे चालवोलें फुटा यातुन जगो आण येल्सान सेवेसो ऊरु ते कराया मोडिच समई आम्हां समई रखुन घेऊस पाडिजे ती राजकर्ण आडेत परतू यत्नासानेस अतर न पळवें हि सर्दाहोत इछां याज करोतां विनती लिहोत आहु ज्यादा लिहूस सत्क नोडो प्यार मोक्त असो दिली पाडिजे हे क्तिबत.

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नं. १५९९

तारीख: १०-१२-१८८०

नं. ११

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अजम येरिक जुजे देभेवाज्य

बेनिबोय सिर्न वाम मोडक्त हु

मोडिबानपन्हा मुखलोसान दस्तगड अजी गोविदजी जसवीतराऊ देसाई ताा पेडणे सलाम बाजद सलाम येथील नेकी जाणोन मोडिबो करुनेको कलमे फर्माविली पाडिजे विगर इजानेबाकडोल वर्तमान जें वाडोस वरचाटीहून राजश्री विटल विश्राम सबनिबोस कल बुघयारी येऊस असें परोवर दाहा पनरा स्वार, व सें पनास जमाऊ अडे त्यास वाडोमध्ये नेऊस मले लोक शहर अले होतें राजश्री शेम सावत शोसले सरदेसाईछे पुढा येऊन वाडोमध्ये नेला कींही मनसबा राजकर्ण योज्जा असेल तो येकंदो तडकिव वर्तमान केलस कलबाव लिहुन पाटवितो. हे वर्तमान येकबलपन्हा साडेबासडे रबत आर्वे ज्यादा कये लिहावे प्यार मोडक्त असो घ्यावी हे क्तिबत छ ११ माडे रबितवत.

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नं. १५९९

तारीख : १०-१२-१९८०

नं. २२

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अजम अकरम दो पेदरिक गिलेर्म दे
सोज गोवर्णदोर ये कपितावि जन
राल वा इस्ताद दे इदि इर मसनद हु
कुमत मुलमकी बासद

अमारत व अयालतपन्न शीकत व शिरोमत वस्तगाडा अजी
खेम सावत बौसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माहालानिहाये सताम बाजद
सताम येविल नेके जणोन मोडिबी करनेके कलमे करित असिले पाडिजे
दिगर रान तुताजी पवार हा देवराकडून आला आहे हा सुरतेस राज्त्री
रधुनाइ राव पंडित प्रधान यांकेस जणार त्यास इस्तादक्या आरमारावकन
रवाना करावा म्हाारनिले मुकेश हो जणार येसे यास आरमाराचो घाट
पडोन जलदीने पोह्ये ते मोडिबी केले पाडिजे रवाना छ १ म्हाडे जितकद
जादा नय लिहोणे प्यार मोडकत असो दिलो पाडिजे हे क्तिाकत.

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नं. २२

तारीख: म्हाडे सप्टेंबर १९८१

नं. २००४

श्री

यादि मुदे सरकार श्रीमन्माराज राज्त्री छत्रपती साहेबांचो आज्ञा वा
तपसील

कुडालकर सावत बौसले श्री म्हााराज राज्त्री छत्रपती साहेबांचा
चाकर आज सेकर वरिले अलिफडेस पुरातन वतन वामन देशक आहेत
त्यचि सेवक परंतु हा चाकरिचा जणोन त्यास वतन दिले तेव्हां त्यचि

वसूल घेव सावत पासून फोंडसावत सुधामत सेवेस हाजोर होऊन चालोत
दिलोहून शाहू माहाराज लख फौज घेऊन कित्या प्रसिध्दगडास वेढा घातला
तेव्हा याचि सिरफ दोघे वडिल शाहू माहाराजांस भिखते सहित वेढा
ध्वार मडिनेने ऊटोन गेला त्या ऊपरी फोंडा सावताचा वडिल पुत्र नार
सावत याणे बापास बंदिस घातला बेमर्याद वर्तणुक केली यास्तव श्रीमन्महाराज
छत्रपती साहेबानो कृपालु होऊन किले प्रसिध्दगडाहून जमाव पाटऊन
नार सावतास मारून बाप फोंड सावत याची स्वापन केली याप्रमाणे कुड
लकर सावत सरकारचे चाकर स्थापित केलम ।

२०

यऊपरी जैराम सावत व रामचंद्र सावत गौा पासून आज तात येत
सरकारति येक निस्ट चालत असता हालो किले प्रसिध्दगडास चौक्या देऊन
तबाडी आरंभिली आहे. आज ध्वार मडिने वेढा देऊन जिवाजी विद्याम
बेसत आहे मामुले सरकारचा बेइमान यापुवी तेच किलेस अपाड केला
होता त्याप्रमाणे हालोही करावयास आरंभिक याकरिता समुल सावताचा
उपेद करून मुलूक सरकारति जप्ती करावा म्हणून सरकारच्या फौजा तयार
होत आहे कतम ।

२१

या कामास सामील होणेस तयार वतनदार देखील पेढणेकर व
ऊसपकर व जंबोटकर व राणे साबितोकर वगैरे यास आज्ञापत्रे सादर
जाहली आहेत त्यांतोत जंबो वतनदार याणी सरकार पैस घेऊन
सरकार सेवा कबावात केली आहे कि सरकारची फौज भसक्ततोस दाखल
होतचि सरकारति जमावसुपा आपला तालुका रुजु होणेस ज्वार केला आहे
कतम ।

४०

याबेरीज सरकारचे राजकारण इंग्रजांमध्ये बेली लाविली आहे कि सरकारची फौज दुसकिले येऊन व इंग्रज याणी जलमार्गे यावे आणि किले निवती व रेडी व वेगुलें त्याणी घ्यावे बाकी मुलुक सरकारने कब्ज करवा सार्वताच्या जफतास विज्जर तुकडा येऊ नये ऐसा सरकारचा निष्कर्ष क्लम १

५०

त्यास झाली इस्तादाने डिचोली व साबली म्हाडलसुधा टाणी येतली ऐसे सरकारांत कलताचि गोवेकरांचा आग्रा सार्वतास नाही ऐसा निशा होऊन फिरंगी माहाराज छत्रपती साहेबांचा पुर्वील दोस्त जाणोन तुम्हाकडिल वोरले माहाराज कैलासवासी यधि करकिर्दीत दिलोहून शाहा अलम मारिफत वनाव जाडला तो दिलांत आणून फिताबली येऊन तुम्हाकडेस रवाना केले आहे यावळी सरकारांत दारुगोळ्य वगैरे साहित्य करावे क्लम १

६०

सदरहु वतनदार सरकारचे पदरचे पुरातन ते तुम्हासो ममतेत आहेत सदरहु क्लमे केले प्रमाणे सरकारांत सेवेस जातई इस्तादाकडून अडवळ नसावा सरकार व तुम्ही दोस्त आहेत क्लम १

७०

डिचोली व साबली म्हाडल सरकारचे दोस्तीवर नजर देऊन टाणीसुधा सरकारांत घ्यावे क्लम १ . . .

८०

सरकारची फौज व इंग्रजांची कुमक सुधा सार्वताचे पारपत्त्यास येतील त्यास सार्वत मारमुळे तुमचे पदरी येईल तर सरकारचे दोस्तीवर नजर देऊन सार्वत इस्तादाचे प्रसिध गनिम ऐसे समजेन त्यास आग्रा कुमक न घ्यावा सार्वता बर्फेन लाडोवा सिव्हेवरकर व माव पाटील देऊवा येत

मुबईस राजकार्यास गेले आहेत ते तुम्हावर अनेक लबाडी चालत आहेत या प्रमाणे सार्वत सरकारास व तुम्हास बेइमान हा अनुभव तुम्हास बहुतकाल पर्यंत पुर्ता आहे तेव्हा त्याचा उल्लेख करावा हेच ऊभये सरकारास जरूर कलम १

येणे प्रमाणे कलमे आट विजये साहेबी यातीरेस आणून उभयेपक्षिची दोस्तो ज्यादा करावी पतव सबछर आखीन सुध दसमो

विट गोविंद दिा सरकार

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नं १४

नं ३२६७

तारीख: १७८४

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अजम अकरम दो फेदरीक गिले

मं दे सोज गोवर्ण दोर ये कपिताव

जनराल दा इव वाम मोडबत हु

अमारत व अयालतपन्हा शौकत व हिलेमत दस्तगुहा लजो
वासुदेव गोविंद दिमत श्रीमंत राजश्री पंत प्रधान सलाम बाजव सलाम
येविल नेको जाणुन मोहिबी करनेको कलमो केलो पाहिजे दिगर राजश्री
खेम सार्वत मोसुले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहालानोछाये याहिया कमकमान-
करिता मोहोब गुफस्ता श्रीमंतानी, तिईरुपास पाठविले छेते ते कैलासवासी
जाहले कमकज उरकले नाही ते उरकुन यावे येदही श्रीमंतानी इजानेवास
आज्ञापत्र सादर केले व मोहिबांसछे श्रीमंतानी पत्र पाठविले आहे ते घेऊन
मोहिबाचे बेटोस येणार त्यास कोणे दिवसी यावे ते त्याडावे व येण्यास केत
अनकुल नाही तो आज्ञा करुन पाठवावी त्या प्रमाणे येतीं राा छ १७ जिल्हेज
ज्यादा कम लिहोणे प्यार मोडबत असो घ्यावी हे किताबत.

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नं. ३५

तारीख: १-११-१७८६

नं. ४६८

श्री.

राजमान्ये राजश्री नरहर गणेश केरकर या पुतो राजे वेम सार्वत
 मोसले बाहादर सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाल व माहलानिहाये सुभासीत समतिन
 मया व अल्प तुम्ही स्वामी कार्याटाई निस्तेने वर्तता यास्तव तुम्हावर
 कृपालु होउन मौजे हरबल बागा व सरकर व बागायेत व कटुको व भिट
 आगर वगैरे जो जमा असेल तो कुलबाद कुलकाज् सालाबाद श्री देऊ व
 ब्राम्हण धमादोऊ व इकदार बेरोज करून इनाम करून दिले असे सालमजकूर
 पासून जल्मवत कस्ट पाशाण गुणादो करून तुम्ही व तुमचे पुत्र पौत्रादो
 वीक्षपरंपरेन बागवटां करोत जाणे येविसी गावास आत्मइदा सनद सावर
 केली असे जाणजे रा ७ ९ माडे मोहरक

तालीक सनद हुजूर.

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तारीख: २२-१-१७८८

नं. ३६

नं. ९९६

तालीक

अजय राजे बाहादर मोसुले पाणी गोवे इजरत इस्ताद याचे सरकार
 फजेद रयालास दरसालीना च्यार हजार असुफी खडाची बाकी देणे तफसील

१११६	बाकी सन १७७४
४०००६	जेन सन १७७५
४०००६	सन १७७६ याज प्रा
४०००६	सन १७७७

- ४८ -

४०००६	सन १९७८
४०००६	सन १९७९
४०००६	सन १९८०
४०००६	सन १९८१
४०००६	सन १९८२
४०००६	सन १९८३
४०००६	सन १९८४
४०००६	सन १९८५
४०००६	सन १९८६
४०००६	सन १९८७
४०००६	सन १९८८

५२९११६

गोवा व तारोव २२ माहे जूनर सन १९८८.

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तारीख: ८-२-१९८८

नं. १७

नं. १९१

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अजय अकरम सेबास्तीयांव जुजे फेरेरे वारोंक सक
तार्द दो इस्ताक दाम मोहकत हू

मोहिकान पन्हा मुखलिसान इस्तग्राहा: अजो विसाजो माहदेव
सलाम बाजव सलाम देहित नेकी जाणोन मोहिको कारनेको कलमे करीत
मेले पाहीजे विगर मोहिको करारापेक्षा विशेष फौजेची व सरजमाची
तरतूद करून शोर्मत राजश्री राजे बाळावर सरदेसाई यांचे कुमकोस
रवानगो केली ते कुली लस्कर पेडणे पलिकडेस सातहेंस व पुढा मदरे
... ४९ ...

मलगावपर्यंत वाडी नजोक गेले आज मळगावचा आगाहू पोहचताच वाडीचा जमाव तेथे येऊन सामील होणार अजम अजुदांत जनराल हे मुकाम मजकुरी पोहचताच खासा राजेबाहादर फौज कुली तुर्त असेल तो वाडीचा बंदोक्ता राखून वरकड जमाव वरात हतो अंबारी निशाण नगारे अवघे सत्तनतसुधा येऊन सरदारास बेटणार नंतर गनिमावर जाणेची तजवीत उमयेपक्षिया विद्यारे करून स्वारी करतील माहाराजाचा मुकाम वेंगुर्तेस आहे वरकड त्याचा जमाव व स्वार रेडिकडेस गांवमन लुटीस फिरतो कल आरमार त्याचे रेडिनजोक आले तेथे इस्तादचि आरमाराची गट पडून चांगला मार देऊन पळविले येकदो गुराव त्याची दस्त केली असणार बातमी आहे पळून गेली तराही त्यावर आरमार गेले आहे गाट पडताच जाऊन टाकतील कथन दिले प्रमाणे येककाल व इजलातपन्हा गोवर्णदोर ये कपिताच जराल दो इस्ताद साडेबो निदर्शनास जेनाच्या आणिले व सरदेसाई राजे बाहदर यांची पुरी बातरजमा केली तो संतोश केर्टेवर लेहावा सर्वत्रात कर्तुत्व करून दाखविलेची शर्त जाहली आज तगायेत बहुत प्रसंग सरदेसाई याजवर पडले परंतु या अन्वये कोणिच साडेत्य केले न्हवते इस्तादाचा लौकिक मारी जाहला आता अंगी मारोले ते पुर्तपणी सेवटास न्यावे टाणि माघारे घेऊन गलोम राज्यातून काढून ध्यावा स्वस्थानचा कथाव करून राजे बाहादर निर्वेष इजरतीचे कल्याण इछुन मोहिबाकडेस, विस्वास सर्व प्रकारे देऊन वर्तत असे करणार मोहिब दाने आहेत इजानेच तंव मोहिबाचे आडेसिवाई नाडो बरो वाइट सेवा केली ति मान्य करून घेऊन इजानेबाचे हो ऊर्जात यातच करावे हे मोहिबाचे दिले आहे पुर्ण भरवसा मानून स्वस्थ आले गोवर्णदोर साडेब व राजेबाहादर ऊमयेतां येकरूप तेव्हा इजानेबाचे सर्व मनोरथ सिधोस जातील राजेबाहादर उमयेताच्या कर्तुत्वामुळे फारच आभारी आहेत येकवेळ मुलाखत व्हावी हेच इच्छितात अजम अकरम माख्यात हे

काप हे येतील आपण मेटोस जाणर तर तुम्ही याचे तसेच माघारे जावे
म्हणोन घणो याणो इजानेबास आडा केलो आहे निकडच असतो तर या
xxxx जाऊन घेतो राा छ २९ रबिलाखर ज्यादा काय लिहोणे प्यार
मोडकत असावो हे किताकत.

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तारीख : १९-३-१९८८

नं १८

नं १९९४

अजम सेबाक्षियावि जुजे फरेर बारोक स
कुतार्य दो ऊस्ताद दे इद महफज्य बाशद

मोडिब येबलास असार शफज हिसार अजो राजे खेम सावत
मोसले बाहादर सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माझलानिहाये सत्ताम बाजव सत्ताम
येविल नेको जाणोन मोडिबी करणेको कलमे केलो पाडिजे दिगर इजानेबास-
फेंचा मजकूर सांगो तो सांगोन राजाओ विसाजो माझादेव यास रवाना केले
आहेत ते मोडिबाकडेस जाऊन पोडवलेच असतील मोडिबो संस्थानचा व
इजानेबाचा अंगिकार करोन अजम मावेंस दे काप यास वगैरे सरदार तोफ-
खाना सुधा इजानेबाचे उपरातेस रवाना केले व समुद्रातून खरमारही
मालवणेचे नस्तावर पाटविले ते इजतीमुके गनिम माघारे सरोन आपले अन्न-
यास जाऊन राहिला आहे फौजहि खडो त्याने आपलो केलो आहे त्यास
एकवेळ इजानेबा आपले सत्तनत व मोडिबाकडोल आले सरवार सुधा पुढा
होऊन गनिमावर चालोन जावे हे मानस याजकरीता आज महुरेस मावेंस
दे काप यासमागमें होता तेथे त्याणो उत्तर केले कि अजम अजुदात जनराल
यास मागारे आणगेविसी आपले घण्याचो आज्ञा आहे त्या प्रीत जाणोन अजम
रुद्रिगोम यास आकेरिस देवितो ऐसे यास मोडिबी अभिमान पुरस्कार संस्थानचा
उपराता केला हा लौकिक दिगाती कसा जाहला आहे आण गनिमासही इजत
पडली आहे ऐसे यास गनिमाकडोल प्रकार हरतरेने सेवदास जाई परसेत

मोहिबाचे सरदारास नेहा नयेत असे आहे यास्तव त्यास ज्या जागी आहेत तेथे असोन पुढील पैरवी करोन घेत वेली स्थले इजानेबाची इजानेबा स्वाधिन होत ते करावे यांतच मोहिबाचा लौकिक आहे ज्या पेक्षा आम्ही विश्वासमोहिबावर टाकिल्या आहे तेव्हा मोहिबा मसलत सेवटास न जाता जमाव न्हावा त्या पेक्षा इजानेबाकडोस जे करणे असेल ते मोहिबा करावे सिरसुरी मोहिबाची हातो दिलो आहे व मोहिबाचे आरमारहि मसलवणे नेस्तावर असावे येविसोचे व वरकड राज्ञी विसाजो माइदेव वफित मोहिबास जाहिर करितोस त्याजवरून मालूम होईल छ १० माहे जमाविलोवत ज्यादा काय लिहोणे मोहकत असो

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तारीख : माहे जून १७९७

नं. ३९

नं. २००४

अजम अकरम जुजे कैतान पाचेक तावा

रा सक्तार वो इस्तादो दाम महकत हु

॥ मोहिबानपन्हा व मुखतिसान इस्तगाहा जैतिजाद दोस्ता अजो दिलेयेखलास मारो ब्र्यबक सलाम बादज सलाम महवल मक्सुद अफि येखिल घेरसलाह जाणुन आपलो घेरअफियत कलमो करित असिले पाहिजे दरिबोला वेम सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई प्राति कुडाळ व महालानीछये याणो अजम प्रसिस्क अंतोन दा वियगा काब्रातु तनेत गोवर्णदोर कमितान बंदर योंवा यासी बलष लाऊन बंदगान जनाब माहाराजे साहेब वाता मकान कराविर यास अर्ज करुन त्याजकडिल फौज जाणुन गोवे प्रातात मोहिम केली अजो कायस कमितान याणो व मोहिबानपन्हानी मारोबाबुराव निता वासुदेव गोविंद याजकडे बेल्लो लाऊन ये बाबेबा बंदोक्त सरकारातुन न्हावा त्याजवरून XXXXXXXXXX याणी सरकारांत कलमो केलें व सवरहु मजमून वासुदेव

गोविंद याणो मुफ्तत इजहार केला त्यावरून सरकारचो व कपितान यांचो दोस्ती व यक्यइतो कदिमुलअयाम चालत आलो आहे हे दानोस्त करून दोन तिन मर्तबे सरकारातुन व मदारुलमदाम नानासाहेब याणो कलमो केत्यावरून सावतानी फौज कुमकेस नेलो छेतो तो वापस आणविलो तेन्ना दंगा व्हावयाचा मना जाहलाच असेल त्यास कपितान यचि व आमुखलिसाचि बोलणे मोरो बाबुराव यांसो छेऊन यचि हमराहा बालोजी नाइक मोंसिले यांस पाठविले त्याणो मजकुर समजावला तो कुल इजहार जाहला त्यास फिलहात देसक गोवे प्रांतात राहून तो चांदगडे तालुके कलानियो येथे दंगा करितात बिनादरां कपितान यचि व आंमोहिबचि बोलण्याचा व तालुक्यांतोळ वगैरे बंदोबस्ताचे मजकुर फर्माऊन वासुदेव गोविंद व मोरो बाबुराव यांस पाठविले आहेत व यचि हमराहा नाइक मवसुफा यांचो रवानगो करून येक खरिता कपितान यांस सरकारातुन व मदारुलमदाम याणो दोन खरिते येक कपितान यास व येक आं मुखलिसास पाठविले आहेत त्यास कपितानकां यचि व आंदोस्ताचे बोलीं मारो बाबुराव यांजवळ ठरावांत आले आहे त्या वमोजिव अमलांत यचि कपितान यांस अज्यानिबास जवाहोर रकमा व पोशाग पाठविले आहेत पोहचतोळ रमा छ २४ जिल्हेज ज्यादा कय लिहोणे ध्यार मोहकत असो दिजे हे फिलाकत.

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तारीख : ६-१०-१८०३

नं. ४०

नं. २०१९

अजम जुजे काइतान पाचेक दा तावर

दाम मोहकत हु

।। मोहिबानपन्हा मुखलेशान दस्तगाहा अजो गोविंदाजो
जसवतराव देसाई तपे पेडणे सताम बाजद सताम येविल नेकी कारनेकी

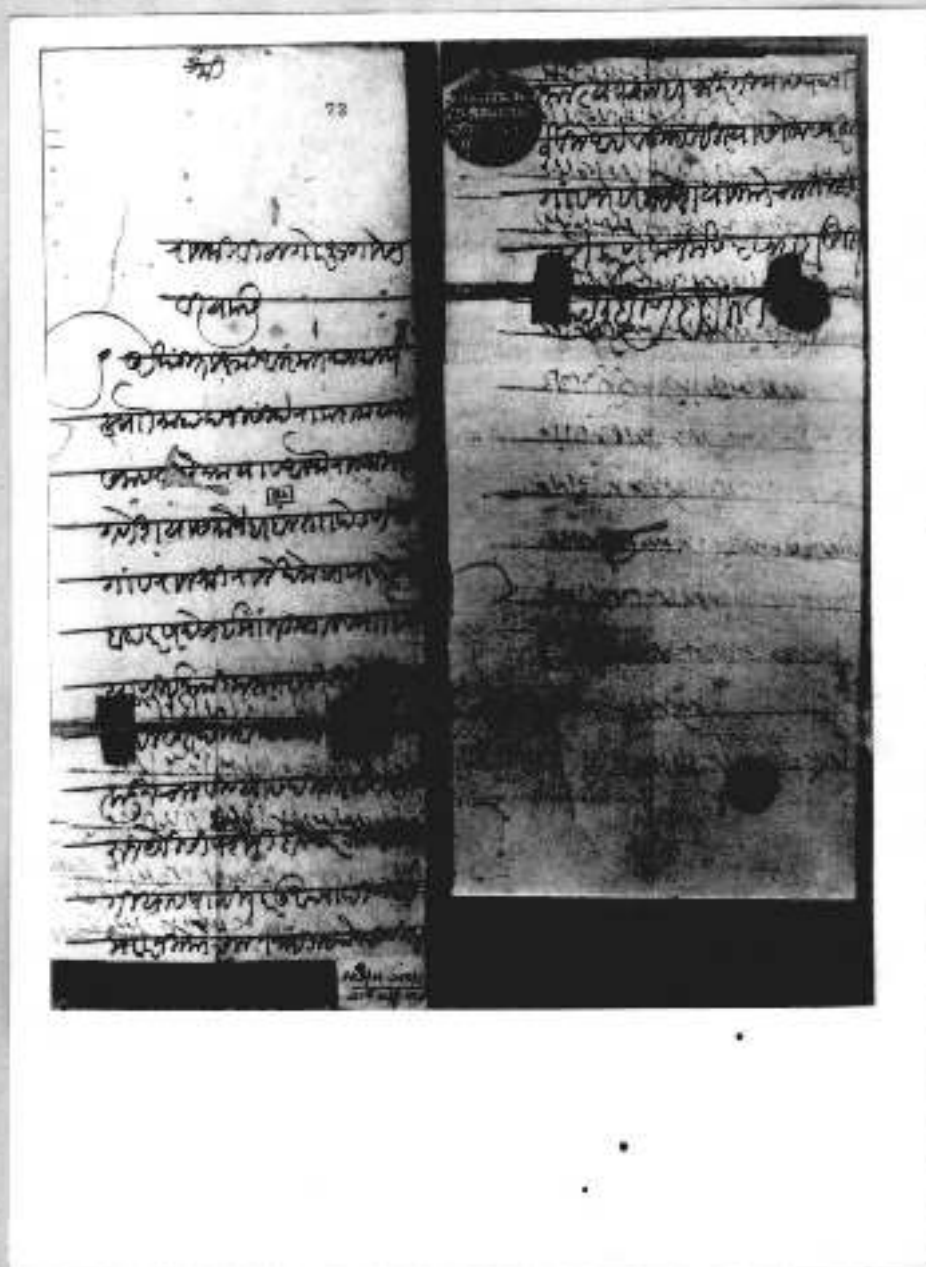


FIG No. 15

See Appendix C, No. 35

कलमे फर्माविली पाहोजि दिगर राजेश्री राजेबाहदर मौसुले कैलासवासी जाइले
 त्यास इजानेबाने दुखवटेची वस्त्रे पाटवावी हो साज पहिलीपासोन आडे जाता
 मोहिवाची आज्ञा होईल तर पाटऊ मोहिवाचि मजोस आल्यास अजम तेनेल
 कोरनेल ये कोमेदात माहल ता पेडणे यास आज्ञापत्र मोहिबो पाटविलेवर
 वस्त्रे रवाना करून देऊ यावर साहेबाचे आज्ञे प्रमाण वर्तणुक करु न्याया काय
 लिहीणे प्यार मोहकत असो दिलो पाहोजि तारीख ६ माहे वईतुब्र १८०१
 वरुसे हे किताबत.

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APPENDIX D

AARMAR	: ARMADA
AJADEEP	: ANJADEEP (A SMALL ISLAND)
BANDAR	: HARBOUR. SOMETIMES THE WORD SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR AN ISLAND
CAADAT	: LETTER
CORNEL	: COLONEL
COMENDANT	: COMMANDANT
CRUZADOS	: A SILVER COIN OF NINETENTH OF A RUPEE
DARBAR	: COURT
ESTADO	: PORTUGUESE STATE
GOHATYA	: COW SLAUGHTER
GOVERNADOR	: GOVERNOR
GARNALS	: A KIND OF CANNON PIECE
HONS	: THE WELL KNOWN GOLD COIN
INGRAJ	: ENGLISH
INNAN	: AWARD
JAGHIR	: LAND GRANT
KAPITAN	: CAPTAIN
KARBHARI	: ADMINISTRATOR
LASCARINS	: SEPOYS
MAHAJAN	: A DEVOUT MEMBER
NODATI	: NORTH
NAGARA	: WAR DRUM
PARDESI	: FOREIGNER
PARGANE	: AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
PRADHAN	: CHIEF MINISTER
PAGNIS	: OFFICER OF THE CAVALRY
SINGA	: SHINGA (THE HOLY FESTIVAL)
SAWKAR	: MONEY LENDER OR A MERCHANT
SANAD	: TITLE DEED
SANTOS	: SAINTS
TULASI	: CELEBRATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE PLANT TULASI
VRATBANDH	: SACRED TO THE HINDUS
TOFKHANA	: ARTILLERY
TARAF	: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
TALUKA	: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
VARGHATI	: UP THE GHATS
VATAN	: HEREDITARY SERVANTS HAVING LANDS

APPENDIX ENo.1

Copy of the treaty made on 11th September 1741, which was proposed in the Council of State.

Treaty of peace and friendship which the Hon'ble D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Briceira, Marquis of Lourical, of the Council of State of His Majesty, for the second time Viceroy and Captain General of India, concedes and undertakes to maintain towards the great Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale - Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and of other provinces.

The Hon'ble D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Briceira, Marquis of Lourical, Viceroy and Captain General of India, having considered the repeated instances and promises of true repentance which Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and its dependencies instructed to be made to him, he was pleased to forget the repeated infractions that they made to the other treaties, admitting now the said grand personages to the friendship of the State, and to grant them the protection and shelter, which their ancestors always found in him, as they now recognize that these are of their true interest, and as such grants them peace on the following conditions which they under oath promise to keep and execute unbreakably and as the basis and ground of the present treaty is what on 7th April 1712, was celebrated by the Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa, that treaty is copied here faithfully with the other articles that follow the same.

Copy of the Treaty of 7th April 1712, celebrated between the Hon'ble Viceroy, D. Rodrigo da Costa and the Great Pond Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal.

The Hon'ble Viceroy promises to allow the friendship of the State to Babu of the lands of Kudal, conceding him the peace he prays for, having repented of his error which he committed in taking up arms against the State under whose protection all his ancestors lived as its Creatures, and he undertakes to fulfil all the conditions stated below for which he pledges all his paddy fields that are under our artillery of the fortresses of Kharjuve, Paneli and Naroa:

1. Firstly, he shall not interfere with the lands of Phonda.
2. He shall allow Dessais who are the subjects of the State to possess whatever belongs to them, and whatever they owned, as it is just that the State should act as their patron, and defend them, not consenting that whatever pertains to them and which they owned at the time of the Maghal and Shivaji be encroached upon, etc.
3. That the merchants from the land of the State who should pass through the lands that are under the obedience of Babu Dessai shall not be object of any hostility, nor shall they be subjected to more duties or imposts than what was customary to pay and in the same manner the merchant vessels that may call at their ports shall be dealt with and they shall be given all the safe conduct.
4. That the Arabs being enemies of the State, Babu Dessai shall not have any sort of commerce with them in his ports and in case he should allow any Arab vessels in his ports or any

- vessels in which the Arabs should come, the Portuguese vessels shall lawfully remove them or burn them, without thereby committing breach of the peace that is promised.
5. That the Portuguese who should pass on to his lands, without the authorization, from the Hon'ble Viceroy, shall be immediately ordered not to pass through, so that after receiving safe conduct from the Hon'ble Viceroy, they are ordered to be immediately handed over to the said General.
 6. That the people of Babu Dessai shall not again commit any theft or robbery in respect of the subjects of the State and in case it is otherwise done, an indemnization of the highest price shall be paid to the victims against a declaration on oath by the latter, and in case there be deaths or injuries on such occasions, the offenders in respect of such evil deeds shall be handed over so that in the territory of the State they may be given the punishment they deserve.
 7. That all the male and female Khafirs and other captives of our lands who should be in the lands under the dominion of Babu Dessai shall be ordered to be immediately restored and it shall not be consented that they go across them, ordering that they be soon detained and made over to the General of Bardesh territory to be handed over to their owners.
 8. He shall not have pretention of any right in the islands of Paneli and Kharjuve and their annexes which are in the possession of the State, not only with just title of having them back when the State required them, by way of punishment to Khem Sawant, but their being partly belongings of the lands of Bardesh of this State to which the Mughal King had made a

GIFT thereof.⁽¹⁾ As also in the province of Satari, the tribute which was being collected by him in the amount of Rs.3000/- per annum, shall belong to the Majestic State.

9. That he shall send 10,000 xerafins for the purpose of rebuilding the church of Revora and the Parish house in order to meet the expenses that have been defrayed in rebuilding the said church.
10. That he shall send two Arab horses by way of feudal tribute to the State every year and in case he does not have them, he shall pay in lieu of each one, 500 xerafins in token of the favour which the Hon'ble Viceroy conceded to him in having him admitted to the protection of the State, under which all his ancestors lived and recently, Khem Sawant.

I accept the 11 Chapters⁽¹⁾ of the conditions above, and undertake to keep them, trusting that the protection of the State will be useful to me on the occasions in which I may need it in the same measure as I should deserve it.

On the first day of the month known as Ravilavala of the era called Sursana Isane Assar Miya Alaf, which corresponds to 7th April, 1712.

Two seals of Fond Sawant Bhosale, alias Babu Dessai, Sardessai of Kudal.

(1). Whatever follows in this article and in the same copy, is added by means of more modern writing and through interlineation.

(1). Attention is already drawn to the fact that the preamble is counted as a chapter.

Fresh conditions imposed by the Hon'ble Marquis Viceroy, accepted by Sardessais, Jairam Sawant Bhosale on 19th of the month Samadicalar of the year Sursan Jane Arbu- in Meamo Alafo which corresponds to 31st August, 1741.

Article I

The Great Sardessais Jairam and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale undertake to faithfully observe a perfect union and fidelity to the Majesty's State of India and to maintain the present peace, that is conceded to them equally at sea and on land and likewise that the vessels of Sardessais do not make either by themselves nor in the company of other vessels of any nation, any cruise, and very particularly in no vessels that should enter into or leave from the ports of this State, even those that may not belong to the subjects of the same State.

Article II

That they undertake to preserve Dessais in their 'Dessaiados' who are living in the lands of the Majestic State, in the manner that was always observed.

Article III

That the businessmen and merchants from the lands of the Majesty's State, who should do business in the lands of the Great Sardessais, taking and bringing in their goods, by means of "Parangues" "Paros", "almadias" (light and long boats) and any other crafts, as well as by land, shall never experience the least vexation on the land and in ports belonging to the said Sardessais, and shall collect the duties (juncos) and other imposts as of old, without adding anything

to them and in the same manner, the sea-crafts that are found at sea with Portuguese flag, and the same shall be observed on the part of the State in respect of those that belong to Sardessais and the merchants from their dominions.

Article IV

That the Sardessais shall never admit the Arabs in their lands or ports, they being enemies of the State, recognizing them as enemies that they are of the State, and the same state shall observe the same in this regards.

Article V

The Great Sardessais also undertake to make over all the Portuguese soldiers, and the natives of India who should have deserted and gone over to their lands during war time and those who from now onwards should run away, to whom is given and promised safe conduct by the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, the Viceroy and Captain General of India, even if they should deserve the death sentence, which by this treaty is pardoned in consideration to the persons of Sardessais to whom also promises to order to be restored the slaves, the soldiers and other subjects of the said Sardessais, and only those come to be expected, who without any constraint and much of their free will should want to become Christians and also the military men are to be expected.

Article VI

If in the lands of the Great Sardessais any robbery is committed in respect of the subjects (of the State) they (Sardessais) undertake to restore whatever is stolen to the victim, and in the same manner undertake to punish those who should commit the offence of murder or injury after

properly examining those who have committed such crimes and the same shall be carried out on the part of the Majesty's State.

Article VII

The male and female Khafirs and other male and female slaves who have run away from the land of the State to that of the jurisdiction of Sardessais shall be ordered to be handed over, as also those who should now be in the same land, and in case it is learnt that some are hiding themselves. The Sardessais shall order that they may be traced and sent to their masters, who shall pay for the work of conveying them Rs.4/- per head, to those who should bring them, and the same shall be observed on the part of the State in respect of the male and female slaves who should flee to their dominions in the manner set forth in article V.

Article VIII

The great Sardessais undertake to restore to the Majestic State the amount of 50.000 xerafins in good currency of gold, and silver which was paid by the residents of the province of Bardesh for the settlement of peace, that followed the second invasion that was carried out therein, and this amount shall be delivered at the time of signing the present Treaty. ⁽¹⁾

Article IX

In the same manner, the said Sardessais promise to pay a further amount of 15.000 xerafins for the repairs of the ruins that they brought about in the Churches and fortresses of the Province of Bardesh.

Article X

Likewise the said Sardessais undertake to contribute 25 horses, and in case they are unable to give them in kind they shall do so, in cash at the price at which others purchased from the State through General Francisco Pereira da Silva at the time of Sardesai Fond Sawant Bhosale, this being for only once at the time of signing this treaty.

Article XI

They also undertake and promise to restore all the cannon of artillery, of bronze, and of steel, nine balls, six "lagartos" (pieces of ordnance), one petard and everything else of this kind, that remained with them from the three invasions made in the province of Bardesh, handing over immediately 70 cannon which they still retain, paying a just price for the 35 that are wanting to make up the number of 105 which in the three last invasions of Bardesh they seized and all with their gun-carriages and other things relevant to the present article from the lists that were given to the honourable Ragunath Dalvi and Panduranga Vishram, so also the bells which they still have, and which are 8 in number, which, with the nine that are mentioned make up seventeen are those that they took away from the province of Bardesh.

Article XII

The Great Sardessais undertake and promise to contribute every year with two horses or 1000 xerafins to the State as is contained in Art. No. 10 of the said Treaty of 7th April, 1712, concluded between the Hon. Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa, and the Sardesai Fond Sawant Bhosale, without any doubt shall execute this Article from the coming year 1742, and on

consideration if the Hon'ble Viceroy, Count of Sandomil having pardoned the great Sardessais Jairam and Ramachandra 11,000 xerafins that they owed the great State, it is confirmed by the present viceroy thereof, the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, in this portion only, as he derogates all the old treaties as well as the modern ones, enactments and any other documents that should go against the treaty of 7th April 1712, on whatever is established by the present one and is amplified therein, and particularly all the enactments and Treaties since 5th March 1739, upto the present are derogated.

Article XIII

They also undertake to hand over and cede perpetually the paddy fields of the jurisdiction of Mahem which come under the artillery of the fort of Kharjuve, as though belonging to the said fortress and Island which they come to recognize as belonging to the State, and they promise not to have any pretence at any time for a right to Kharjuve, Panali, nor to the paddy-fields of Mahem and Arabo, that are ceded by the present Treaty, nor even to the village Pirna, which the State had ceded during the peace of Dicholi.

Article XIV

Likewise they undertake and cede for ever to the State the two paddy-fields called Macazana and Vazary that formerly belonged to Essoba Rao, Dessai of Pedne, and the same State shall pay to the Municipality of Bardesh the amount that it had loaned to the same Essoba Rao.

Article XV

They also promise and undertake, namely, the great Sardessais, to restore all the "sibares", "manchuas", "parangues", "sandos"* and any other country-crafts, that they might have seized, with their load, or their value by coming to an agreement with their owner through the intervention of the General of Bardesh namely, Manuel Soares Velho, covering all those that were seized from 5th March 1739, upto the present as seen from the lists that the interested parties may submit to the said General.

There are also included in the present article the "barcas", "almadias", "sandos" belonging to the residents of Bardesh seized in the rivers of Kolvale and Siolim.

Article XVI

And in order that all the dissensions may cease and after settlement, once for all, of all the accounts arising out of the three invasions of the province of Bardesh, they, the Sardessais, undertake not to ask for, nor disturb any resident of the province of Bardesh about the private debts, the letter of authorisation of the seamen for safe conduct⁽¹⁾ loans or promise from 5th March 1739, on which for the first they occupied the said province, and the same shall hold good in respect of other subjects of the Majestic State, covering in the same debts those that might have been acquired from the leases of the paddy-fields of Karjuve, Paneli and Pirna.

* different types of Indian boats

(1) "Coulo" is a sort of safe-conduct whereby the party who obtained it had to pay something per year to the Dominant country.

Article XVII

The warships of the Majesty's State just as those of the great Sardessais, shall render mutual help and favour, and both these ships shall enter into the ports of the said State, in any necessity and also in those of the territory of Sardessais, in order to seek shelter in any necessity, but never in a number that may cause fear to the nations of Europe that are established in Asia nor to the Princes or Chieftains of the coast of India, who might hold that this faithful union, is directed against both of them.

Article XVIII

The State shall contribute gun-powder and bullets against just price whenever it is thought necessary for Sardessais for their maintenance and defence.

Article XIX

The great Sardessais also undertake and promise not to cause thrusts into the corridors of the rivers, nor to consent that others do so, because it will be held as breach of the present treaty any innovation that may be had in this article.

Article XX

Whenever it be necessary for the great Sardessais to direct to be carried through the rivers of this State any commodities for their fortresses, they shall first order that they be declared, and without fail the licence for the said transport shall be given for them, on declaring at first the commodities, and the number of persons that carry them.

Article XXI

The Sardessais being at war with any power on its frontiers, even though friendly with the State, they (Sardessais)

shall be able to send as refugees to the same State the principal women from the lands of the said Sardessais, from where they shall be received and treated with the greatest attention.

Article XXII

The warships of the State shall render help and favour to all the ships that should belong to Sardessais, both of war as well as merchant ships, however, this will be done in case they carry letters of safe conduct (cartazes) in the customary manner and for the two ships of the Sarcar as they belong to the great Sardessais, in respect of which they also undertake both to obtain the letter of safe-conduct and by special favour one of the said two ships shall not pay the duties of the said letters of safe-conduct, and in case they are required to transport horses, it shall be with fresh consent of the State, by declaring in a special concession signed by the one who governs the Majesty's State, after he is of the opinion that there is no objection for the said concession, but carrying the flag of the Sardessais, and letter of safe-conduct of the State, there shall be given to them all the help that be necessary for them. And by the present article the great Sardessais also promise not to pass letters of safe conduct to the merchant ships of the subjects of the Majesty's State, even if the same subjects should clandestinely ask for them, as in such a case they shall be chatised by the government of the same State, without this demonstration not being able to alter in any way the good harmony which both the parties have contracted by the present Treaty, which is unalterable.

In the aforesaid manner this perpetual and permanent peace is agreed to on conditions stated herein, and failure to carry out any of them by either party, the party that is offended shall give notice to the other only once, so that it may be satisfied in complying with the present Treaty in any of its articles that may have been infringed upon, however, if with the said notice, there be no prompt compliance, it shall be lawful to that party that has been offended to adopt measures that it may deem proper in order to be satisfied; and both the said parties ratify and hold as ratified the present Treaty, and declare as null and void any other Treaties both old and modern ones, except that of 7th April 1712 incorporating therein in the manner of 22 articles that are added herewith and accepted by the Majestic State of India and by the great Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of Kudal and other provinces.

PLENIPOTENCE

D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Ericeira Marquis of Lourical of the Council of the king, my Lord and of the State, for the second time Viceroy and Captain General of India.

Whereas Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of the Pargana Kudal and other lands represented to me that they being truly convinced and repentant of the repeated breaches of the treaties concluded with them and their predecessors, and requested me to grant them permanent peace and to restore to them by virtue thereof

and of their repentance, the protection and shelter which they and their predecessors always found in this Majestic State.

Now, therefore, I am pleased to concede to them and maintain the said peace in the form of the conditions of the present treaty, and which Manuel Soares Velho, Captain General of the province of Bardesh and Chief of the Revenue Office, accepted from the hands of the Honourables, Raghunath Dalvi, General in Chief of the troops of the said great Sardessais and of Panduranga Visram Sinay Sabnis or the Chief Minister of the same Sardessais, and in order that the conditions of the present treaty as contained therein, I ^{may} ~~may~~ have their due effect, I, hereby, grant to the said General Manuel Soares Velho all the powers necessary to sign the present treaty with the said General Dalvi and the Chief Minister Visram and for greater enforcement of the same Treaty it shall not only be signed by the plenipotentiary Ministers of both the parties, but shall also bear the seals of the said grand Sardessais and oath in the customary manner, because it is under this condition that I authorise everything that should be carried out by the said General of Bardesh, - the plenipotentiary of this Majestic State. Executed in Goa on 11th September, 1741, under the seal of the Royal Court of Arms of Portugal - Marquis of Lourical.

This is followed by the same Treaty in Marathi language, which is preceded by this caution.

The paper written in vernacular which is enclosed herewith is the translation of the Treaty of peace made by the

Viceroy Marquis of Lourical with the Sardessais Bhosales which is appended here to the translation and the latter, wholly written by the State Translator, Bahuguna Kamat was handed over to me by the said Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical on 2nd March, 1742, in order that it be appended to this book of peaces and the Treaty proper which also was directed to be appended to it, written in Portuguese; and I having noticed that at the end of the said translation where there is a small seal, with which the Bhosales lastly signed the said paper, there are found three lines of characters also in vernacular writing but different from that of the State Translator, I directed the same Translator to translate it; he did so, and the translation of the said three lines with his certificate signed by him is what is seen on the other half sheet hereof which serves as a cover to the whole of the said paper with vernacular handwriting; and so that it may serve as a record for all times about what has been referred to, I directed that this declaration be made here which is signed by me on 16th January, 1743 - Luiz Affonso Dantas.

At the end of the said paper this declaration is found which passes on to the sheet that serves it as a cover.

The translation of the three lines written here next to the seal, which are in the handwriting of Deuba Sinai, alias Panduranga Visram, Minister of the Sardessais Bhosales, who write the said lines in my presence, Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator.

TRANSLATION

In this manner the peace aforesaid, is agreed to, wherein the matter of some articles was carried out in the manner in which the Honourable, Raghunath Dalvi Bhosale and Panduranga Visram have spoken and agreed to with the great Manuel Soares Velho, General of the province of Bardesh - today 9th of the month Xabano, which in Portuguese corresponds to 20th October.

Certificate

I, Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator hereby certify that I having been sent by the Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical to Dicholi with the written translation in my handwriting of the Treaty of peace entered into by the said dignitary with the said Sardessais, in order to bring the said translation sealed by them, after a delay of many days, while sealing the said Treaty, Panduranga Visram wrote next to the seal which he put at the end thereof, the three lines that are found therein, the translation of which is the one that is written above; all of which I explained to the said Hon'ble Viceroy when on my return from Dicholi on 21st of the said month of October 1741, I handed over to him, sealed, the said Treaty of peace. And in being ture what has been referred to, I issued this certificate under oath of my office, signed by me on 16th January 1743 - Bahuguna Kamat.

(Arch. of India, Book I of Peace Treaties, fol. 442).

Document that came from Dicholi sent by Deuba Sinai alias Panduranga Visram.

Translation of the Memorandum of the Articles of Peace Treaties.

(Arch. of India, Book I of Peace Treaties, folios 442).

There having been celebrated the peace treaty between the great Sardessais and the State, and it having been sealed and made over, in which there remained some articles without being agreed to as no declaration had been made in the said articles about what had been agreed to by the great Roghunath Dalvi and Panduranga Visram with the great General Manuel Soares Velho, in conformity with which to deliver the said solemn articles, and after having been completed there was delay on the part of the State and dissimulation with the promise that at the time of handing over they would give us the said articles decided with solemnity, for this very same reason, at the time they took the said agreements, there has been made only one declaration next to the seal, stating that the articles in which there was no clarity should be carried out in the manner agreed upon with the great General of Bardesh; with this declaration the Treaty of the said Peace was delivered and that it is now over a year that the agreements on the part of the State have not come, there having been on the part of the great Sardessais fulfilled almost everything, and even however, there appears to be reason that the said articles may come amended, it being necessary that the said articles be observed, because otherwise there might be some doubt in the friendship; and after the treaty of Peace having been received amended with due solemnity, orders should be despatched to the competent parties for its observance, and also it is necessary that whatever is not fulfilled and this ought to be done with all brevity; and the articles or additions are as follows:

Declaration of 4th Article

With the country crafts of all the subjects of the State, that should sail on the seas for should go about the shores of the seas for their commerce, the fleet of the great Sardessais shall not in any way come to any understanding. This is what has been agreed to.

And after the lapse of some days, the great General, was talking about the Colles (Kolis) of Thana, to which I did not consent, since the said Colles were residents of Bombay.

12 - The Article dealing with artillery and bells was agreed to in this manner:

That the artillery that was ready would be handed over, and about that which was wanting, acquittance would be given of while being carried, and of that which was given to the Marathas, and outside this acquittance whatever remained, the price should be collected thereof to our satisfaction, and now that the noting or list has been given declaring to be the last price in amount, stating to be things from Royal Revenue, it is necessary that this article be amended. As regards the amount of bells, we have no doubts of what the great General has fixed, whereto we are ready with consent.

13. - The article 13th was agreed upon as it was said that the agreements be signed in the same manner in which the draft was sent, and that no doubt should be had on any matter, because it would not be a great thing for the Majesty's State, the bits of paddy fields which after being handed over would

not only be returned, but even on the part of the State there could be found more; but all this remained outside the scope. After that, in order to gag the mouth of the world, there were taken the three paddy fields called Sanquery, Paira and Atoria, which are pieces for a limited amount, the State has taken in order to own, however, with the declaration of turning them out on contributing every year 1000 Xerafins to the State; this is what has been agreed to.

In this manner this should be ended and the said pieces of paddy fields turned out determining the amount of money, because it is of no great interest to the State, those pieces of paddyfields which being kept out, will be of special benefit; and if they be precisely necessary to the State, there should be a request to dispose of in the manner above referred to.

14 - The Article 14th provides that on account of the debt of Esoba Rao, Dessai of Pedne, there were seized, as it was stated that he was the debtor, the two paddyfields called Mahakhazana and Vazary, but when the conference was held it was agreed that the said paddyfields would be possessed by the State in order to be settled the amount that was being owed by the said Dessai to the General Council of Bardesh (Camara Geral) and that thereafter they would be restored; however, upto the present the said Council (Camara) has not received the amount of the said debt, on the contrary the tenant of the said paddyfields not only collects the crops thereof but also causes theft in the village of Vazary, and collects ground rent, also taking away the paddy from the

paddy from the neighbouring paddyfields and even causing vexation to the residents of that province, stating that they are the cultivators of those paddyfields and under this pretext the said tenant has been causing disturbance in the lands which will be the cause of there being some scruple in the good friendship, and as in no manner it should be so, the said paddyfields ought to be kept out, and the said debt having been proved correctly, we shall order that it be paid after execution or injenction in the territory of the said Essoba Rao, and besides that the said Great Sardessais are obliged to satisfy the same debt, which only ought to be truly proved less than that failing in what has been agreed upon shall not be useful to the disputes and acts of violence with which the said paddyfields are seized; and as this amounts to a thing of the third party unjustly possessed, it ought to be granted soon.

15 - The Article 15th which after the agreement arrived at Dicholi or in the camp of Dicholi, all the country crafts seized by the fleet of Sardessais, for the satisfaction of which the account had been adjusted through the paper document and that which is recorded in the Sarcas, through the great General and the hon'ble Dalvi and Sabnis, as per their opinion.

These are the articles in the margin of which a declaration ought to be made and with the said solemnity the said Treaty ought to be delivered in conformity of which we shall fulfill the remaining part of the great Sardessais, and the necessary orders shall be despatched to the fleet and other competent parties.

All this is what is not included in the Peace Agreement

The paddyfield Somannacho cantor, situated in Village Mahem, was not given to the State to possess it nor was it asked for by the State, but it is through violence that it is being encroached upon; the said paddyfield belongs to the said village, to which it should be restored.

The parcels of which the Majestic State ought to give acquittance to the great Sardessais, the peace being agreed upon, are as follows:

There should be given acquittance of what has been taken from the paddy fields Vazary and Mahakhazana, the peace having been agreed between one party and the other.

There should be given acquittance of the harvest which was taken from the paddy-field Somannacho Cantor.

There should also be given acquittance of the harvest that was taken from the paddy-fields Poirra, Sanquary and Atorla, since it is necessary to give acquittance to those who cultivated the said paddy-fields.

Dropping out of the paddy-field Somannacho Cantor.

After totalling up the amounts derived from the said parcels, there should be given acquittance thereof to the Great Sardessais, who gave acquittance to the tenants thereof and of something remaining of which no acquittance has been given, it is necessary therefore, that after completing the inquiry of its amount, the acquittance thereof be given; this will put an end to the claim of the said tenants.

There having been agreed peace between the State and the Sardessais, Krishna Rao of Kesoba, having remained in

the province of Bardesh has committed robbery in the village Korgaum, a memorandum about which has been sent with the list, and it becomes necessary that in conformity with it, it ought to be directed that whatever is robbed be restored to the parties, with this permission the peace agreed upon will bear a decent look and the efforts of the great Manuel Soares Velho and of the hon'ble Dalvi and Sabnis shall be laudable, and the peace treaties shall be decent.

According to a very ancient custom whenever a horse is given as a gift, another one is taken by way of gift, and as per the same custom there was lately presented a horse by way of gift with an agreement that was made to give another in its place; in that manner the said gift is to be compensated for, as has always been practised.

Whenever soldiers who have fled from those lands and come to this land, they are restored on receipt of a notice. But whenever any sepoy from this land with unlicensed arms go over, they are admitted to service, and for this reason it would be necessary that here also they should be admitted to service all those who should come after fleeing, for which some measures are to be adopted, etc.

On 29th of the month of Ramazan, in Portuguese,
27th November.

Translated by me Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator,
4th December, 1742.

Reply from General Manuel Soares Velho

The Hon'ble Governor, - Replying to the doubts of Deuba Sinai on the peace which the Majestic State conceded to him

through the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, Viceroy of this State, to the Bhosales and after discussing everything, I shall mention to your Honour, the two principal chapters which offer some doubts, and which are as follows:

As regards the 1st Article of Peace

In which it is promised by the great Sardessais to undertake to faithfully observe a perfect union and fidelity to the Majesty's State and to maintain the present peace which is granted equally over sea and land, and likewise the country crafts not only by themselves nor in the company of others of whatever nation they be, shall make any cruise and very particularly in no vessels that should enter into or leave the ports of this city even though they may belong to the subjects of the same State; this chapter was much debated upon in regard to the declaration of vessels that would be free, because, otherwise, it was to wholly suspend the navigation of the neighbours, nor was it the object of the Hon'ble Marquis to defend the whole of the coast of India and in the present terms, I was granted the power, in this chapter, to bring about a great moderation, and to declare as to what should be done in order to preserve the harmony between the Majestic State and the Sardessais in the following manner:

That all the vessels belonging to the State, as also the crafts of the Coles (Kolis), Mours, or Christians, belonging to the Northern lands that are now lost, and who have sought refuge in the ports of Bombay, who enjoy the right of subjects as they are still in the conditions to be so, and shall be free in everything just as the others, as it is recognized

that for the subsistence of this court there is necessary to have commerce with the ports of Bombay and Canara, from where wholly all the supplies and provisions that are necessary, come, they shall not be held as privateering, the vessels from the said ports that should come to this port of Goa with the supplies, or any other provisions, it being enough that they show the letter of safe conduct (cartaz) or the bill of lading stating that the goods are sent to the residents of the State or on their account, or for their benefit and in this manner I would have the power to bring about moderation in chapter I and your Honour, be pleased to direct that it be executed and declared in order to avoid the disorder that has taken place during this year that has ended.

As regards the Chapter 13th

In regard to the handing over of the paddy-fields Simerim, Poirra and Aitorla; on this article there took place very big debates, and the great Sardessais offered these paddy-fields to the Hon'ble Marquis, and lastly being convinced and obliged, they forcibly were made to give them, at though they were asking that any other tribute may be imposed upon them instead, except that of giving the said paddy-fields; in this particular case, the Hon'ble Viceroy ordered me, that after the lapse of some time, after compliance by the great Sardessais of all the articles of peace that were agreed upon, the said three paddy-fields be returned to them, on payment of whatever was arbitrated in the case, every year, according to their yield; in this manner, after having fulfilled all the chapters of peace your Honour may be pleased

to concede to them whatever they pray for in the manner stated by them.

These are the two chapters which the great Sardessais pray for, and the declaration made at the foot of the seals covering them.

In regard to Article 12th

As regards to the handing over of the Artillery, it is true that it was declared that some pieces had fallen into the sea and others of having been given to the Marathas. The Hon'ble Marquis directed me to give them reduction of some, what has been already carried out in the account of bells, and accordingly there is no further cause of doubt in this matter.

As regards the Article 15th

In which it is directed to be restored all the vessels seized from 5th March 1739, onwards, handing over the crafts that were being built, which is already fulfilled, and as regards their goods it will be agreed between me and the great Raghunath Dalvi and Panduranga Sinai, that is what is wanting and must be agreed to so that the parties may be satisfied.

Your Honour, will be pleased to direct me as to what I should do and reply to Sagnis and to despatch his Brahmin, who is found in this Court.

Ribandier, 13th December, 1742.

Manuel Soares Velho.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleção dos tratados da Índia, t.VI, pp. 220-239).

No.2

Treaty of Peace between the Viceroy, Count of Alva and the great Sardessai of pargana Kudal, Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, drawn up by the Secretary of the State, Antonio de Azevedo Coutinho and Dataji Parab.

1

That by the present Treaty is completely ratified whatever was celebrated by the Hon'ble Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa and the Sardessais of Kudal, in everything that does not contradict the present agreement; and whenever herein or in the said agreement there should be any doubt on the interpretation of the chapters, its amicable declaration shall be dealt with, before any other disturbing break-down of the perpetual friendship between the Majesty's State and the Sardessais of Kudal, by forgetting the past complaints, as the Great Sardesai of Pargana Kudal promises on his own behalf and that of his successors, to live with faithfulness that is due to the Majesty's State.

2

That the Missionaries of our Holy Roman Catholic Religion shall be able to enter and attend, in the lands of Sardessais, to ministering to the spiritual repast of the Christians therein established, and they shall be allowed to exercise, in the houses in which they attend, the functions of the Catholic Religion, without impediment.

3

That the Dessais of Keri, Sakhal, Morli and others who, in Goa, swore fidelity to the State, from now onwards shall

be reputed as vassals of His Most Faithful Majesty, protected and defended by the said Lord, without any dependence on the Great Sardessais, or their successors, who on their own behalf and that of the same successors cede forthwith forever, the rights in the said "Sar Dessayados", that used to be their concern, or be they, the ground rents of the lands, or the duties of the Sakhalí Customs, excise on tobacco, rugs (Cambolins) or any other impost, because ever since the oath of ^{fidelity} ~~fidelity~~ which the said Sardessais took, everything comes to belong to the Majesty's State.

4

That the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal cede forthwith and forever and renounce from themselves all any right that they might pretend to hold for themselves and for their successors, in favour of the Majesty's State, to the outposts of Alorna and Dicholi, to the province of Pedne, the "goddos" of Morli and Satarem and with all their jurisdictions, districts, villages, paddy-fields, coconut-gardens and all the rights, which to each one of these parts formerly belonged and so also the fort of Terekhol with districts and places of utility that serve them, including in this renouncement that is made by the great Sardessais, the districts of Dessais Ranes and all that is referred to, from today onwards shall be belonging entirely to the very high and very powerful king of Portugal, as everything has been conquered by his arms at the cost of the blood of his vassals.

5

That to the great Sardessais, the Majestic State cedes the outposts of Reddi and Nivty which shall be handed over

after the publication of this Treaty, with all their belongings which they had during the time they were occupied by the State, and everything that may be found therein that may belong to the latter, such as artillery, war ammunition, equipment and food-stuffs shall be brought to Goa with their manpower. The Great Sardessais shall only maintain the lease made by the Majesty's State at Reddi, they receiving from the tenant whatever he had to pay to the Majesty's State until the end of his lease.

6

That no sea-vessel of the Great Sardessais shall obstruct or cause embarrassment to the vessels that should make to sea from the ports of the State or to these ports, but on the contrary shall provide all the assistance and favour to the merchant vessels from the ports of the Majesty's State, or those that are found in them.

7

That the ports of the Majestic State and the entries therein by land, shall be free and open to the vessels and to the subjects of the Great Sardessais, of whatever status and condition they be in order to be able to enter and make their exit without dependence on further passport than the publication of this peace-treaty, paying the customary duties and of the customs, the entry or exit being by sea or by land and in the same manner, and with the same liberty, the vassals of the State of whatever status or condition it be, shall be able to enter the ports and territory of the Great Sardessais.

That the vessels of the Great Sardessais shall also be able to avail themselves of the ports of the Majesty's State in any emergency and ever for the repairs to the same vessels, paying the expenses that for this purpose they incur.

That the navigation of the river Araundem shall be in common to the vassals of the Majesty's State, and to the subjects of the Great Sardessais, and in the same manner the use for fishing and the site that may serve as port at either bank of the river shall be determined, which shall be accessible only to long and light boats (almadias) of passage with watchmen or guards of either part, who may keep a record of whatever may transpire in respect of either part.

That the Majesty's State recognizing the impossibility had by the Great Sardessais in order to make good the value of the losses and damages that they brought about in respect of the vessels of the subjects of the State prior to the last war, and thus also the considerable expenses thereof and the annual tribute, to which they were bound and which is due from the year 1739, upto the present, by special grace is given pardon to them thereof, and is ceded considering the noteworthy inclination and fidelity with which the Great Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale has shown interest in various private matters of the Majesty's State; however, since the publication of the present peace treaty, the Great Sardessai shall be on his own behalf and on behalf of his

successors, obliged to pay and paying effectively the annual tribute stipulated in old agreements.

11

That all the slaves who have fled and who are actually found in the lands of the Great Sardessais or those who may flee from now onwards, shall be restored without delay, nor affectation in order to be made over to their masters and in the same manner, those who are found in the lands of the Majesty's State or who to which should run away, having belonged to any subjects of the Great Sardessais.

12

That all the troops and other persons that should flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Sardessais shall be restored with the arms and with everything that they should take, and it is promised to him not to institute death penalty proceedings against them and the same shall be observed in respect of the sepoys, subjects of the Great Sardessai and of his successors, in case they go away from the lands of the State.

13

That the Great Sardessai, having repented for the past mistakes, promises on his own behalf and on behalf of his son who is his heir, namely, Khem Sawant Bhosale and his successors not to cause trouble nor disturbance to the State, nor to render help and favour to its enemies nor to join them on any account either publicly or secretly, nor to consent to their passage through his lands to commit hostility in those of the State; however, whenever the power of the enemy be so superior to the forces of the Great Sardessai, that it is unable to re-

sist them, he shall give timely warning so that the Majesty's State may take a decision that is convenient for it.

14

That the Majesty's State promises always to have the Great Sardessai, his son, the heir Khem Sawant Bhosale and his successors under the Royal protection of the very high and powerful king of Portugal, on their fulfilling faithfully the Vassalage due to His very Gaithful Majesty, and in the contentions which the Sardessais should have with their enemies, the State shall try to get itself interested in their favour, and end them without damage to itself, and in case it be unable to do it peacefully, shall help them with its forces on sea, or on land, wherever there be no inconvenience for its troops to aid.

15

That from the present Treaty another one bearing the same text shall be copied and both being signed by means of signatures and seals, shall be shared so that one may be kept in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Sardessai and by its reciprocal observance and perpetual fulfilment the memory of disagreements may be totally extinguished and an unfailing establishment of peace may be settled.

In this manner the agreement has been settled, making 15 chapters which shall be fulfilled by either party; today, 7th of the month "Monramo" (25th October, 1754).

Small Seal.

Count of Alva - by the powers of my commission, Dataji Porob
(in Marathi) - by the powers of my commission, the Secretary
of the State, Antonio de Azevedo Coutinho.

Translated by me, Ananta Kamat Wagh, Translator of the
State, with my assistant Sadashiv Kamat Wagh, 22nd November,
1754 - Ananta Kamat Wagh - Sadashiv Kamat Wagh.

Original in Marathi, in the same book folios 476.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, Collecção dos tratados da India, t.VII,
PP. 15-20).

No.3

"Treaty of Peace between His Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, signed by Illustrious Secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed with respective powers, on 26th July 1759.

1

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Manuel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India, taking into consideration the prayers and repeated assurances of repentance on the part of the great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, through his envoy Raghunath Sham Rao, has resolved to forget the repeated violations of the old treaties of peace, by admitting once again the said Great Sardessai as a friend of His Majesty's State and by granting him the protection ever enjoyed by his ancestors, under the following conditions:

2

By the present Treaty it is renewed and ratified what has been agreed upon by Sir Viceroy Count of Alva and the great Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, on 25th October 1754, with a reciprocal assurance to observe entirely and effectively every thing which may not be amended or declared as such in this agreement of surrender. And, if there arises any doubt therein or in any of the previous treaties, on the comprehension of their context and execution, the matter shall be dealt with friendly so far as the mode of interpretation is concerned, before any behaviour that may disturb the perpetual friendship, which is being renewed by His Majesty's

State with the Great Sardessai.

3

The prisoners and deserters shall irrespective of their quality be exchanged faithfully and mutually, from the date of publication of this Treaty onwards, and those who may be exchanged in this way shall be absolved from the respective guilt, being pardoned of the same by the force of this Treaty, in the same way, the communications, trade and treatment in any jurisdiction shall be free from any embarrassment, as it has been laid down in the above said Treaty of 25th October 1754.

4

Considering the qualified entreaties made through representations by the Great Sardessai, the three provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali, which His Majesty's State possesses within the area of its jurisdiction, ceded under section 4 of the said Treaty of 25th October 1754, shall be leased out to him with the binding on him to pay every year 50,000 xerafins, free from any pension for His Majesty's royal treasury, apart from appurtenances which he should as well pay, according to the old custom, to the Dessais, vassals of the same state and resident of the same, and for the said satisfaction he shall be bound to give sureties, bonafide persons residing in this city, to the satisfaction of His Majesty's State, without any change to alter the establishment that the said Provinces maintain.

5

The term of the said lease shall commence from 15th September next onwards and the payment of the stipulated

amount of 50,000 xerafins shall be made in two instalments of 25,000 xerafins each. One instalment shall be paid at the time of the harvest of the "vangana" crop of paddy and the other at the time of "sorodio" crop of paddy, which is the main product of the said provinces, so that the payment of the two instalments shall be made within a year.

This income from lease shall not include the income from custom duties collected at Kolvale and other allied duties, as this income shall be governed and collected by the Royal Treasury of His Majesty's State, in the way it was being done upto the present date.

7

The village of Mahem shall also be excluded from the jurisdiction of the province of Dicholi, with all annexes thereof, as it constitutes a reward granted by His Most Faithful Majesty to a third party. This is also true of the villages of Macazana and Ozory, the status of which shall continue to remain the same as it was when His Majesty's State possessed them till the declaration of this war.

8

It being necessary to have a passage in the circuits of the strongholds, which His Majesty's State possesses in the said provinces, for the movement of its garrisons, some proportionate space shall be separated according to the wise arbitration of the parties to be appointed by both sides for the purpose of its demarcation and the place demarcated for the said application shall be excluded from the lease.

The Great Sardessai shall collect all taxes connected with justice, distributions and administration, with respect to the territories included in the said lease, in the benefit of the execution of the same lease.

As the Great Sardessai Krishna Sawant Bhosale is worthy of full attention, being at present in the service of His Majesty's State, which is protecting him, the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale shall have to pay him his annual pension of 2,000 rupees, with declaration, whenever he may be. However, if the said amount be collected by the most happy Nana, then he shall remain free from this obligation.

The copies of the present Treaty, duly signed and sealed, shall be issued with following way: one copy shall remain in the records of the Secretariat of His Majesty's State, and the other copy shall be sent to the Great Sardessai, and the reciprocal observance and perpetual compliance thereof shall totally wipe out the memory of the past discord and an indefectible establishment of peace is hoped to be radiated.

Goa, 26th July 1759.

Seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal.

Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

And for the observance of the said Treaty and its general knowledge, I ordered it to be announced in the public and customary places in this city, by the beating of drums, as well as in the Government Palace, districts and in the provinces of Bardesh and Salset. The offices present in the

respective places, where the announcement by the accompaniment of beating of drums be made, shall give acknowledgement thereof in writing, which statement shall be produced before the State Secretariat. Panaji, 5th August, 1759.

Conde de Ega.

The above said Treaty of Peace between the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Viceroy and the Great Sardesai Khem Sawant Bhosale was announced in the midst of beating of drums, in the public and customary places in this province of Salset, it having been read out by me, Caetano Simoes, Clerk-cum-tip-staff in the court of Rachol, after the announcement made loudly by the doorkeeper of the said Court, Luis Afonso Santiago, for the knowledge of one and all, in order that no one may plead ignorance of the same, at any time. Wherefor, I, the said Clerk issued this certificate, duly signed by the said door-keeper. This was written by me and signed, today, the 8th August 1759.

Caetano Simoes - Luis Afonso Santiago.

The Treaty of Peace is registered in the respective Register, used in this office, on folio 122. Rachol, 9th August 1759 - Carlos Guedes de Mgalhaes.

The Treaty of Peace is registered in the register of this office, on folio 156.v., in testimony whereof this declaration is made. Rachol, 9th August 1759 - Francisco Monteiro Machado de Mello.

Livro 2 de Pazes, before the pages numbered.

On folio 43 of the said Livro (Register) is the other copy, sealed with the seal of royal portuguese arms with red

lacquer and signed by Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Raghunath Sham Ram, the latter's signature being in Kannada.

The original in Marathi, on folio 52.

Letter of authority

Manuel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of the Chamber of the Most Serene Sir Infante Dom Manuel, Commander of the Order of Christ, Chief Alcaide of Guimaraes, Viceroy Viceroy and Captain General of India.

Whereas Khem Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal Pargana, represented to me that he had been really convinced of and repented for the repeated violations of the Treaties signed by his predecessors and was asking for a permanent peace and that, in view of his repentance, protection and shelter that he and his predecessors have ever found in this His Majesty's State be restored to him.

I am going to grant him the said peace to be maintained in accordance with the conditions of the present treaty agreed upon and accepted by Doctor State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, envoy of the said Sardessai. And, in order that the conditions laid down in the present Treaty may be fulfilled in letter and spirit, I grant to the said State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho full powers to sign the present Treaty with the said Raghunath Sham Rao and for the better enforcement of the same Treaty, it shall not only be signed by the said Plenipotentiaries of both sides but also it shall carry the seal of the said Great Sardessai and oath in the customary manner,



because it is under this condition that I authorize everything the said State Secretary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty's State may accomplish.

Issued in Goa under the seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal, on the 27th July 1759. - Seal -

Conde de Ega.

Private and secret agreement between His Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, signed by Illustrrious State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed by their respective governments, on 26th July 1759.

"Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India promises, through this private and secret article, to the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale the protection of His Majesty's State, not only in accordance with the conditions laid down in the peace treaty of surrender, which is to be published, but also to contribute with all his good offices to inform the present situation faced by the Great Sardessai to the Kingdom of Portugal, when he submits to the said Kingdom the representation he proposes to make, in order that His Most Faithful Majesty may order to return to him all or a part of the provinces that he ceded to His Majesty's State by the peace treaty of 25th October 1754. For observance of this article as well as for the executions of His Majesty's orders a copy of the present agreement shall be issued in order to be delivered to the Great Sardessai.

Goa, 26th July 1759 - Seal of Royal Arms.

Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho

Raghunath Sham Rao (in marathi)."

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VII, pp. 106-111).

No.4

Treaty of Peace agreed between the Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, conferred by the illustrious secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the Hon'ble Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed by their respective powers on 24th December 1761.

The Hon'ble Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India attending to the entreaties and persisting promises of repentance which were represented to him by the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale through the person of his Envoy, Raghunath Sham Rao, he was persuaded to overlook the repeated infractions of the old Treaties, admitting again to the Majesty's State and granting him protection that was always experienced by his ancestors, under the following conditions:

1

There shall be a solid and sincere peace between the Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai, totally abolishing any past discords, and the Great Sardessai, promises in his name and that of all his successors to deal and live with all the allegiance to the Majesty's State.

• 2

By the present Treaty are renewed and ratified those that had been celebrated on 7th April 1712, 25th October, 1754, and on 26th July 1759, excepting the portion in which hereby be moderated or altered the clauses established in the same Treaties.

Even though by article 2nd of the said treaty of 1754, it is permitted to the Christians, the free exercise of the Catholic Religion with the obligation of giving place to the celebration of the sacrifice (~~of~~ ^{of} mass) and administering the sacraments, nevertheless apart from the ratification already declared, the Great Sardessai also grants that Church can be built at a competent place where there should be Christians for the observance of the divine cult.

All the troops, kaffirs, captives and other persons who might flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Sardessai, shall be restored with arms and other things that they should take, and it is promised that no action of death sentence shall be carried out against them and the same shall be practiced with regard to the sepoys and subjects of the Great Sardessai and of his successors in case they move to the lands of the Majesty's State.

One of the main causes of the old disturbances having been the cruise which the men of the Fleet of the Great Sardessai used to make with the crafts that had communications and commerce on this coast and ports of the jurisdiction of the Majesty's State, it is promised and undertaken by the Great Sardessai not to continue the cruise of his said light fleet, nor to construct crafts of greater size without prior authorization from the Majesty's State nor to insult or to come to an understanding with those (crafts) that should leave the port of this city in order to do the said commerce

or by any other accident, observing and compelling the observance of letters of safe conduct (Cartazes) which for right of navigation are customarily issued by the Majesty's State, and in the same manner the Great Sardessai promises not to issue letters of safe conduct to the crafts of the Majesty's State, not even to those who voluntarily try for them.

6

The vessels of the Majesty's State and its vassals that should call at the ports of the Great Sardessai, shall be free from any payment by way of duties or anchorage, except those that should go for the purpose of commerce which have to pay only the customs duty which was customary to pay previously, and which was stipulated under article 3 of the aforesaid Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy, Dom Rodrigda Costa in 1712, all the communication and commerce being free, and, off-loaded reciprocally between both the powers.

7

In order that there may not be further doubts about the controversy regarding the ownership of the paddy-fields Macazana and Ozeri situated in the province of Pedne, and those of Paira, Atoila and Sinkirim, of the jurisdiction of Mahem, which are subject to the artillery of the Kharjuvem Fort ceded by articles 13 and 14 of the Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical, the Great Sardessai, also, hereby, cedes on his own behalf and on behalf of his successors all the right to the same paddy-fields which shall be in the perpetual dominion of the Majesty's State.

8

The Great Sardessai undertakes to give and to effectively

pay the Great Sardessai Krishna Sawant Bhosale, Rs.2,000/- of his belongings in the manner previously stipulated.

9

The Great Sardessai undertakes to pay the Exchequer of the Majestic State every year 4000/- xerafins and in order that the execution be prompt and effective he shall provide a surety who is vouched for, and resident of the land of the Majesty's State and of its choice, there being included in this amount, the annual tribute of 2 Arabian horses of 1000/- xerafins which he is obliged to pay by way of feud and in case of default in any year to make the said payment, the Majesty's State shall send a notice to the Great Sardessai once only for the aforesaid execution, and in case of non-performance thereof, the Majesty's State shall have its own way by taking possession of the paddy-fields Denessi, Indajem and Diqui, of the village of Naroa and Vangan of the village of the same name for which the Great Sardessai for that eventuality, right now cedes of his own and on behalf of his successors his right.

10

The Dessais who are the vassals of the Majestic State shall continue collecting all their estate dues with their amenities and belongings that may be lawful to them, to which the Great Sardessai gives an undertaking, and to Dessai Krishnaji Jaiwantrao shall be given the portion that was lastly agreed with the interested parties in the lands of the Great Sardessai, or Rs.1200/- per year, taken from the original estate of Dessai keeping his right safeguarded to lawfully apply for whatever he may deem proper.

The Dessayate of the province of Dicholi, belonging to Dessai Suriaji Sinay Rao, and Anapurni Dessaini is given an undertaking by the Great Sardessai that the manner as laid down in the old letter of the same Dessayate shall be fulfilled and also that which has transpired on the 16th of the instant month, which shall be entirely executed.

The Majesty's State cedes to the Great Sardessai the provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali in order to be reintegrated in his dominion free from the pension of lease which upto now was being paid or any other, with the exception of the village of Mahem, of the province of Dicholi of which His Most Faithful Majesty has made a private offer, and in the same manner cedes to him the forts of Alorna and Dicholi, with the appertenance which they had at the time when they were conquered by the Majesty's State, and everything that he found belonging to the latter, such as artillery, equipment, ammunition and food supplies shall be produced to this Court, and the delivery will be given after the formal publication of the articles.

The Great Sardessai also undertakes and promises not to build landmarks on the margins of the rivers, nor to consent that a third party does it without the good will of the Majesty's State, as it shall be held as infraction.

The Majesty's State permits the Great Sardessai stay that he prays for in respect of 25000/- xerafins, which he stands to owe of the last quarterly of the lease of the said

three provinces for a period of a year provided he gives a surety that is vouch for and who is a resident of this city, to the satisfaction of the Majesty's State who may have to make a punctual payment upto the end of November, 1762.

15

It being on account of the occupation, which the Majesty's State made of the provinces and lands of the Great Sardessai, that the transfer of the customs post of province of Pedne to the ferry point of Kolwale, and there having to be now, restored the said province in which the Great Sardessai annually collects collects other duties that are paid at the aforesaid customs at the ferry point of Kolwale through the substitution of renovation of that which was previously owned, it being not lawful to the Majesty's State to continue that imposition of duties on his vassals and other merchants, they being compelled to first pay those that previously was the usage at the General Customs of Bardesh, the Majesty's State undertakes to preserve only the payment of the duties of the said General Custom, just as it was done prior to the conquest of the said province; and the Great Sardessai likewise undertakes to maintain in his land the collection of the customs duties of the previous period of time, and not to advance them in anything or to add them elsewhere, it being, however free to the lease-holder of the Majesty's State, the collection of the duty of the said ferry of Kolwale upto the month of May next, when its lease period expires.

16

Whenever it is found necessary to the Great Sardessai for his maintenance and defence, the Majesty's State shall supply gun-powder and ammunition for a just price.

Whenever it be necessary for the Great Sardessai to carry by rivers of this State some foodstocks or goods for his forts, he shall first order it to be declared, so that without fail he may be granted licence for its transport.

The warships of the Majesty's State shall render help and favour to all the ships that should belong to the Great Sardessai, both warships as well as merchantships, against the enemies of the Majesty's State and the pirates, with the declaration however, that they should carry the letter of safe conduct (cartaz) of the Majesty's State and likewise of the Great Sardessai, whenever, there be an occasion to help those of the Majesty's State and both these and those as well as the merchant ones, shall be able to enter and trade freely in the respective parts, and to remedy and necessity that may occur, provided, however, that their number is not capable of introducing any just mistrust.

The sole object of the present Treaty being the establishment of peace in the interest of the maintenance of the peoples, and as there is need to seek the means to strengthen with the right alliances, the Great Sardessai undertakes to likewise maintain the peace and further agrees with the union of the magnificent king of Sunda in which the Majesty's State interlaid its protection and mediation and to foster as far as possible the promotion of the interest of the same king.

In the aforesaid manner it is agreed to have peace and concord declared as perpetual and permanent, under the

conditions stipulated in these articles, and in case there be default in any of them, which is, however, not expected, the agrieved party shall send notice to the other, once only, in order to be promptly satisfied with due and religious observance of the present Treaty, and whenever it is not accordingly executed, it shall be lawful to adopt measures that may be deemed proper in order to achieve the said fulfilment; and that everything shall be done non-violently, both on the part of the Majesty's State, as on that of the Great Sardessai, which he promises and ratifies in his own name and that of all his successors.

Of the present Treaty there shall be given copies with the same text, signed and sealed in order to be preserved one in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Sardessai and that by its reciprocal observance, and perpetual fulfilment, there may be extinguished totally from the memory the disharmonies, and that there may be radicated an indefectable establishment of peace.

Goa, 24th December, 1761.

Sd. Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

The copy that remained in the "Livro de Monçoes", No. 134, fls. 432, further states:

And for the complete observance of this Treaty there shall be announced with the accompaniment of the beating of drums in public and customary places in this city of Island, Goa and of the provinces of Salset and Bardesh that the concerned officials shall issue its certificate and the original shall be handed over in the office of the secretary of the State. Panjim, 3rd January, 1762 - Count of Ega.

There was made an announcement of the aforesaid and the foregoing of the Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India, in the public and customary places of this City of Goa, at the sound of the drums, and accompanied by the assistant of the Court and by assistant Francisco Marchone; with the common crier Miguel de Souza, with me Francisco Salerico, clerk of the execution-proceedings, and having read out by me, the clerk, in the loud tone of the said crier, so that no person may allege ignorance at any time; and it being true, we issued this which is signed by the said officials with me the said clerk, which I vouch for.

Goa, 7th January 1762. I wrote this which is signed by us.
Sd/- Francisco Salerio - Jose Joaquim de Abreu -
Francisco Marchone - Miguel de Souza.

P L E N I P O T E N C E

Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of the State of his Most Faithful Majestic Gentleman of the Chamber of His Most Serene Prince Dom Manuel, knight of the order of Christ, the Principal Alcade of Guimaraes, Viceroy and Captain General of India, etc.

Whereas Khem Sawant Bhossale, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal, represented to me that being truly convinced and repentant of the repeated infractions of the Treaties concluded with his predecessors, requested me to grant him permanent peace, and to restore unto him, by virtue thereof and of his repentance, the protection and shelter, which he and his predecessors always found in this Majesty's State, I am pleased to concede to him and to maintain for him the said peace in the manner of the conditions laid down in the present Treaty and

that the Learned Secretary of the State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho, accepted from the hand of the Hon'ble Raghunath Sham Rao, Envoy of the same Sardessai, and in order that the conditions of the present Treaty as stipulated therein may have their due effect, he concedes to the said secretary of the State (Chief Secretary) Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho all the powers necessary to sign the present Treaty with the said Raghunath Sham Rao, and for the greater enforcement of the same Treaty it shall not only be signed by the said Ministers Plenipotentiary of both the parts but also it shall bear the seal of the said Great Sardessai, as it is under this condition that I authorise all that may be carried out by the said secretary of the State Plenipotentiary of this Majestic State.

Given in Goa, under the seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal on 30th day of December, 1761 - Place of the seal - Count of Ega.

At folio 168 is found the original in Marathi.

Secret Article between the Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, celebrated by the illustrious Secretary of the State, Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the Hon'ble Sabnis Jivaji Sinai through their respective powers of attorney on 3rd September 1762.

Seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal.

The Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India having attended in the General Peace Treaty of 24th December 1761, to the supplications of the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, who having repeated the same in retard to the handing over of the fortress of Terekhol, the Majesty's

State undertakes that in case the Great Sardessai effectively by himself and his successors contribute with the aid of troops at least in the strength of 1500 men towards the recovery and conquest of the Fort of Mardangad of Phonda by the Magnificent King of Sunda, as soon as the latter is in its possession, these shall be handed over the aforesaid fort of Terekhol to the Great Sardessai, however, with the declaration that prior to it there shall be carried out the demolition of all the addition or extension which is newly carried out, at the orders of the Majesty's State when it was under its dominion, and the Great Sardessai undertakes by himself and through his successors to maintain the said fort in the state in which it is delivered to him, without any innovation, which, if any shall be taken as breach of peace.

Goa, 3rd September 1762 - Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

PLENIPOTENCE

Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of State of his Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of the Chamber of the Most Serene Prince Dom Manuel, Knight of the Order of Christ, Principal Alcade of Guimaraes, Viceroy and Captain General of India, etc.

Whereas there have been attended to in the General Treaty of Peace, celebrated on 24th December, 1761 the supplications of Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale; the latter having repeated the same in regard to handing over of the Fort of Terekhol, I am pleased to confirm the present secret article celebrated on the 3rd of instant month of September 1762, which the Justice Secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho accepted from the hands of Jivaji Sinai Sabnis,

Secretary of the said Sardessai and in order that it may have its due effect in the manner declared in the said article, I concede to the said Secretary of the State all the powers necessary to sign along with the said Jivaji Sinai Sabnis and for the greater enforcement of the same article, it shall not only be signed by the said Ministers plenipotentiary of both the parties, but it shall also be sealed with the seals of the said Sardessai and under oath in the customary manner, as it is under this condition that I authorise everything that should be performed by the said Secretary.

Given in Goa, on 4th September 1762, under the seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal - Place for seal.

Count of Ega.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, colecção dos tratados da India, t.VII, pp.288-298).

No.5

Ratification of the Peace Treaty of 24th December 1761, signed on 14th October 1768, by Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Dom Joao Jose de Mello, Governor and Captain General of the State of India, and the Great Sardessai of Kudal Khen Sawant Bhossale, revised and finalized with some declaration, restrictions and explanations by the Illustrious Secretary of the same State, Henrique Jose de Mendanha Benevides Carne along with the Honourable representatives Antaji Ramachandra Sabhis, Sido Pandita, Datagi Parab, Chamberlain of Santorda, and Narayan Molgi, with respective powers vested on each of them.

Most illustrious and Most excellent Sir Dom Joao Jose de Mello, Governor and Captain General of the State of India, having with the most sempulous promptitude acquainted himself with that the Great Sardessai of Kudal, Khen Sawant Bhossale, wished heartily and efficaciously to pursue the observance of the Treaty of 24th December 1761, inviolably, takes, in the interest of a reciprocal peacefulness, the resolution of accepting the good intention expressed by the Great Sardessai and condescending with that he will comply now with all that is laid down in the same Treaty, which he had not so far complied with.

1

The Great Sardessai shall unalterably pursue the faithful observance of a solid and permanent peace, in accordance with what is laid down in the said Treaty and any excuses on his part that any act of infringement is committed by this

or that individual shall not be admissible when that individual belongs to his dominion and is resident of the same.

2

The Great Sardessai admits that he has not so far complied with what is laid down in the clauses nos.5, 9 and 14 of the said peace treaty of 24th December 1761, as in contravention of the clause 5, he thought of issuing permits to some ships belonging to the vassals and businessmen of His Majesty's State, when in accordance with the said clause he had a binding on him not to issue such permits and had assured to abide by the same, by not issuing such permits even to those parties who might ask for them voluntarily.

3

The clause no.9 laid down the payment of a tribute of 4000 xerafins per year, including two Arabian horses or 1000 xerafins with one bonafide surety, vassal of His Majesty's State, for its effective and satisfactory compliance, but he made the payment for one year only, did not give any surety and forgot about this right solution in the course of years that were completed in December 1767.

4

He was allowed by the clause no.14 the time-limit of one year, through proper security given, to make the payment of 25,000 xerafins, which he owed to the State, but he failed to give the security as laid down in that clause and owes at present the amount of 7,412 xerafins four annas and 35 reis, wherefor.

The Great Sardessai ratified the clause 5 by admitting that he has no right whatsoever to issue permits to the vassals of His Majesty's State and takes upon him the obligation, on behalf of himself and his successors, of not issuing them even to those who may ask for the same voluntarily and of observing inviolably and unalterably the condition by recognizing all the permits that may be issued by His Majesty's State to its vassals as well as to others, in view of the primordial and oldest right of navigation which His Majesty's State enjoys. The Great Sardessai confesses and admits hereby that the specific clause shall never be a subject for any doubt.

And, so far as the clause no.9 is concerned, the Great Sardessai takes upon him the obligation, as he is bound to do for what is laid down in the same clause, of admitting to pay to His Majesty's State, the annual tribute of 4000 xerafins with the compliance of formalities and sureties laid down in the said clause no.9 of the said treaty of peace of 24th December 1761, and accepts hereby the binding on him to pay at present 20,000 xerafins, outstanding for the last five years ending with the closing of the year 1767, by the process that shall be established forthwith, and to devise a solution in the matter of said surety, the details of which shall as well be drafted forthwith.

And, so far as the clause no.14 is concerned, the Great Sardessai confesses that he had not completed the payment of

25,000 xerafins, as he was bound to do in accordance with the said clause, and that he takes upon him the binding of effecting readily and effectively the payment of 7,412 xerafins 4 tangas and 35 reis, which sum is outstanding, in the manner that shall be stipulated hereunder.

8

Whereas, apart from the sum of 27,412 xerafins, 4 tangas and 35 reis, corresponding to the tribute for five years, and the sum of 7,412 xerafins, 4 tangas and 35 reis, outstanding from the sum of 25,000 xerafins, the payment of which was not made integrally, His Majesty's State has spent various sums of money in order to enable the Great Sardessai to have a free and absolute control over his dominion and spent further more towards some indispensable acts which led him to fulfil his duties towards the establishment of peace treaty, which is ratified, and whereas it has been verified, after the repeated checking up of the correspondence chart, that these amounts from a total of 26,485 xerafins, 2 tangas and 26 reis, the Great Sardessai takes upon him the binding of satisfying the payment thereof, in the manner that shall also be stipulated hereunder. And, shall also be stipulated hereunder. And, in order to make the matter more clear, it is declared that the total of all the said sums of money amounts to 53,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 reis.

9

The main objective of the said peace treaty of 24th December 1761, which is now being ratified, being the reintegration of the provinces of Pedne and Dicholi, along

with the respective stronghold, in the dominion of Great Sardessai and the latter having verified that His Majesty's State put the said provinces along with the respective stronghold under the protection of the State, with just reason, uprooting thereby the authority that tyrannized them against Great Sardessai, without allowing further the Great Sardessai to incorporate them in his dominion unless he fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty whereby they were ceded to him. As such, the Great Sardessai passes on to verify for himself what he failed to do up to the present date.

10

His Majesty's State permits the Great Sardessai to incorporate in his dominion the said Provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali, along with the respective stronghold covering them and assures for this purpose to issue necessary orders to Dessais and others who retain them, so as to enable the said Great Sardessai to hold them and reintegrate them in his dominion under the following conditions and declarations.

11

The said provinces shall be leased out to the vassals of His Majesty's State and the Province of Pedne to the very same Dessais, who are at present ruling over it, namely Govindaji Jasvantrao, Dessai of Pedne; Govinda Parab, Parcem, Dessai of the said province; Antoba Sinai, Dessai of Mandrem; Madaji Balkrishna Sinay, Nadkarni of the same province; and Trimbak Sinay, Captain of Sepoys, for a triennium, and after that period they shall be leased out either to themselves or to other vassals of the State, allowing them to use their own of the province for the purpose of regular collection of taxes. The number of Sepoys shall be agreed upon

in the contract connected with the lease and the above said Dessais and Captain Trainbak Sinay shall independently retain peacefully all their privileges, authority over their estates and other properties they have been holding upto now, which the said Sardessai has granted to them once again, allowing them for the past period a plain, general and perpetual amnesty, in order that they may not be subjected to a slight vexation under any pretext and much less for coercing them to pay for the income from the said province of Pedna for those years during which they depended the same and ruled over it. It is hereby laid down that there shall be perpetual silence over this matter and over the issue of hostilities they were forced to have, for the sake of just defence of the said province.

12

In this perpetual and general amnesty there shall be included, in the context of the past, as if specifically, and as if their very names were specified over here, all the individuals who had been, associated with the party of the said Dessais, and, so far as the latter ones are concerned, the respective rights of each of them shall be maintained as before, without, as well, subjecting themselves to any vexation for all the acts of hostilities, which they committed with the association of the said Dessais, both defensive and offensive.

13

The Dessai Jaitoba Rane, of the province of Sakhal, shall be treated as a vassal of His Majesty's State and, as such, all the privileges that the Great Sardessai and his

predecessors may have granted to him shall be retained, without slightest modification.

14

Whereas, by the clause No. 12 of the said Treaty, which is now modified, the above mentioned provinces have been ceded, with the exception of the village of Mahem, of the Province of Dicholi, which had been rewarded, as a special case, by His Most Faithful Majesty, and, whereas the Great Sardessai had asked for its restoration on the apparent grounds that the time limit of the same reward has already expired, it is hereby agreed upon that the said time limit is the cause of perpetual exception that was stipulated and that there shall be maintained perpetual silence over this matter and no reference whatsoever shall be made any more to the handing over of the said village, nor to that of the fort of Terekhol, in accordance with the secret clause of 3rd September 1762, which was not ratified by the Great Sardessai.

Process to be followed for the integral payment of the sum of 53,989 xerafins 2 tangas and 1 real, which the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale owes to His Majesty's State.

15

With reference to the payment of the said sum, the renters or avaldars of the Provinces of Dicholi and Pedne shall sign a bond whereby they shall have a binding on them to make the payment in periodical instalments, such as may be prescribed, with a declaration that they shall abide by the conditions imposed on them according to which the Great Sardessai shall govern the respective lease contracts.

The renter or avaldar of the province of ~~the province~~ of Dicholi, Gopal Sinay Dhume, vassal of His Majesty's State, shall pay with immediate effect 17,000 xerafins, retained in his possessions. Further, he shall pay by the end of November 14,000 xerafins, with respect to the current "sorodio" crop and in December he shall pay 3,000 xerafins, which amount he is to receive by then from the income of custom duties of the said province, so that the said avaldar shall finalise the payment of 34,000 xerafins, by the end of December of this year.

The renters of the province of Pedne, who, according to what is laid down hereabove, shall be the Dessais and persons who are at the helm of affairs of the said province at present, shall pay during the current season of "sorodio" crop, the sum of 19,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the following manner: 10,000 xerafins till the end of November and 9,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the "vangana" crop, in the month of April of the coming year 1769.

The Great Sardesai shall make the said avaldars or renters to make the above said payments through chalans to be had from the Treasury of His Most Faithful Majesty, and, in order that the bad faith with which he has corresponded be done away with forever, he shall be bound to pay to the Vassals of His Majesty's State for the vessels and cargo that he seized from them, in the course of his acts of piracy.

Whilst signing this ratified treaty, his Emissaries have accepted this binding and have agreed to comply with accordingly.

19

That two wards, Gaotolem and Canialem, of Reddy district, belong to the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, but, following the dispute over the claim of possession of the same between His Majesty's State and the British, the matter was reported to His Most Faithful Majesty, at Portugal and the said territory and the income therefrom were retained by the State, pending the decision by His Majesty, in order to act according to what His Majesty decides.

20

The Great Sardessai accepts also the binding of paying, inviolably, to Vithal Gorqui Sinay Valawlikar, Vassal of His Majesty's State, and to his descendents, the reward of LAVANISSI (emoluments for the Custom-checking) of the custom outpost of Cansarpal, of the province of Dicholi, allowing him to collect, as per practice followed, 2 per cent of the emoluments of business parcels, incoming and outgoing from Bardesh, through the passes of Kelghat, Chorleghat, Ramghat and Sakhalii..

21

The Great Sardessai binds himself also to arrange to pay to Krishnaji Raghu Naik Karande, Vassal of the State and merchant, through certain regular deposits in the assets of the province of Dicholi, the sum of 9,000 rupees, which he promised to pay by his letter dated 10th August 1765.

The Great Sardessai equally binds himself to be responsible for any hostility or violence that may be committed in the territories of this State and for their conquests by any Dessai, Vatandar or any resident of the dominion of the Great Sardessai or by those who may cross into his dominion in order to commit any hostile act or violence.

Whereas by the peace treaty, which is now ratified, every reason that may originate slightest discord should be avoided, the Great Sardessai binds himself not to deprive his Vassals of their freedom to recruit themselves as Sepoys in His Majesty's State, but rather assures to help their families in every respect once he is aware of that they are in the service of His Majesty's State or that they wish to join the State. He, thus, binds himself to be favourable to them in all matters.

Alternative with which the Great Sardessai makes good the absence of the surety he was bound to give for the payment of the tribute of 4,000 xerafins per year, as it is not possible for him to give one, in pursuance of the clause 9 of the said treaty of peace of 24th December 1761.

As it is not possible for the Great Sardessai to find out a bonafide Vassal of His Majesty's State, who may stand as a surety in the future payments of the annual tribute of 4000 xerafins, which he is bound to pay to His Majesty's State, it is hereby agreed upon that the said clause no.9 may come in force in the following manner. His Majesty's

State shall take possession of the paddy-fields mortgaged in the said clauses, after the expiry of one month, with effect from the last day of the year for which the said amount of 4000 xerafins may remain unpaid till the last day of that month. This action shall be taken without any binding on the State to give anticipatory notice to the Great Sardessai. In case this resolution is not acceptable to him, it is laid down:

25

That, apart from the said mortgaged property, His Majesty's State shall have claim over the income from the provinces of Pedne and Dicholi, being free to order the renters or avaldars thereof to make the payment of outstanding tribute, in conformity of which the Great Sardessai shall have a binding on him to take into account the payments made by them from their respective incomes by the way of chalans that shall be made available to the payees by the Government Treasury.

By this ratification, with declarations written hereabove and laid down accordingly, the said Treaty of the 24th December 1761, is totally confirmed and it shall continue to be observed forever reciprocally and this ratification shall be religiously observed. All the reasons of discord shall be forgotten and peace will be established. May this peace be made permanent and blessed by Goa! Two copies ~~shall~~ shall be prepared of this document, duly signed and sealed in Portuguese and the local language, one of which shall be recorded in the Secretariat of His Majesty's State, while the other shall be remitted to the Great Sardessai.

Goa, 14th October 1768 - small seal of Sardessai -
 Henriwue Jose de Mendanha Benevides Cirne - Signature in
 Marathi of Antaji Ramachandra Sabnis - Signature in Marathi
 of Sido Pandit - Signature in Marathi of Dataji Parab, Mat-
 cari of Santordem - Signature on Marathi of Narayan Molgi.

Letter of Authority

Dom Joao Jose de Mello, of His Most Faithful Majesty's
 Council, Governor and Captain General of the State of India,
 etc.

The Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale having forgotten the
 duties and religious observance of the Treaty of 24th Decem-
 ber 1761, even after His Majesty's State had restored to him
 his authority, oppressed by his despotic treatment meted out
 to Jivba Sabnis, and the State having made up its mind to
 make the same Treaty valid by placing under its Majesty's
 protection the provinces ceded to him thereby from which re-
 sults its ratification prayed by the said Sardessai, with
 reiterated assurances of fulfilment of the said Treaty in
 every respect.

I do hereby grant his prayer, in the name of his Majes-
 ty's State, and do confer upon the Chief Magistrate Henrique
 Jose de Mendanha Benevides Cirne, State Secretary, the neces-
 sary powers to draft the conditions and clauses, being em-
 powered by me to sign the same ratified Treaty. And, for a
 better enforcement of the same ratification, it shall not only
 be signed by him, by the force of this letter of authority
 but also by the plenipotentiaries of the said Sardessai, and
 it is under this specific condition that I authorize him to
 work out everything in his capacity as the Plenipotentiary

for the same ratification.

Original Marathi on fl. 217.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, coleccao dos Tratados da India, t.VIII,
pp. 11-21).

No.6

Treaty of peace agreed between the Honourable Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of India and the Great Raje Bahadur Khem Sawant Bhosale, executed by the Illustrious Secretary of State, Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco and the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Ministers deputed by their respective powers on 29th January, 1788.

The Hon'ble Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of India having attended to the pressing supplications and protestations made to him by the Great Raje Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces, through the person of his Envoy, Vissaji Mahadev, resolved to forget the admitting anew the Great Raje Bahadur to the friendship of the Majestic State, granting him the protection, that was experimented by his ancestors under the conditions stipulated in the following articles:

1

There shall be a solid and sincere peace between the Majestic State and the Great Raje Bahadur, totally abolishing any past disagreements and the Great Raje Bahadur promises in his name and in that of all his successors to deal and to live with all fidelity to the Majesty's State, and it shall not be of any avail to be able to state that he does not infringe the peace the assertions of any act of violation is exercised by this or that individual, the latter coming from his dominions and existing in the same.

2

There shall serve as the basis of the present Treaty those that were entered into between the Majesty's State and the Great Raje Bahadur on 7th April 1712, on 25th October

1754, on 29th July, 1759 and on 24th December 1761, which hereby are ratified, and renewed, with the exception of the part, in which there be moderated or altered the clauses established in the same Treaties.

3

The Great Raje Bahadur shall consent in his dominions for the free exercise of the Catholic religion to the Missionary Priests and to the Christians who are his subjects, preserving them the Church that they have or permitting them to construct others, if it be necessary and allowing them celebrate divine sacrifices and to administer the sacraments, without doing them any violence.

4

All the soldiers, Kaffirs, Captives and other persons, who flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Raje Bahadur shall be restored the arms, and whatever else they should take and it is promised that they shall not be proceeded with death penalty, in case they are not criminals against the divine or human majesty, and the same shall be carried out in regard to the sepoys and subjects of the Great Raje Bahadur and of his successors, retiring to the lands of the Majesty's State, with exception of those who without any constraint and much out of their own free will wish to become Christians, and also the war corporals (cabos de guerra) are excepted.

5

The warships of the Majesty's State shall aid and favour all those that should belong to the Great Raje Bahadur, both warships as well as merchantships against the enemies of the

Majesty's State and pirates with the declaration that the merchantships of the Great Raje Bahadur should carry letters of safe conduct (cartazes) from the Majesty's State, and in case they should not carry, they shall not enjoy the said aid and favour, and they shall be liable to be captured as of any enemy nation.

6

In the same manner the warships of the Great Raje Bahadur, whenever an occasion offers itself, shall aid those of the Majesty's State, and in no manner shall they be apprehended, whether they take the safe conduct or not from the Majesty's State nor those that not from the Majesty's State nor those that should carry the safe conduct of the Majesty's State even if they should not be of the Vassals of His Majesty or should sail from the ports to His ports.

7

There shall be free and mutually open the ports of the Majesty's State and of the Great Raje Bahadur for the reciprocal commerce and to enter therein the warships, these not being in such large numbers as to cause mistrust.

8

The ships of the Majesty's State, and of his Vassals that should call at the ports of the Great Raje Bahadur, shall be free from the payment of anything by way of duties or anchorage fees, save those that should go to trade which shall pay the customs duties which was in use before and as it was stipulated in article 3rd of the aforesaid Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy Rodrigo da Costa in 1712.

The Great Raje Bahadur shall not issue safe conduct to any merchant vessel of the Vassal of the Majesty's State even though on behalf of any of them if it be applied for.

Whereas the Great Raje Bahadur has made a representation to the Hon'ble Governor and Captain General of the State regarding the difficulties that he has and the vexation that is caused to him by the stipulation that is made in article 9th of the Treaty of 24th December 1761, compelling him therein to pay annually tribute to the Royal Revenue Office of the Majesty's State of 4000 xerafins and the impossibility he finds himself ~~into~~ to pay the said tribute, requesting him reduction in one thing and the other, it was resolved by the Hon'ble Governor to avoid causes of disharmony for the future and to continue in regard to the said Raje Bahadur to make use of that generosity and favour, which he always has been using towards him and his predecessors, to reduce the annual tribute to 1000 xerafins which was stipulated in article 10th of the said Treaty of 1712, and to grant pardon to the Great Raje Bahadur in respect of half of the debt in which the Royal Revenue Office of the Majesty's State finds itself on account of the past tributes which he did not pay.

The Majesty's State promises to have always the Great Raje Bahadur and his successors under the Royal protection of the Very High and Very Powerful Lady, the Queen of Portugal, provided he fulfils the Vassalage due to Her Majesty, and in the disputes which the Great Raje Bahadur should have with his

enemies, the Majesty's State shall seek to show interest towards him and to conclude without damage to him, and in case it be not possible to do it peacefully, it shall aid him with sea and land forces at whatever place it be where there be no inconvenience to aid his troops and presently the Majesty's State practised in this manner in regard to the Raja of Kolapur in order that the latter may withdraw from the lands of the Great Raje Bahadur the troops which he has therein.

12

The Majesty's State shall contribute gun-powder and ammunition for its just price whenever it is found necessary to the Great Raje Bahadur for his conservation and defence, and whereas presently the dominions of the Great Raje Bahadur are found invaded by the troops of the Raja of Kholapur, the Majesty's State with Rs.50,000 in objects, in kind and money, including therein one half of the amount of the tributes due by the Great Raje Bahadur to the Majesty's State and which amount to 13.227 rupees and three fourth's and the delivery of the remaining shall be given by making him over, already, half of the effects which he asks for and which are mentioned in the list appended to this Treaty, the other half of effects and kind being reserved to be given in case the war should continue which is on between the Raje Bahadur and the Raja of Kholapur, also handing over to him now, the amount of money that should be in excess and should be computed after deducting the said debt of the tribute, and the total value of the said effects.

The Great Raje Bahadur considering the advantages that result to him of this Treaty, Cedes to the Majestic State, and forgoes forever all and any right, that he should seek for himself and his successors, to the provinces and outposts of Alorna, Dicholi, Sakhal and a part of the province of Pedne which were conquered for him by the arms of His Majesty, the Most Faithful and he likewise Cedes forever in favour of the Majesty's State the remaining which he still owns of the said province of Pedne, the whole thing that is referred to coming to belong perpetually with all its jurisdiction, districts, villages, paddy-fields, coconut-gardens and all the rights to the Most High ~~and Most High~~ and Most Powerful Queen of Portugal, all being preserved with its ecclesiastical revenue and accessories, the Temples, the Bhatta, the Dessais, the mercenaries, the consignees, in case of being persons who live within the said part of the province of Pedne newly ceded, and who might swear on oath fidelity to Her Most Faithful Majesty, reserving only the amount of Rs.2000/- annually which is the part of the income which his Sarcar has in some coconut-gardens of the ceded territories, the amount of which the Majesty's State undertakes to reserve for him annually, so long as the necessary inquiries are not made, and the ways are not found out of giving the Great Raje Bahadur an equivalent of the said annual loss.

The Great Raje Bahadur also undertakes and promises not to make constructions of butts on the margins of the rivers, nor to consent that third parties make them without the goodwill

of the Majesty's State such as he was accountable for infractions, excepting only those butts which the Great Raje Bahadur should have in some ferry-points in which he levies duties.

15

Whenever it should be necessary for the Great Raje Bahadur to transport by rivers of the Majesty's State some commodities and effects for his fortresses, he shall first have it declared in order that licence be given to him for their transport.

16

There shall be admitted into Majesty's State the three Dessais, namely Hiria Parab, Sidoba Rao and Chandoba Rane, and pardoned for the insults and robberies that they have committed upto the present, and they are allowed to take with them their families and relations, the Dessai Chandoba Rane who has not yet sworn on submitting and swearing vassalage to Her Majesty the Most Faithful Queen, the other two Dessais being obliged to ratify that they have taken, as they have violated it; and in these terms each one of them shall be allowed to own whatever should belong to each of them.

17

Likewise the Dessai Govindaji Jassaventarao can seek shelter in the Majesty's State, and after undertaking the due oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Most Faithful, he shall be allowed to dispute with the Dessai Laxaman Jasseventarao his right in respect of the Dessayate which issue shall be decided in accordance with the customs and usages practised in similar causes of Dessais.

In the aforesaid manner it is agreed that the peace and concord shall be declared perpetual and permanent under the conditions stipulated in these articles; and in case there be want of compliance on the part of any one or some of them, which is otherwise not expected, the offended party shall serve notice on the other once only in order to be promptly satisfied with the due and religious observance of the present Treaty, and in case it is not executed thus, it shall be lawful to adopt measures that one may deem proper in order to achieve the said satisfaction, and that everything shall be carried out inviolably, both on the part of the Majesty's State as well as on that of the Raje Bahadur, which he promises and ratified in his own name and in that of all his successors.

Of the present Treaty there shall be given copies with the same text, signed and sealed in order to be preserved one in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Raje Bahadur, so that by means of the reciprocal observance and perpetual compliance there may totally extinguished the memories of the discords and that there may be redicated and indefectable establishment of peace. Goa, 29th January, 1788. Seal of the Royal Coat of Arms in red sealing wax. Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco - Signature in Marathi of Vissaji Mahadev.

The Marathi text at folios 314.

Private secret article between the Majesty's State and the Great Raja Bahadur, celebrated by the illustrious Secretary of the State Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco and the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Ministers deputed by their respective powers, on 29th January, 1788.

That the Hon'ble Governor and Captain General of India by this private secret article promises the Great Raja Bahadur Khem Sawant Bhosale the protection of the Majesty's State not only in the manner stipulated in the article of Peace, which will be published, but shall also contribute all the good offices of informing of the situation in which the Great Raja Bahadur finds himself in the representation which he intends making to Her Most Faithful Majesty so that the said Lady may direct to restore to him all or part of the provinces, which he cedes by article 13 of the present Treaty, and for its due observance a copy of the present article shall be given in order that it may be forwarded to the Great Raja Bahadur.

Goa, 29th January, 1788. Small seal of the Royal Court of

Dr. Mrs. Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco -

• Signature in Marathi of Vissaji Mahadev.

• Original in Marathi at folios 321.

PLENIPOTENCE

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes of the Council of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

Whereas the Great Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardesai of Pargana Kudal, represented to me that being truly repentant of the repeated infractions that he had made to the Treaties celebrated between the Majesty's State and he the said Raja Bahadur has been requesting me to concede to

him a permanent peace and by virtue thereof and of his repentance the protection be restored to him a protection which he and his predecessors always found in this Majesty's State. Now, therefore, I am pleased to concede to him and to maintain the said peace in the manner set forth in the conditions of the present treaty, which is the result of the conferences, which at my direction the Learned Secretary of the State Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco had with the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of the same Great Raje Bahadur, and in order that the conditions of the present Treaty may have their due effect in the manners contained therein, I concede to the said Hon'ble Secretary of the State, Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco all the powers necessary to sign the same Treaty with the said Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev and for its greater enforcement, it shall not only be signed by the said ministers plenipotentiary of both the parties, but shall also bear the seal of the Royal Court of Arms of the Majesty's State and that^{of} the Great Raje Bahadur, as it is under that condition that I authorize all that be carried out by the said Learned Secretary of the State, Minister plenipotentiary of this Majestic State. Given in Goa under the seal of the Court of Arms of the Portuguese Crown, on 30th January, 1788.

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes.

Marathi Translation at folios 302.

Plenipotence of "Bhosale"

The Hon'ble Possessor of the great State, and felicities, General of the great Army, the great Sir Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of the State of India at Goa, whose felicity be perpetual.

I, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardesai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces, send this with the courtesy of many salaams, wishing you good health and awaiting good news from your Excellency.

In order to have a decision of the State on my various affairs, I had sent last year before your Honour, the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev who still continues over there. From the account he has given me and from the letter I received from the Great Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco, Secretary of the State, I am certain of the matter respectively conferred on either party; from the differences that have been, the friendship has become disfigured as a result of which the Treaties that had been celebrated in the past between both the parties have become nullified; and I hope that during the time of your governance there may be decided upon a new Treaty that may be lasting and cause to enhance the friendship, and so that the State may end up my affairs with love, resulting from all of it great utilities and in order that whatever is stipulated may not be left without giving effect to, and to attain from the State various provinces, I hereby empower the same Vissaji Mahadev in order that he by virtue of my said powers may go through the affairs in your presence and celebrate the Treaty through you, and to settle other measures, to which I await your attention, as the powers are firm and calls for your generosity for contributing and carrying out whatever may be good to both the parties; and the rest will be stated by the said Vissaji Mahadev according to the instructions.

I do not wish to be too long. I crave to be maintained in your grace and friendship.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VIII, pp. 196-204).



No.7

Deed of possession of part of the province of Pedne
which was enjoyed by Bhosale ceded to the Majesty's State.

On 4th February 1788, in the "Cassabe" or township of the province of Pedne, in accordance with the powers conceded by the Hon'ble Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of the State of India to the Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna Manuel Godinho de Mira, he being present with the military officials of the State, Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of Raje Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, the members of the town council of the said province and Gano Essaji, who was temporarily commanding the said province together with Bicaji Custa, Dessai of Mandrem, on behalf of the said Raje Bahadur in the absence of Rama Sawant Tirandekar, his lawful commandant, all of whom sign below, the same powers having been read out, the orders of the said Raje Bahadur, and the notices of his Envoy in order to hand over the possession to the Majesty's State forever of the said part of the province of Pedne, the villages of Corgao, Mandrem, Arambol, Queri, Paliem, Parascodem, Amberem, Cazanem, Ugnem, Tambecem, Torcem, Mopa, Varcanda, Chandel and Cansarvordem and the Customs which lies in our district of Macazana which having belonged to the said Raje Bahadur, he ceded all of it to the Majesty's State by the Treaty celebrated on 29th January, 1788, and possession and delivery thereof was taken by Colonel Manuel Godinho de Mira in order that they be in the possession of the Majesty's State from the date thereof onwards forever, thus the said villages, custom duties, duties on tobacco (excise) on firewood, the taxes and everything else that belonged to Divan;

and I, Bahugun Kamat Wagh, Assistant Translator of the State wrote this report - Manuel Godinho de Mira Colonel Governor - Joaquim Vicente Godinho, Colonel Adjutant-General - Manuel Jose de Freitas, Lt. Colonel - Rodrigo Homem de Quadros e Lemos, Lt. Colonel, Commandant of the Parties - Jose Felix da Cunha, Lt. Colonel, Commandant of Cape of Rama - Henrique Claudio - desan- ges de Tonnelet - Cavalry Major - Jose Joaquim da Costa, Captain of Cavalry and Adjutant - Captain Affonso Simoes de Oliveira - Captain Joao Caetano Gallego da Fonseca - Jose dos Santos Calla- do, Captain - Bernardo Jose de Freitas, Captain - Filipe Rodri- gues Ferrao, Captain - Antonio Manuel de Mello, Lt. of the Cavalry - Domiciano Jose de Abreu Castello Branco - Jose Carva- lho da Fonseca Quintao - Manuel Monteiro de Faria - Jose Manuel Xavier do Rego - Joaquim Vaz Pereira - Florencio Jose de Almeida, Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry (alferes) - Joaquim Vaz Pereira - Florencio Jose de Almeida, "alferes" of Cavalry - Antonio Ze- pherino Velasco - Jose Maria do G..... - Joaquim Antonio Marques, Alferes - Miguel da Costa, Alfere.

Marathi Signatures:- Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of Bhosale - Bicaji Custom, Dessai of Mandrem - Gonu ssaji, Guard of the Sarcar of Bhosale - Bhim Sawant Bhosale, Military Officer of Bhosale.

Members of the Town - Council: Vital Pundalica Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Dessa Parab - Bapu Fotu Naique, Dessai of Cassabe - Ramachandra Custam Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Sutoba Naique, Dessai - Roulo Sidaji, Dessai of Cassabe, Picu Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Mahadeo Ganes Dessai of Cassabe, Rama Savoi, Dessai of Cassabe - Roulu Parab, Dessai of Corgao - Custain Podiar, Dessai of Parcem - Dulba Naique, Dessai of Parcem -

Custanji Parab, Dessai of Mandrem - Essaji Sivagi, Dessai of
Mandrem - Rama Custam Parab, Dessai of Dargalim - Bascai Rama
Chandram, Clerk of the Town Council of Pedne.

(For the Portuguese text see -

Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t.VIII, PP.
208-209).

Memorandum in respect of the Treaty entered into between the State and Sardessai Bhosale, on 29th January, 1788.

Article 2

These Treaties of 1712, 1754 and 1759, are also the only ones that were ratified in the last Treaty of the boundaries made between the State and Bhosale in 1761.

Article 3

This article raises and amplifies the article 2 of the Treaty of 1754 and article 3 of 1761.

Article 4

This article raises the article 4 of the Treaty of 1761. It is amplified in regard to being able to be punished with death sentence those who commit crimes against His Majesty divine and human, and the last exception in the portion referring to those who without constraint wish to become Christians and the military men of higher rank, is taken from the article 5 of the Treaty of 11th September 1741, about which Treaty no mention is made in the following ones on account of the doubts that were found regarding its ratification.

Article 5

This article taken partly from the article 18 of the said Treaty of 1761, and is left to the arbitration of His Majesty wanting or not that it be executed without the impediment of the preamble of the "ALVARA" (Title) of 16th January 1774. There was no understanding regarding the stipulation to carry - "Cartazes" (safe conduct passes) also by the wear drafts of Bhosale on account of the resistance shown to it by his Emisary, and in order to avoid future obstacles, since the war

crafts of the said Bhosale, as and when they leave the port, will certainly go on cruise, just as is done by those of the other Dominants of Asia who have Navy.

Article 6

This article is extracted from articles 15th and 18th of the said Treaty of 1761, and thereby it appears to be stipulated what is sufficient towards the respect of our nation and the liberty of her commerce, it being more secure the observance of this stipulation than that which is found in the said article 5 whereby Bhosale undertook not to continue the cruise of his said light fleet, nor to construct crafts of greater size without first obtaining licence from the Majesty's State, a condition which he never complied with, and that it would soon lead in the next year to a breach of this Treaty, because from the manner in which it was declared by the said Emissary and Bhosale taking a part of his subsistence of the cruise, and there being of no avail or use for any other purpose the crafts that he has, it would not be possible to lose the animation to seeing reduced to worse situation than that of the lesser dominants that are his neighbours. Without that obstacle, possible measures were taken in order to obtain that condition to which the said Emissary always replied by stating that it was not possible that his Master should follow.

Article 7

Is extracted in part from article 18 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 8

This article raises the article 6th of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 9

Article 9

Is extracted from the stipulation made at the end of article 5 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 10

This article arose from the consideration that the privilege of the State consisting in collecting tribute from Bhosale and not in the quantum thereof, and that Bhosale never voluntarily paid the 4000 xerafins lastly stipulated which gave rise to disorders and inconveniences that led to the Treaty of 11th October 1768, which was not enough for Bhosale to pay the due tribute, and it appeared that it was necessary to condescend to the entreaties of Bhosale in this portion in order to have from him the sacrifice of cession mentioned in the following article 12th.

Article 11

It gives rise to article 14th of the Treaty of 1754, and it has as new what concerns the Raja of Kolhapur.

Article 12

The first clause of this article is taken from art. 16th of the Treaty of 1761, and the help that was promised to Bhosale, was conceded in order to give place to the intended cession, and which is mentioned in the article that follows.

And as it was convenient to the State that the troops of Kolhapur should evacuate the dominions of Bhosale, it was for it more useful to give to the latter the means to thus execute through his fighting forces than for the State to execute with its troops, as it would find itself obliged to do, in case it did not minister to Bhosale, the causes mentioned in this article.

Article 13

These provinces and jurisdictions that are ceded are the same which Bhosale ceded through article 4 of the Treaty of 1754, the most favourable that we have so far attained. The protections promised to the temples, ships, Dessais, etc., are the same which the State has given in the order conquered provinces; the coconut-gardens in which Rs.2000/- are reserved, are stated to yield Rs.5000/-; they were belonging to the first wife of Bhosale, who urged the said Emissary to make the most vivid pleadings and entreaties in order that their income may be reserved for her, positively imploring the clemency of His Majesty; and the further things that could be concluded is what is found mentioned in the said article.

Article 14

This article raises and amplifies the art. 13 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 15

This article raises article 17 of the said Treaty.

Proclamation

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

I make it known to all the Dessais and the people of the Province of Pedne that the Majesty's State having seized by the force of arms a part of the said Province, and there having been ceded, forever, to the Majesty's State the remainder of the said Province, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur by the Treaty signed by him on 29th January 1788, and by his

Emissary Vissaji Mahadev, and being my intention that they should begin forthwith to experience the benignity and kindness of the dominion, which they are going to be subject to; now, therefore, I declare to all and to each one in particular that there shall be preserved with the ecclesiastical revenue and the belongings, the Temples, the Bhats, the Dessais, the mercenaries and the consignees in case they be persons who are found existing within the said Province and who take oath of allegiance to His Majesty, enjoying all the privileges, exemptions and immunities that were given to them by Me Raja Bhosale, and they shall pay more duties and tributes than what they are lawfully obliged to pay, also carrying out in respect of the leaf tobacco whatever was observed by the said Raja and they shall be entirely held as vassals of His Majesty, protected and favoured as such: And in order that it may come to the notice of all, this is published at the sound of drums in public and customary places of the said Province of Pedne and in its districts and illages.

NOTE (Cedula)

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

Concedes all the necessary powers to the Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna, Manuel Godinho de Mira, to take charge in the name of His Majesty, of the part of the province of Pedne, which is owned by the Great Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Kudal, which he ceded forever to the Majesty's State by the Treaty which is signed yesterday at this place by his Envoy, the Honourable Vissaji Mahadev, for

which purpose he delivered the necessary orders from his said overlord Raje Bahadur, and his necessary notices which with these my powers shall be given to the said Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna, who by virtue of the said charge shall carry out all the acts of jurisdictions, issuing the receipts of the said handing over, that may be asked for from him and which may be necessary; and in order that it may serve as record, I directed that this my commission be issued to him, which is signed by me and sealed by means of the seal of the Court of Arms of the Portuguese Crown.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VIII, pp. 302 - 307).

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BHOSALES OF SAWANTWADI AND THE PORTUGUESE
(1701 - 1803 A.D.)



A
T H E S I S
SUBMITTED FOR THE PH.D. DEGREE OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

BY
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UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF
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PANAJI - GOA

1978

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CHAPTER VII

CONCLUDING REMARKS

A major part of the concluding remarks though given in the introduction is referred here with a view to rounding up the thesis.

Throughout the period under discussion the policy of the Portuguese was to retain Sawantwadi as a buffer state between Goa and the other indigenous powers beyond Sawantwadi. They wanted to keep this buffer state weak and dependent upon them considering the political situation of the day. When some of the Sawantwadi rulers tried to make themselves strong, the Portuguese waged wars with them or created hindrances diplomatically. The Portuguese often interfered in the internal affairs of Sawantwadi to keep ^{them} ~~them~~ back. The Portuguese power depended upon its strong navy. Its policy therefore was not to allow the rulers of Sawantwadi to build a strong navy. The Portuguese were not interested in conquering Sawantwadi and annexing it to their Goa territory. Kudal being landbound it was not easy for the Portuguese to keep it under their control, because it was not approachable by navy. They always wanted to keep under control strategically important maritime forts of the Sawants. This policy first pronounced by Albuquerque was reiterated by the Viceroy Marquez de Alorna and followed by his successors. Portuguese never wanted to destroy Sawantwadi rulers totally, but at the same time ^{they} ~~desired~~ desired that they should remain weak and at their mercy.

The Portuguese preferred Sawantwadi as their neighbour-

ing buffer state, because it was a Hindu state. Between a Hindu and a Muslim neighbour, their preference was always for the former.

The Portuguese and the rulers of Sawantwadi waged wars for important strategic places and border territories. The important strategic places which often exchanged hands between the two were Phonda, Alorna, Terekhol and the islands of Kharjuvem and Paneli. The bordering territories over which they clashed were Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali.

During peace time the Portuguese tried to secure concessions for their missionary activities, and permission to build churches in the Sawantwadi state, which were granted. These were secured by a treaty. When on friendly terms the two states exchanged gifts and presents.

The stronger powers like the Peshwas, the rulers of Kolhapur, the Angres and the Chhatrapaty of Satara were kept at bay by the Portuguese by preserving Sawantwadi their immediate neighbour to the north of Goa.

- The policy of the rulers of Sawantwadi knowing their position well, was not to join any stronger power for the complete destruction of the Portuguese. They knew well that the destruction of the Portuguese power would have meant a second rate position for themselves as feudatories either of the ruler of Kolhapur or the Chhatrapati of Satara or of the Peshwa. Technically they were under the sovereignty of Kolhapur since the treaty of Varna (1731), but in fact they were free from any day to day control of Kolhapur. To maintain this position it was necessary to ally with the alien

Portuguese keeping aside the high aim of Swaraj of Shivaji or the ideal of Maharashtradharma of the Peshwas. This explains why the Sawantwadi rulers did not join Shivaji in his struggle to establish Swaraj, or his successors in their war of Independence. Similarly they did not seem to have been inspired by the ideal of Maharashtradharma for the establishment of which Chimaaji Appa, younger brother of Peshwa Bajirao I, conquered Bassein and attacked Goa. The first interest of Sawantwadi rulers was preservation of their state. All other ideals were secondary.

Though the Sawantwadi rulers came in contact with the Portuguese since the beginning of the 17th century, they do not seem to have made any serious efforts to modernize the state army and the navy on the lines of the Portuguese.

The Portuguese and the Sawantwadi rulers existed side by side waging ^{occasional} wars with one another but none tried ~~to~~ wanted to destroy the other.

The Arabs being the arch enemies of the Portuguese, the latter never wanted that the Sawants should have relations ^{which} ~~with~~ ^{Arabs} with them regarding trade or ships or other concessions.

The run-aways, criminals, captives, negroes, etc., crossing from one territory to the other were to be handed over to the original power of which they were the subjects.

The ships of the Portuguese going to the Port of the Sawants were to be exempted from the payment of anchorage fees or other duties.

Prostitutes were not to live in Piligao belonging to the Portuguese as they were a constant source of trouble.

All these questions have been discussed in the treaties concluded between Sawants and the Portuguese.

There are about twenty important treaties concluded between Sawants and the Portuguese. The former being weaker always expressed repentance practically on every treaty for their action. The Portuguese also ⁱⁿgraciously pardoned the Bhosales several times as their friendship was very valuable to them.

APPENDIX ANo.1

Snor

Os Excessos roubos e tiranias executadas pello Leuantado Qhema Saunto o fizerao de modo poderoso e temido dos Principes Indianos Seus Confinantes que se atreues a pretender o mesmo do Estado em Cujos Vassallos executaua os mesmos excessos, roubos e tiranias repetindo as tantas uezes que hia conseguindo seu intento, e chegoua fazer varias entradas nas terras de Bardes Lancando para esse effeito em Suas Galuetas gente nas prayas das ditas terras Sem embargo de que a ultima ocaziac achando nos preuenidos se retirou Com Perda, tomando se lhe duas das taes Galuetas algumas muni-coes, e Armas; e depois entrou em hua noite na pequena Ilha de Caluy donde as Catanadas tirou a vida a Sinco homes, e molheres que lhe nao puderao ~~g~~ fugir, E no mar rendia toda a embarcacao nossa que podia render prezionando em Suas Fortz.^{as} em ferros aos homes brancos que nellas achaua, nao lhe Concedendo a Liberdade sem que a resgatasse a medida dos Cabedaes que lhe Concideraua, o que tudo me obrigou a lhe declarar guerra e a fazer lhe a hostilidade possiuel tomando esta rezolucao por Vottos uniformes dos Conselhr.^{os} do Estado como V.Mag.^{de} uera pellas Coppias juntas.

Nestas empresas tiue tao felices successos que accredi-tarao o acerto da Rezolucao que tomei, aproueitando me to tempo para uender por fineza ao Mogor a guerra que declaraua ao dito Qhema Saunto por me pedir nesta mesma ocaziac o dito Mogor o quizesse socorrer, Contra este Leuantado, que se hia fazendo Segundo Siuagi, e senhoreaua ja muitas ^{terras} do Con-

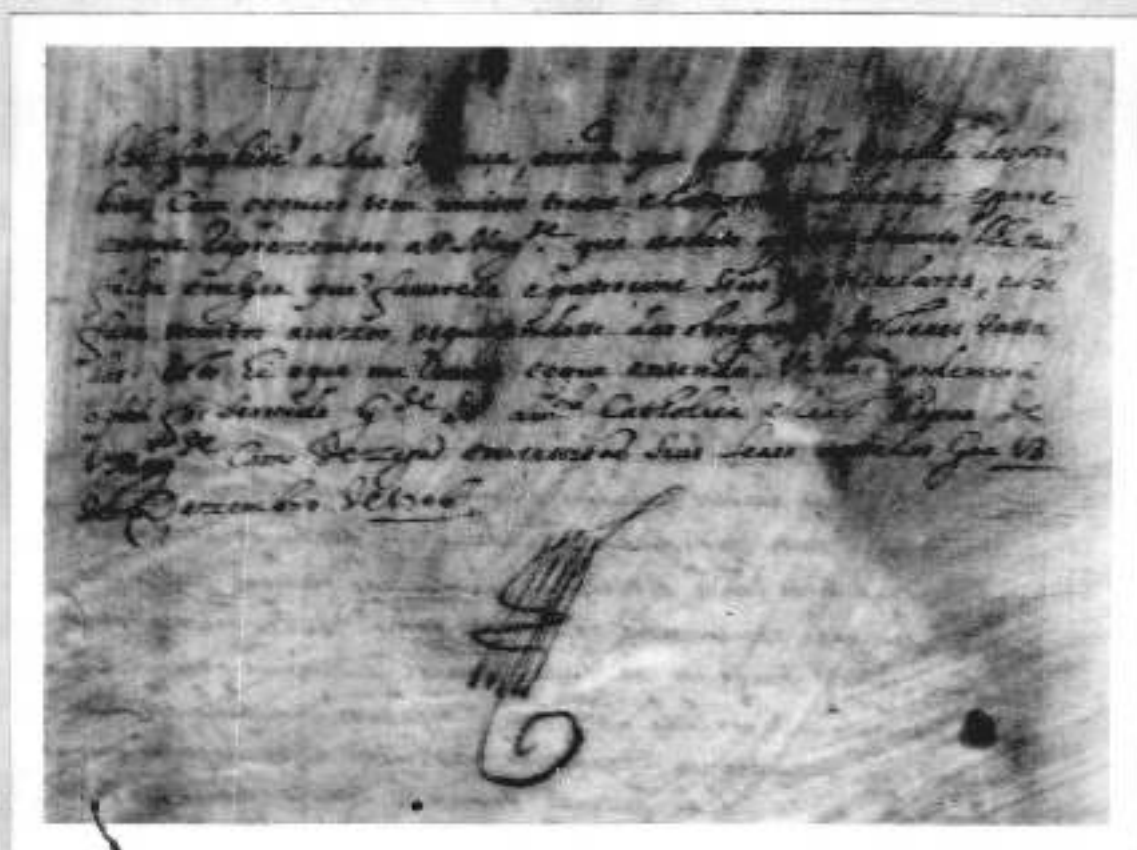


FIG. 10 (cont.)

cao, e todas as de Ponda, e nao esponho a V.Mag.^e o que nesta guerra se abrou por hauer dado esta mesma Conta em diuerca Carta.

No que respeita ao prejuizo que V. Mag.^e Concidera em se acabar de todo com o Leuantado Qhema Saunto, me parece fora em gr.^{de} credito e utillidade do estado a Sua total destrohicao porque as terras de Seu dominio se nao han de anexar ao Mogor, nem a outro Principe poderoso, por que ficao os tais muy distantes, e as terras se han de repartir pellos Desses Vizinhos e dependentes da amizade e fauor do Estado para Sua Conseruacao; q Com Mayor dependencia e respeito ficarao a uista do Castigo deste Regulo de que nao podemos esperar fidellidade, antes se deue temer, uze dos meynos que lhe facilite a Sua Viganca, ainda que para ella Se valha dos Arabios, Com os quais tem muitos tratos e Correspondencia; e pareceo me representar a V.Mag.^{de} que ao dito Qhema Saunto lhe nao falta em Goa que fauoreca e patrocine Seus particulares, e lhe faca muitos auisos, esquecendosse das obrigacoes de Leaes Vassallos; isto he o que me consta ee e o que entendo V.Mag.^{ge} ordenara o que for seruido. P G.^{de} De. a m^{to} Catholica e Real Pessoa de V.Mag.^{de} Como dezejao e necessitao seus Leais vassallos Goa 13 de Dezembro de 1706.
(*"Moncoes do Reino, No.69-70, 1671-1707, fls. 42-42 verso."*)

No. 1

(English Translation)

Your Majesty,

The excesses, thefts and tyrannical acts committed by the rebel Khem Sawant have rendered him powerful and most feared by the Indian Princes on the borders of his dominion.

The same thing he dared to do with this State by committing the same excesses, thefts and tyrannical acts with its Vassals, which he repeated to do so often that he was managing to accomplish his desire. He entered Bardesh through various places, using for this purpose his galleys and made landings on the shores of the same part of territory. Nonetheless, at the time of his last attempt of attack, forewarned as we were, he had to withdraw with a loss and we managed to capture two of his so-called galleys, some ammunitions and arms. Later, he entered one night the small island of Calvy, where he killed with blows of cutlass five men and women, who could not run away. On the sea, all of our ships had to surrender and the white men aboard them were arrested and taken to his forts in fetters and they were not freed unless he was paid some money as ransom. All this compelled me to declare war on him and make hostilities to the fullest possible extent, this resolution having been unanimously taken in the meeting of State Councillors, as Your Majesty will see from the copies attached herewith.

I was crowned with such a tremendous success in this task that the resolution I took was considered to be timely one and I availed myself of this opportunity to encourage the Mughal, who had also declared war on the said Khem Sawant and asked me for the help to fight against the said rebel, who was going to become second Shivaji and had captured many territories in Konkan and all the territories in Phonda. I am not going to give more details ^{about} ~~about~~ what was done in this letter as the same report has been made through another letter.

As regards the loss your Majesty says to have been caused in destroying totally the rebel Khem Sawant, I feel that his total destruction has proved to be greatly creditable and useful, because the territories of his dominion are not going to be annexed to Mughal or any other powerful Prince, as they are situated far away. They will be divided among the neighbouring Dessais and friendly dependants of this State, for their conservation. They have witnessed with much dependance and respect the punishment given to that Petty King, from whom we could not expect any loyalty, but rather we had to fear him. He used to resort to any means to take revenge even by seeking the help from Arabs, with whom he had close friendly relations. Also I feel it convenient to inform Your Majesty that there are some people in Goa in favour of Khem Sawant, supplying him with many informations, forgetting totally the duties of loyal Vassals, as I am informed. Your Majesty will accordingly order me to act conveniently.

May God protect the most Catholic and Royal Personality of your Majesty, as it is desired by your loyal Vassals.

Goa, 13th December 1706.

No.2

"Auto de juramento de vassalagem, obediencia e fidelidade que fazem a El Roi, N. Snor., os Dessais Satrogi Rane, Dessai de Sanquelim, Zalba Rane, Vantoba Rane, Resoba Rane, Ganessa Rane, Roragi Rane, todos Dessais tambem de Sanquelim primos e parentes da mesma familia e casa do dito Satrogi Rane; Haria Gaunso, Dessai da Provincia do Manori, Custam Gaunso, tambem Dessai de Maneri, Rogunata Porbu, Dessai de Bicholim, e Male Porubu sou parente Ramagi Dessai de Riven, Rama Saunto, Dessai de Sanvorden, Patoba Dessai de Carambolim da mesma Provincia de Sanquelim; Custamba Dessai de Haddavoi da dita Provincia de Sanquelim; Tuca Sinai, Ambu Sinai e Ramachondra Sinai Narcornis, que sao Escrivaes geraes da dita Provincia de Sanquelim, e tambem sao officiaes militares; Datu Sinai Escrivao proprietario do juncao ou Alfandega de Sanquelim, tambem official militar." (fl.2)

".... a seus pes a protestar a sincera obediencia, total submissao e perpetua fidelidade que pos nos, pos todos os nossos dependentes, e pela nossa descendencia, queremos ter a este Mag. Estado da India do mto. alto e mto. poderoso Sr. Roi de Portugal, nosso Senhor e como vassallos de sua Alta e Augusta Magestade, admittidos benevolamente por V. Ex. a vivormos debaixo da sua Real proteccao, promettemos e nos obrigamos de nossa livre e boa vontade a cumprir e guardar inviolavelmente todas as obrigacoes de lease vassallos, a qual obrigacao fazemos e ratificamos com o maior juramento do nosso rito, que he o de pormos as maos somennemente nas nossas Espadas como fazemos ... sob pena de que as nossas mesmas

Espadas se tornem contra nos a qualquer tempo que faltarmos ao promettido ..." (fl. 2v - 3).

(Auto de Juramento dos Ranes, 1746-1797, fls. 2-3).

No. 2

English Translation

Instrument of the oath of allegiance, obedience and *fidelity* being pledged to the King, our Lord, by the Dessais Satroji Rane, Dessai of Sakhali, Zalba Rane, Essoba Rane, Vantoba Rane, Ganesh Rane, Rodraji Rane, all Dessais also of Sakhali, cousins and relations of the same family and house of the said Satroji Rane; Hari Gaunsa Dessai of Maneri Province, Kustam Gaunsa, also Dessai of Maneri, Ranganath Parab, Dessai of Dicholi, and Male Parab his relative; Ramaji Dessai of Rivem, Rama Sawant Dessai of Sanvardem, Patoba Dessai of Carambaxi, also of Sakhali Province; Kustamba Dessai of Haddavai, also of Sakhali Province, Tuka Sinai, Ambu Sinai and Ramachandra Sinai Madkarni, Chief clerks of the said Sakhali Province, who are also military officers; Dattu Sinai, clerk, proprietor of the Sakhali customs' post, and also a military officer. (fl. 2)

At your feet we pledge the sincere obedience, total submission of perpetual fidelity that for ourselves, for all our dependants and descendants we wish to have towards this Majesty's State of India of the very High and Powerful King of Portugal, our Lord. And, as vassals of the High and August Majesty, benevolently allowed by Your Excellency to live under his Royal protection, we promise and pledge, of our free and good will, to comply with and inviolably keep all

the obligations of loyal vassals. This pledge we make and ratify with the greatest oath in our rites, which is to solemnly place our hands on our swords, as we do now on pain of those same swords turning against us should we fail to keep our word at any time " (fl. 2v-3)

No. 3

Senhor

Na moncao de anno passado representey a V. Mag.^e of Tratado das capitalacoens que ajustey com o Sar Dessay Ramachandra Saunto Bounsulo, o qual athe agora o tem observado exactamente desfructando o Estado o rendimento das Provincias conquistadas pello V. Rey Marques de Alorna.

Ha poucos dias faleceu o dito Sar Dessay e dizem fora morto com veneno, excitarao se algumas parcealidades para querer entregar o governo a hum Tio de Irmao de seu Pay, o que eu fisevitar mandando duzentos sipaes e huma Tropa de cavallos que meterao de posse ao filho menor de mesmo Sar Dessay debaixo da tuteia de sua May, de Secretaria, e do seu primeiro General Dolvy por conta de se terem mostrado constantes na nossa amizade.

Tambem a V. Mag.^e fis presente haver prorogado a tregoa concedida ao Rey Sunda pello tempo de seis mezes; e como as estes se seguido o inverno me chegou antes de outra inovacao o que V. Mag.^e resolveo sobre a conta que a respeito tinha remetido meu antecessor, e com esta me forao entregues mais duas cartas, huma pello Secretario de Estado Diogo de Mendonca Corte Real, e outra pello Conselho Ultramarino na primeira determina V. Mag.^e, que eu conclua a paz com o Sundas, conservando o dominio e posse das Pracas do Piro e Ximpim, na segunda que se ajuste a paz com o Sunda e o Bounsulo, cuidando nas Pracas que ainda temos no Norte e na restauracao das que perdemos; bem desejava eu effectivamente executar as ordens de V. Mag.^e se nao tivesse o justo embaracao na falta de competentes socorres, os quais justamente esperava na Real Clemencia

de V. Mag.^o aquem sao presentes as grandes necessidades do Estado, e que aquella falta he a parte principal que concorre para a sua decadencia.

A paz com o Sunda nao pode ter effeito desprezada a cessao das Pracas referidas do Piro e Kimpim em que o Estado nao tem prejuizo algum pois servem so de huma despesa inutil occupando nas suas guarnicoes pello menos quatro companhias de Infantaria e Sinco de Sipais, alem de outras precisas despesas para a conservacao e reparo das fortificacoes no Porto destas Pracas nao ha lugar seguro para as embarcacoes grandes mas sim na Enseada das Gales que fica muito proxima, aonde podem invernar athe oito Naus de alto bordo; A Sunda ja convem em a dar ao Estado quatro cantos mil X.^{es}, quatro Aldeas de mais immediatas a Provincia de Salcete com a consignacao de doze mil X.^{es} na Provincia da Zambaulyn, e fazer a sua custa huma Fortaleza na mesma Enseada capaz de que com a sua guarnicao fique deffensavel hum Surgideure das Naus; a execucao deste tratado se embaracou com as parcialidades a que da causa a embriaguez do mesmo Rey, e grande autoridade que tem na administracao o seu Secretario e ainda que athe agore nao tem proposto duvida notavel, sempre ouvido em procurar os meynos de o obrigar a execucao sobredita.

A mayor parte dos Regullos e potentades desse continente athe a Corte de Mogor ajustarao huma liga para destruhir ao Nana Primeiro Ministro de Xau Raja Rey dos Maratas para evitar as repetidas extorzoens e roubos com que oprime a todos, nao se izentando o seu mesmo Rey pella maxima superioridade que lhe tem vsurpado e quasi todos tem mandado Ministros a esta Cidade solicitar o Socorro, e como eu me acho destituído

de Tropas, os tenho entretido politicamente dando-lhe boas esperanças, e fomentando o seu prejuizo. Se continuarem na aliança e os favorecer o Nababo de Arcate com o seu poder que chega ahe sessenta mil homens de Tropas, sem duvida poderao conseguir felismente a empresa, e se eu os achar embaracados vivamente estou na resolucao de passar a restauracao de Norte, para o que tenho feito todas as disposicoens necessarias com as ultimas cautellas e todas favoraveis ao nosso partido. He verdade que muitas vezes estas maquinas entre os Asiaticos se desfazem com o interesse, que he sempre o seu ultimo objecto pello que nao posso executar o meu intento sem primeiro ver algum effeito das suas disposicoens.

A muito alta e muito poderosa Real Pessoa de V.M.^{de}
Fidelissima g.^{da}

Deos felicissimos annos. Goa 6 de Janeiro de 1756.

Uma rubrica ilegivel.

"Moncoes do Reino", M 128 B, fls. 95-96 v."

No. 3

English Translation

Your Majesty,

I submitted to Your Majesty in the last years monsoon letter the Treaty of capitulations signed with Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, who has so far observed the same faithfully, the State having enjoyed the income from the Provinces conquered by the Viceroy Marques de Alorna.

The said Sardessai expired a few days ago and it is said that he was poisoned. Some vested interests got excited and wanted to hand over the Government to one uncle, brother

of his father, which I prevented by sending two hundred soldiers and a regiment of cavalry, who enthroned the minor son of the said Sardessai, under the tutelage of his mother, Secretary and his first Dalvi, as they have shown themselves to be faithful to our friendship.

I have also acquainted Your Majesty with the prorogation of the peace granted to the King of Sunda for a period of six months and the monsoon having followed this period, I came to know before a fresh renewal, that your Majesty had resolved on the report submitted in connection with this issue by my predecessor. I was given two more letters: one by the State Secretary, Diogo de Mendonca Corte Real and the other by the Council of Overseas Provinces. Your Majesty has ordered me in the first letter that I should sign the treaty of peace with Sunda, by retaining the possession of the forts of Piro and Ximpim. In the second letter I have been ordered to make a peace agreement with Sunda and Shosale taking care of the strongholds that we are still having in the North and restoring those we have lost. I would have really liked to comply with these orders had I not been embarrassed for want of necessary reinforcements, which I hope the Royal Clemency of your Majesty would fulfil, the present needs of the State having been placed before your Majesty. The shortage of the same is the main reason of its decadence.

No peace agreement can be made with Sunda, by ignoring the session of the said forts of Piro and Ximpim, whereby the State will have nothing to lose, as they are causing unnecessary expenditure towards the maintenance of their garrisons, absorbing at least four companies of infantry and

~~And~~ five companies of sepoyes besides other expenses for the maintenance and repairs to the fortifications in the Port of the said strongholds, where there is no safer place for the big ships except in the creek of Gales, which is situated nearby, where even eight big ships can be accommodated during the monsoon. Sunda can afford to pay to the State four hundred thousand xerafins and to give four villages nearer to the Province of Salset with a consignment of twelve thousand xerafins in the Province of Zambauli. A fortress can be built at his cost in the said creek, where an anchor-ground can be maintained under the protection of a garrison. The execution of this agreement was embarrassed with partialities caused by the drunkenness of the said King and wide powers enjoyed by his Secretary in the Administrative affairs, and even though he has not brought forth any doubts worth being considered, I am always trying to devise means to force him the said execution.

Most of the petty kings and rulers in this continent including the very kingdom of Mughal have formed a league in order to destroy Nana, Prime Minister of the King of Marathas Shahu Raja, with a view to avoiding the repeated extortions and thefts with which he is oppressing all of them, without exempting even his own King, on account of maximum superiority he has usurped from him. Almost all of them have sent their envoys to this city asking for help, but, as I am deprived of troops, I have entertained them politically by giving them good hopes and stirring up their loss. If they continue to preserve their alliance and if the Nabab of Arcate,

with his man-power of as many as sixty thousand men ready to wage war, favours them, then they will not doubt achieve their task. If I find them to be embarrassed, I have made up my mind to go ahead to recover our positions in the North, for which I have made all the necessary arrangements, with utmost care, to bring success to our side. It is true that very often such a machinery among the Asiatic people fizzles out owing to their interests, which constitute their intimate goal and, as such, I cannot execute my plans, without noticing their actual positions.

May God bestow upon the highest and most powerful Royal Personality of Your Majesty, the Most Faithful, a happy long life.

Goa, 6th January 1756.

Illegible initials.

No. 4Ill.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Sr.

Sendo presente a S. Mag.^{de} a Carta do Conde da Ega da data de 28 de Janeiro do anno proximo passado, sobre as Igrejas, que se haviam fundado na Provincia de Ponda, e Zambaulim; e sobre a permissoo, que o Bounsulo havia dado para se fundar outra nos seus dominios: Houve o mesmo Senhor por bem approvar tudo quanto se obrou ao dito respeito. Manda porem recommendar a V. Ex.^a, que empregue o seu cuidado, e prudencia na edificacao das ditas Igrejas, para que possam subsistir com decore, e nao fiquem expostas aos insultos dos Gentios.

Deos G.^{de} a V. Ex.^a. Palacido de Nossa Senhora da Ajuda a 9 de Abril de 1765.

Fran.^{co} X.^{er} de M.^{ca} Furtado.

Sr. Sonda Louzas

"Moncoes do Reino", No.138 B, fl. 518.

No. 4English Translation

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

The letter of Conde de Ega, dated the 28th January of last year, on the churches, which have been founded in the Province of Phonda and Zambaulim, and on the permission that Bhosale had given to found another one in his dominion, was submitted to His Majesty, who has given his approval to everything worked out in the same connection. His Majesty has, however, ordered to advise you to be careful and wise in the matter of the construction of the said churches, so as to enable them to subsist with decorum, without being

exposed to the insults of the natives.

May God protect you.

Palace of our Lady of Ajuda, 9th April, 1765.

Francisco Xavier de Mendonca Furtado.

Senhor Sonda Louzao

No. 5

Bombay

July 21-7-1780.

Hon'ble Sir,

It is with the utmost concern I acquaint you with the loss of Vengurla, which was surrendered up to the Bouncello on the 4th June, ere I had received the least information of it being attacked, for as the fort was surrendered and the district entirely in the Enemy's hands, the sergeant was prevented from writing to me, +++ some few arrived here the 17th I demanded of him in writing an Account of the loss of the fort, and here beg leave to transcribe his letter to me for your information - Sir "As you have ordered us to give you an account of the loss of Vengurla fort in writing I am to inform you that on the 29th May, a party of the Bouncellos sepoys, came to obeeandah to the house of Laximan Bane Naique Buggartekar and caused many disturbances there I sent an officer and two sepoys to inquire of them their reason of it so doing, and to order them away some words ensued between the officers when the Bouncellos officers and men seized our Havaladar and sepoys and immediately hung them till almost dead, then they murdered them in a most inhumane manner cutting off their legs and arms which they sent to warree, where I had this Account and I also was told that a very considerable force of the Bouncellos was arrived and had taken possession of the Ramaswar, Rowellnath and Pagodas. I immediately prepared for my defence and ordered all the hoodies stores into the fort and at night I was ready to receive any enemy, on the 30th in the morning I found the enemy had got possession of the buvzar. The

buvzar gate having been delivered up to them by Naique in charge. I endeavoured to dislodge them but to no purpose and I soon saw in the sepoys of the country a design not to fight nor would they ever fire on the enemy unless myself or gunner were actually present, notwithstanding this they expanded this day either desiring +++++ On the first of June I endeavoured with the cannon to throw down although in the town where they had lodged in large body from where they were continually firing their match locks on the fort here I succeeded and doubt not have drove them the next day out of the bazar entirely, but the next day I found scarce sepoys sufficient to mount the guard, nor above seventy, who would obey the least orders I gave and that the greatest part of the sepoys with the two jumbledars and their head were determined to deliver up the fort, and to join those who resisted them, they were too strong to punish them but I intended it I found a sufficient number to stand by me, and that Europeans to turn the two jumbledars and the bad sepoys of the fort, on my calling on the sepoys to stand by me in defence of the fort, only seventy declared for me, and that they would stand by me to the last but the two jumbledars and their party immediately appeared and having taken possession in arms in the guard rooms and of the Gunners' Store-rooms and Magazine, and declared they would not suffer a charge to be fired frightened them that they remained quiet, and the jumbledars then told me, that they nor their sepoys would fight any longer nor give the least assistance in protecting the fort any longer, and insisted on any taking a pass from the Bouncello from the fort. Finding the fort in

this condition and the report of the Bouncellos sepoys being actually in the +++ conversing with the dissatisfied sepoys. I consulted with the gunners, sabedars and few who remained detached to me and it was our best opinion that the enemy within of the worst it was better to make terms of surrendering the fort. The jumbledars took upon themselves to secure a pass from the Bouncello, and I wrote a letter that provided the garrison was permitted to march out with their arms and seventy four rounds each +++ and that all their private property was secured to them, and their lists should be taken of the effects belonging to the company to yourself, by your people and by the Bouncellos, I would deliver up the fort if they agreed to this. The jumbledars returned immediately and brought a paper agreeing to my proposals, accordingly on the 10th of June, I opened a gate to them, but no respect did they comply with their agreement and the country sepoys of the fort before I opened the gate broke open of our godowns, private apartments and drawers and took from them at pleasure, I had not the least power over them, nor did they attend to anything I ordered on the Bouncellos officers receiving the fort I saw very plainly that two jumbledars and the sepoys were bribed by the Bouncellos, for they were suffered to carry away with them to their houses whatever they thought proper to claim of your effects whilst the sepoys who remained with us, were plundered of everything they had nor did they leave the Gunners or myself in possession of our effects but plundered us

of everything valuable, with this came a roll of the garrison at the time, two days afterwards they carried us to warree when the Bouncello asked us how we could trust such villains as the two jumbledars and sepoys, for that they had eaten his salt the months past and on our return to Vengurla we found them all in service of the fort. This is the state of the case of Vengurla. We wanted nothing, had plenty of ammunition provisions of all sorts, etc., etc., and had the sepoys not betrayed us, we might have defied all the Bouncellos together, for any success they could have against the fort, when we came back from the warree on the 10th, the officers took us to the fort and desired to make lists of the company effects and yours, we told them they should have done this at first that the fort was entirely plundered, all your chest drawers being broke open - The provisions all carried away, however he insisted on your carkoon making the list and us to sign it - a copy I now deliver to you, that you may see we were obliged to sign it, as we have mentioned in it that the fort was quite plundered and having passed six days since the fort being delivered up, they kept us four days more to oblige us to sign a paper, that we had received all your effects finding that we could not get away without it, and hoping our words will be believed, we signed thereto, we are Sir your most obedient humble servants to command.

David Henderson

Richard Karpenter

(Secret and Political Department, diary No. 23, PP. 386-88,
Bombay Archives, Government of Maharashtra).

No. 6

Por parte do Grandiozo e honrado Sar Dessay Quema Saunto Bounsulo se offereceo ao III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza Gov.^{or} e Capitaõ General da India e Azia Portugase a proposta do teor seguinte.

O Felicissimo, e honrado Sar Dessay envia a sua completa resolucao, que tendo ouvido chegar nesta Corte S.Ex.^a amante da justica para lhe obsequiar enviara a Givagi Vissa Rama, dirigindo a sua Representacao justa, assim de boca, como por escrita, e vendo que ella nao foy respondida individualmente, se faz preciso dizer, que praticou injustica, D. Joao no tratado, que celebrou no seu tempo e por isso ha falta da nossa parte ao cumprimento delle porque ficando com as Aldeas, Vargias, e Praca foy diminuida a nossa receita, nao podendo acudir a despesa, e por este motivo nao chega receber of Estado o que se lhe deve de annoal contribucão, e para que o Estado deixe de levar a mal e cobranca, que nos fazemos da parte do Estado em satisfacao do que nos pertence, representamos, que nos dem o que he de nos, deixando a nos visinhos debaixo de suas ordens para nao haver entao falta alguma da nossa parte, sobre o que se considerarem alguma difficuldade, ou desconfianca; fazemos com que facao nossa confianca para procedermos com fidelidade firme.

Se quizerem atender o referido, restituik nos o que he nosso estamos promptos para hum Tratado de novo, que seja constante, e se nao quizerem nao ha precisao de novo, e basta que existao os passados Tratados correndo as coisas como correm, Atendendo o Estado as nossas representacoes se mandar restituir o que he nosso, porque nao pedimos

nada de novo, havera entrevista entre ambos os Principaes com pomba, os Dessais serao conservados nas suas antigas Mercês: O Estado pago do seu dinheiro annoal na forma antiga; ultimamente os Mercadores serao satisfeitos do seu roubo, para debaixo de juramento em todas as occasiões interessando-se hum nas couzas de outro, socorrerem reciprocamente; Se disserem que nao podem dar sem Licença de Portugal, digo que no tempo passado vierao ordens; Sua Magestadehe poderosissima, nao deseja o albeo, quando largou tudo generosamente nao ha de ficar com pouco, que deixarao amente os Governos, e nos temos razao para pedir, pois de sizem que para dar o que he nosso necessitam da ordem, quaes sao as ordens, pelas quaes tomarao Gauntalem, e Canialem, e fizerao presentemente Couto em Usgao; Vejao se he util ou nao ao Estado estarem seus vizinhos debaixo de suas ordens, pois se a nossa vizinhança he prejudicial nos que reputavamos protegidos do Estado se este agora nao nos quer seremos obrigados a procurar o nosso bem. O Inglez he nosso Inimigo, que adquirimos estribados na protecção do Estado, e cazo que o mesma Estado falto em Socorrer nos publicamente, dizendo ser aliado do Inglez, estamos perdidos, e por isso he preciso saber a resolucao para com brevidade aplicar o remedio a evitar o mal. Alem do referido as materias, que tem que expor vocalmente, as exponha, e haja a resolucao.

Traduzida a 20 Agosto de 1780.

O III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Snor Gov.^{or} e Capitao General da India e Azia Portuguesa manda responder na forma seguinte.

Que a todas as representações, que expoz o honrado Givagy Vissa Rama se derao individuaes e as mais claras, convincentes, e justificadas respostas.

Que o III.^{mo}, e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} D. Joao Jose de Mello Governador e Cap.^{am} General que foi do Estado obrou com justica no Tratado da paz de 14 de Outubro de 1768 celebrado com o grandiozo Sar Dessay, e firmado Solememente, e assinado pelos honrados Antagy Rama Chandra Sabonis, sido Pandito, Datagi Porobo Camarista de Santorde, e Narana Mulgy. pelos respectivos poderes concedidos pelo Grandiozo Sar Dessay.

Que e coisa inaudita, rara, e estranha, depois de estar firmado, e assinado hum tratado, nao se cumprir, tomando-se por pretexto que ha nelle injustica. Que se esta proposicao de admitiosse, nenhum Tratado seria firme; mas todos se reduzirao a irrizorios com o especiozo pretexto da injustica.

Que o grandiozo Sar Dessay deve fazer a reflexao, que nao sao meyoas conducentes, e hoherentes, para firmar a amizade, e intentar a infraccao dos Tratados, a que elle voluntariamente se obrigou.

Que todas as Nacoens sempre religiozamente observarao os Tratados, e suas promessas, porque todas respeitao o Direito Divino, e das gentes que dictao a sua observancia, o Grandiozo Sar Dessay assinou, pelos seus Engiados o dito Tratado, dando lhes legitimos poderes, e veyo a formar hum contrato com o Magestoso Estado, porque o que cada hum faz, por outrem, ou seus Procuradores direito, e segundo a pratica das Nacoens se reputa fazelo por si mesmo.

Segundo os primeiros principios, e elementos se tem estabellecido regras duzidas do direito das gentes; Que os Contrados ao principio sao de vontade, e ao depois de necessidade, o Grandiozo Sar Dessay podia ao principio, e antes

nao prometer, nao se obrigar, nem pleos seus Procuradores assinar o dicto tratado; mas como prometeo, obrigou se; e por elles assignou, ja agora a sua obrigacao he de necessidade, e nao he decorozo a sua Pessoa resilir e flatar.

Tambem he regra e principio certo deduzido do mesmo direito das gentes; que os Contratos recebem ley pela convencao das partes; porque estas podem mutuamente obrigar-se, e por entre si ley, de que modo, em que tempo, en que lugar, e com que condicoens se obriguem.

O Grandiozo Sar Dessay no dito Tratado convencionou, e na forma, que nelle prometeo, deve cumprir a sua palavra, porque he ley, que a Si poz.

Em outros principios, e regras se estabelece tambem a justica do Magestoso Estado: Que ninguem pode mudar o Conselho em detrimento de outrem depois de lhe ser adquirido direito. O Magestoso Estado adquirio direito ao que se lhe prometeo nos tratados, e nao pode ja o Grandiozo Sar Dessay mudar o seu Conselho e parecer.

O que hũa vez agrada nao pode mais desagradar; e a razao e, porque nao ha coisa mais congruente. e coherente a fe humanu, e ao Comercio de que guardar a palavra, e observar as promessas; assim como nao ha coisa mais contraria, e adversa, e direito natural, wue nao observar a palavra, a promessa, e a fe ex prejuizo de terceiro.

Contra todos estes principios, e regras deduzidas do direito natural, e das gentes, obracadas, e recebidas por todas as Nacoens pertende o Grandiozo Sar Dessay fazer infraccao dos Tratados elo que he mais para se notar que ate

nega o tributo, e nao quer pagar o feudo em reconhecimento da Vassalagem, que deve ao Magestoso Estado, esquecendo se dos grandes beneficios da Real grandeza, e Magnanimidade, de S. Mag.^e Fidelissima; pois tendo o magestoso Estado o dominio e posse das tres Provincias de Bicholim, Pernem, e Sanquelim adquiridas com o Legitimo titulo da Conquista, e guerra pelo Exm.^o S.^{or} V. Rey Marques d'Alorna. conservando a mesma posse, e domino muitos annos, e como legitimo Senhor dellas arredando as ao Grandiozo Sar Dessay pelas suas instancias, e representaccoens na quantia annoal/sincoenta mil x.^{es} como consta do Capitulo 4.^o do Tratado da paz celebrado com o Ex.^{mo} S.^{nor} V. Rey Conde de Ega em 26 de Julho de 1759 ultimamente se lhe cederao o dominio, e posse das ditas tres Provincias pelo Tratado do dito Senhor Conde de Ega de 24 de Dezembro de 1761 por ordem de S. Magestade, obrigando se o Grandiozo Sar Dessay no Capitulo 9.^o do mesmo Tratado a pagar o tributo de quatro mil x.^{es} o que nao pagando poderia o Magestoso Estado tomar posse das Vargias Donossi, Indalem e Diqui, e Vanganim da Aldea de Naroa, o que se firmou tambem pelo Tratado do Emm.^o S.^{nor} Dom. Joao Jose de Mello Governador e Capitaõ General que foy do estado no capitulo 6.^o, declarando se no Capitulo 24 que nao pagando no termo de hum vez, que se principiaria a contar do ultimo dia, eu que finalizar o anno, de que se dever pagar poderia logo o Estado tomar posse.

Nao se tem passado o mez, mas todos os annos do governo do III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Dom Jose Pedro da Camara e vay continuando a mesma falta no tempo do felecissimo governo de III.^{mo} Snor Dom Federico Guilherme de Souza, e nao bastante a omissao do

pagamento do dito tributo tem uzado o Magestoso Estado de Summa moderacao, e de extremoza contemplacao com o Grandiozo Sar Dessay, nao tomando posse das ditas Vargias, como podia, demonstrando da sua parte a grande estimacao. e apreco da amizade do Grandiozo Sar Dessay, esperando que suave, e amigavelmento se convenca ao pagamento do dito tributo, e inteira observancia dos Tratados, porque o Magestoso Estado nao pertende novo Tratado; mas se que se guardem os que se achao eftios, e nao se cumprindo pelo Grandiozo Sar Dessay; e Magestoso Estado pode usar do seu direito e conservar o Seu decoro.

O III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Gov.^{or} e Capitao General do Estado deo, e jurou omenagem nas Reais Maes de S. Magestade Fidelissima obrigando se a conservar, e defender o Estado com todas as suas Fortalezas terras, jurisdiccens e possesscens na forma, que as achou, e se lhe entregarao. Elle veyo para edificar, defender, restaurar, e augmentar o Magestoso Estado, e nao veyo para destruir, nem diminuir; e por isso sem ordem expressa de S. Md.^{de} Fidelissima nao hade entregar Terras algumas das que tomou debaixo do seu cuidado, vigilancia, guarda e proteccao.

Os ous Bairros Gauntolem, e Canialim, se tomarao quando o Grandiozo Sar Dessay os tinha perdido; pois sendo antes pertencentes a jurisdicao de Rarim. ja os Ingleses lhe tinha conquistado esta fortaleza, e pela questao movida entre o Magestoso Estado, e os ditos Ingleses Sobre a posse do dito terreno, se deo conta a S. Magestade Fidelissima, obrigando se o Grandiozo Sar Dessay no Capitulo 19 do Tratado de 14 de Outubro de 1768 a que ficaria o mesmo terreno com seus rendi-

mentos por deposito em poder do Magestoso Estado enquanto chegue a Real Resolucao, e deve se esperar esta.

or

Com tudo o Illmo e Exmo S.^{or} Gov.^{or} e Capitao General, dezejando firmar a amizade do Grandiozo Sar Dessay se compromete a escrever a S. Magestade e faser os officios de obsequioso Procurador por parte do Grandiozo Sar Dessay para que lhe mande entregar as ditas Aldeas, ou Bairros, dirigindo tambem o Grandiozo Sar Dessay as suas Suplicas a Real Presenca de S. Magestade e se deve esperar da sua indeffectivel justica e Real grandeza tua lhes manda entregar.

Se os Ingleses sao inimigos do Grandiozo Sar Dessay, o Magestoso Estado de nao hade nem deve dar lhe auxilio contra elles; porque a Corte de Portugal tem alianca firmada com El Rey de Grao Bretanha por muitos Tratados Solemnes e nao pode o Magestoso Estado faser infraccao dos ditos Tratados, nem violar a amizade, que tem com a nacao Britanica de Sorte que nem por vias directas, nem indirectas auxiliara ao Grandiozo Sar Dessay contra os mesmos Ingleses; se estes a cometerem, e atacarem os Dominios do Grandiozo Sar Dessay o Magestoso Estado se conservara em Neutralidade, que he permitida por todos os direitos, assim como nao auxiliara aos ditos Ingleses contra o Grandiozo Sar Dessay conservando ao mesmo tempo a amizade com os ditos Ingleses, e com o Grandiozo Sar Dessay.

Ao mais que tiger de expor vocalmente se dara tambem resposta. Goa 25 de Agosto de 1780.

(From the private collections of the documents preserved in the National Archives of India, New Delhi, Govt., of India)

English translation - contd.

No. 6English Translation

From the Great and honourable Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale proposal of the following tenor was offered to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Dom Frederico Guilherme de Souza, Governor and Captain General of India and of the Portuguese Asia.

The Most Fortunate and Honourable Sardessai is forwarding his full resolution that having heard that His Excellency, a lover of justice, has arrived to this Court he sent to honour him Jivaji Vishram, addressing him his just representation verbally as well as in writing and, as he sees that he did not get reply on the points made in the same, it has become necessary to state that D. Joao did make an injustice in connection with the treaty signed during his time and, because of this, lapses are occurring from our side in complying with the same. The reason is that, as the villages, paddy fields and the fortress remained with him, our income was dwindled and we could not cope with the expenses and this is why the state is not receiving its dues of the annual contribution; and, in order that the State may not see with displeasure the collection carried by us on its behalf for the payment of that which is ours, we are hereby representing that what belongs to us be given to us keeping us as neighbours under the orders of the State so that there be not any lapse from our side and, in case any difficulty or suspect arises in connection with these points, steps will be taken to create faith in us so that we will be able to act with firm faithfulness. In case the above proposal

is accepted and what is ours is returned to us, we will be ready to a new Treaty and that shall be a permanent one; and if this is not desired, there will be no need of a new treaty and the old treaties will be enough and the things will run as they are now. If the State, acceding to our representation, orders that what is ours be returned to us then there will be an interview between both the High Parties with pomp and the Dessais shall be allowed to continue with their ancient grants. The State shall be paid of its annual sum of money as in the former times and, finally, the merchants shall be indemnified of what was stolen from them, so that, under oath and taking interest in the affairs of the other party, mutual help be given on all the occasions and for the argument that this cannot be conceded without orders from Portugal I have to say that days ago orders were already received. His Majesty is very powerful; he does not want what belongs to other; he has generously released all the things and so he will not keep little things which were kept only by the Governments and we have reason to demand; and if it is argued that they need orders to give what is ours what were the orders following which they took Gauntalem and Cannealem and how they have presently kept troops at Ugaon. They should see whether it is useful or not to the State to have its friends under their orders because if our neighbourhood, of us who were considering ourselves as the proteges of the State, is harmful to it and if the State is not willing to have us now, then we will be constrained to seek our well being (in other directions). The English are our enemy and this enmity we have acquired it on account of our being under the protection of the State and if the same state is not

publicly giving us and alleging that he is an ally of the English, we are lost and, therefore, it is necessary to know urgently the decision so that remedial steps could be taken to avoid damage. Besides this, the points which are to be stated verbally be stated and resolution be taken.

Translated on 20th August, 1780.

The Most Illustrious and the Most Excellent Governor and Captain General of India and of Portuguese Asia orders that it be replied in the following form:

That to all the representations submitted by the Honourable Jivaji Vishram detailed and most clear, convincing and justified replies were given. That the Most Illustrious and the Most Excellent Dom Joao Jose de Mello, former Governor and Captain General of this State acted with justice in connection with the Peace Treaty of 14th October 1768, entered into with the Great Sardessai with solemnity and signed by the Honourable Antaji Ramchandra Sabnis, Sido Pandit, Datagi Parab, member of the chamber of Satarda and Narayan Mulgy under the respective powers granted by the Great Sardessai.

That it is an unheard thing, rare and strange that, after a treaty is agreed and signed, it is not complied with under the pretext that it includes an injustice; that, if such a proposition was admitted, no treaty could be firm and all of them would be ridiculous with the specious pretext of injustice.

That the Great Sardessai should think over the point that a desire to infringe the treaties to which one did bind himself voluntarily is not a way conducive to and coherent

with the firmness of friendship.

That all the nations have always religiously complied with the treaties and with the promises made therein because all of them respect the Divine Law, the natural law and the law of people which prescribe the compliance. The great Sardessai signed the said treaty through his envoys giving them legitimate powers and concluded an agreement with the majesty's state because what anybody does through other persons or through his lawful attorneys is, according to the customs followed by the Nations, adjudged as done by himself.

According to the first principles and elements, rules have been established which were deducted from the Law of the People; that the agreements at the beginning are voluntary and afterwards they become of necessity. The Great Sardessai at the beginning and before that could have not promised or bound himself, could have not signed the said treaty by his attorneys; but as he did promise, bind himself and did sign it through them, his obligation becomes now a necessary one and it is not becoming to his person to offer resistance and to be evasive.

Also, it is a certain rule and principle deducted from the said Law of the Peoples; that the agreements acquire the legal force by convention of the parties; because they can bind one to another, to fix rules among themselves as for the manner, time, place and conditions which would bind them.

The Great Sardessai who agreed and promised in the said Treaty should comply with his promise because it is a law which he imposed upon himself.

Also under other principles and rules, the justice of

the Majesty's State is established: That nobody is entitled to change his resolution harming other man's interest after the acquisition of a right. The Majesty's State has acquired the right to what was promised to it in the treaties and the Great Sardessai is not entitled to change his decision and opinion.

What pleases at one time cannot ever displease and the reason is: that there is nothing in keeping and more coherent with the human faith and with the trade than to keep word and to implement promises. And also there is nothing more contrary and opposite to the equity and to the natural law than not to comply with the (given) word, promise and trust, thus harming the interests of the third party.

Against all these principles and rules deducted from the natural law and from the law of the peoples embraced and accepted by all the nations, the Great Sardessai is willing to infringe the treaties and, what is more to be noted, is that he even denies the tribute and does not wish to pay the feudal dues as acknowledgement of the vassalage due to the Majesty's State forgetting the great benefits he received from the Royal greatness and magnanimity of the Most Faithful Majesty. Because, when the Majesty's State had the domain and possession of the three provinces of Dicholi, Pedne and Sakhalí acquired under the legitimate title of conquest and war by the Most Excellent Viceroy, the Marquis of Alorna, having maintained their possession and domain during many years and, in its capacity as the legitimate owner, having given them on rent to the Great Sardessai in consequence of his requests and representations for the annual sum of fifty

thousand Ashrafis as it is found recorded in chapter 4 of the peace treaty entered into with the Most Excellent Viceroy Count of Ega on 26th July 1759, lately it was ceded to him (the Great Sardessai) the domain and possession of the said three provinces under the treaty of the said Count of Ega dated 24th December 1761, following orders of his Majesty when the Great Sardessai bound himself in chapter 9 of the same Treaty to pay the tribute of four thousand ashrafis and that, in case it was not paid, the Majesty's State could take possession of the paddy-fields Donossi, Indalem and Digui and Vanganim of the village Naroa and this was confirmed also by the treaty of the Most Excellent Dom Joao Jose de Mello, former Governor and Captain General of this State in chapter 6 with declaration, in chapter 24, that in case it was not paid within one month to be counted from the last day of the year in respect of which it is to be paid, the State could take their immediate possession.

Not only one month has elapsed but all the years of the Government of the Most Illustrious and Excellent Dom Jose Pedro da Camara and the same commissioner continued during the times of the most happy government of the Most Illustrious and Excellent Dom Federico Guilherme de Souza and, notwithstanding the lack of payment of the said tribute, the Majesty's State has behaved with utmost restraint and loving regard towards the Great Sardessai by not taking possession of the said paddy fields as it could have done; thus showing the high esteem and value in which the friendship with the Great Sardessai is seen, hoping that he will be convinced smoothly and amicable to pay the said tribute and to fully

observe the treaties, because the ^Majestic State is not willing to have new treaty, but it wishes only that which were made be observed and in case they are not complied with by the Great Sardessai the ^Majesty's State is entitled to make use of its rights and to preserve its decorum.

The most Illustrious and Excellent Governor and Captain General of the State gave and swore homage in the Royal Hands of the Most Faithful Majesty binding himself to preserve and to defend the State with all its fortresses, lands jurisdiction and possessions in the same form as he found them and were handed over to him, He came to build, defend, restore and to augment the ^Majesty's State and he did not come to destroy or to diminish; and, therefore, without explicit order of His Majesty he shall not hand over any lands from those which he took under his care, vigilance, custody and protection.

The two localities Gauntolem and Canealem were taken when the Great Sardessai had lost them; as they belonged formerly to the jurisdiction of Reddi the English had already conquered this fortress from him and there was dispute between the Majesty's State and the said English about the possession of the said territory; it was submitted to His Majesty and the Great Sardessai bound himself in Chapter 19 of Treaty dated 14th October, 1768, and that the said territory with its rental be kept as a deposit in the hands of the Majesty's State until when the Royal resolution ^{is} received and one has to avail this resolution.

Inspite of this, the Most Illustrious and Excellent Governor and Captain General, desirous to make firm the fri-

endship with the Great Sardessai, promises to write to His Majesty and to perform the role of an obsequious attorney on behalf of the Great Sardessai so that he may direct that the said villages or localities be handed over to him (Sardessai) and the Great Sardessai also should address his petitions to the Royal Presence of His Majesty and he should hope from his unblemished justice and Royal greatness that he will order to hand over to him.

If the English are enemies of the Great Sardessai the Majesty's State shall not and should not give him aid against them; because the Court of Portugal has an alliance signed with the King of Great Britain under many solemn treaties and the Majesty's State cannot infringe the said treaties nor it can violate the friendship it has got with the British Nation and, thus, the State shall not, directly or indirectly, give aid to the Great Sardessai against the said English; if they invade and attack the domains of the Great Sardessai, the Majesty's State shall be neutral and this is permitted by all the laws and also it shall not give aid to the said English against the Great Sardessai, keeping at the same time friendship with the said English and with the Great Sar Dessai-----

Also, to what further might be represented verbally, reply will be given.

Goa 25th August, 1780.

No. 7

Balapa Rogunata de Soddo escreve com toda amizade, lembrando da boa correspondencia, que tinha com nosso Pay Suba Camotim; e fala, que nos tendo tam perto com S. Ex.^a, devia ter a gloria, e felici^d, de concluir a paz de Bounsulo com o Est.^o, p cujas guerras padecem ambos os Povos, muita ruinas, dano etc.^a, e o Comercio Sempre com o receyo, e cautela; lembra tbem, que o do nosso Pay, no tempo do Sr. Conde de Ega teve semelhante felici^d de fazer a paz; e diz que sabendo, lhe fisesse a resposta da sua Carta, que em consequencia o podera tratar.

(From the Private Records of the Mhamai Kamat Family)
1783

No. 7(English Translation)

Balapa Raghunath of Sada writes with all friendship, remembering the good correspondence, he had with our father Suba Kamat, and says, that we being very close to his Excellency, we should have glory, and happiness to conclude peace treaty between the Bhosales and this State, because being in war, citizens from either side have to suffer much fear, disaster, etc., and the commerce has to be carried on with fear, and caution, he also remembers, that our father, at the time of Conde de Ega had similar pleasure to make the treaty, and he states, that a reply may be sent to this letter, and thereupon he will be unable to act.

No.9

III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^r

A noticia que se divulgou da minha morte, produziu no ingrato animo de Bounsulo a demonstracao, que muitas vezes procurou Aidar Ali Khan, fingindo se morto para conhecer a disposicao da vontade de Seus Filhos e Cabos principais. Acreditando-o dito Bounsulo que eu era falecido, e condiderando-se livre do inimigo, que mais receou, e dezobrigado do seu mayor bemfeitor, praticou sem demora as ingratidoens de que he capaz hum animo fraco, e traidor mostrando que somente a impossibilidade tinha disfarcao o seu agradecimento. Sublevou a Provincia de Pernem, que recebeu a suas Tropas, rebelando se os Partidos de Sipais que nella tinhamos levantado. E neste incidente nao improvisado, se recolherao sem perda a Provincia de Bardes os pequenos destacamentos da sua Legiao, que se achavao em Pernem, passando Pellos mesmos Lugares em que pareceu a Tropa escolhida de Goa no mez de Fevereiro de 1759.

Mandei socorrer, e prevenir as Pracas de Alorna, e Tiracol. Mandei hostilizar as embarcacoes do Bounsulo ancoradas de baixo da proteccao da Fortaleza de Barim, o que nao causou todo o prejuizo que eu esperava naturalmente. E muito a sangue frio me applico a dispor as Tropas em n.^o, e forcas para castigar o ingrato Bounsulo de hum modo que Abençoando Deus as minhas ideas fique servindo de exemplo aos vizinhos.

A III.^{ma} e Ex.^{ma} Pessoa de V. Ex.^a G.^{de} Deus muitos annos.
Goa 6 de Novembro de 1794.

"Moncoes do Reino", No.176 A, fl. 12-12 v".

No. 9

(English Translation)

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

The news that spread of my death produced in the ungrateful heart of Bhosale the same effect as the one sought to be known by Aidar Ali Khan, who feigned to be dead, in order to know the frame of mind of his sons and Chief corporals. Believing in that I was dead, Bhosale, considering himself to be free from the enemy most feared by him and free from obligations to his great benefactor, committed without any delay the ungrateful acts a mean-minded and traitor is capable of, thus showing that his expression of thanks was disguised, once it was impossible for him to do otherwise. The Province of Pedne revolted and welcomed his forces. The companies of Sepoys we had formed there also revolted. And in the course of so sudden an incident, the small detachments of his Legion, which were at Pedne, came to the Province of Bardeah, without any loss through the same places where the selected forces from Goa perished in the month of February 1759.

I ordered to send the reinforcements and warned the forts of Alorna and Terekhol. I ordered that the ships of Bhosale anchored under the protection of the fortress of Reddibe attacked. But this operation did not cause the loss I expected to cause, naturally. And much cold-bloodedly, I am using the forces in sufficient number to punish the ungrateful Bhosale in such a manner, May Goa bless my ideas, that it may be serve as a lesson to the neighbours.

May God give you a long life!

Goa, 6th November 1794.

Subedar de Calapur

No.10

Illustre e muito generoso Babu Rao Subedar, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares Dezenbargador da Casa da supplicacao conselheiro, e Secretario do Estado da India, etc.^a

Foi presente ao III.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} Snr. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral Comendador na ordem de Christo do Concelho de S. Mag.^e Fidelissima, Tenente Genral dos seus Exercitos de Portugal e Governador da India a carta do Illustre amigo que apresentou o honrado Vencata Rao Carta a qual estimou muito pelas boas noticias, e pelo merecimento da Sua Illustre Pessoa; e me manda fazer a resposta seguinte as ponderacoes da sobredita carta.

O magestoso Estado conhece a antiquidade Nobreza Real, que concorrem na Pessoa do Magnifico Raja de Colapur; e no seu conceito o prefere aos representantes nas Potencias visinhas por cujas fundamentaes razoens estima muito a sua alianca, e esta prompto para recebera tenciozamente o seu embaixador, e concluir todo o ajuste conveniente, e perpetuo, entre o Magestoso Estado e o Magnifico Raja.

Parece que a Providencia do Altissimo dispoz huma ocazio a mais oportuna para ser juntamente castigada a ingraticao, ambicao e aleivozia do Sar Dessay to Cudale Qhema Saunto; recuperando o Magnifico Raja as Suas Fortalezas e territorios competentes, e fazendo ao mesmo tempo a Magestoso Estado a restauracao sobre os levantados em Pernem e consideraveis hostilidades, tomando as Fortalezas de Rarim,

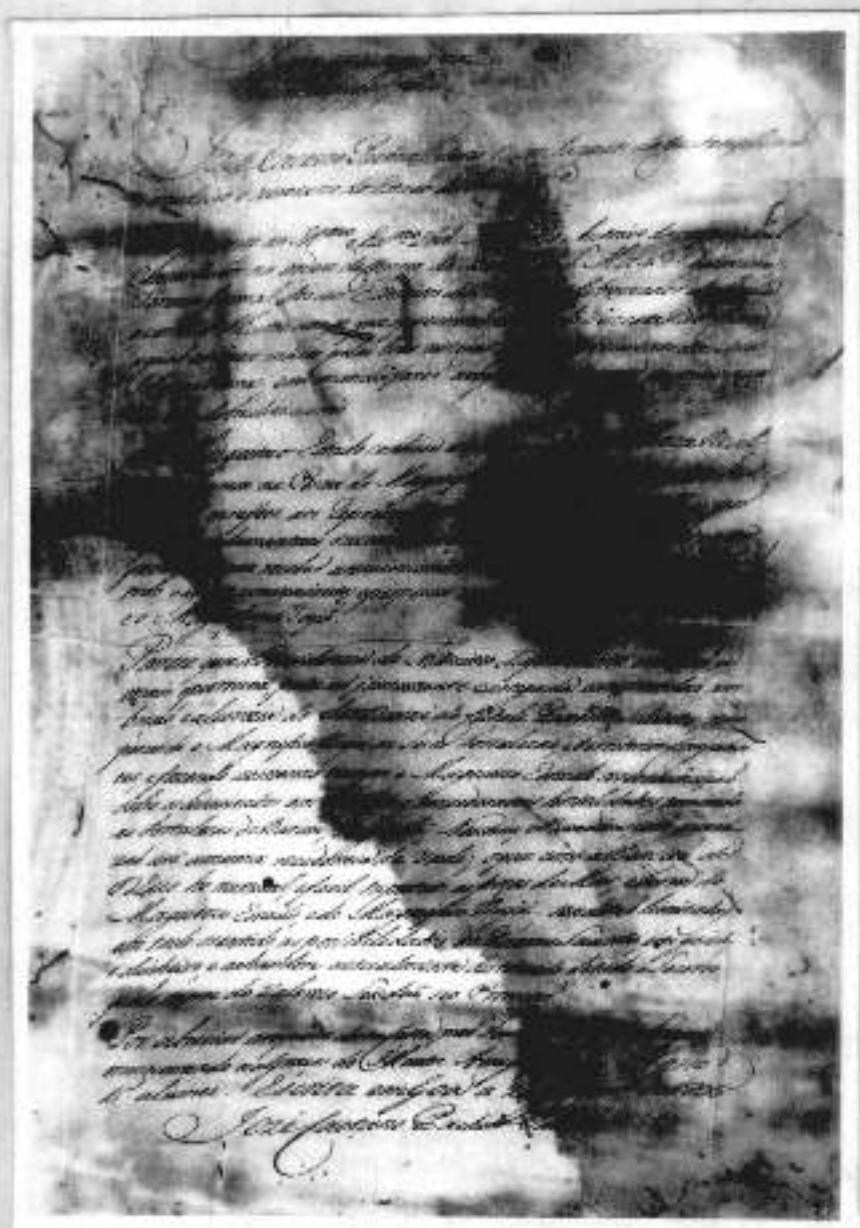


FIG. No. 12

See APPENDIX A, No 10

Vengurla, Neutim, e Bandem, com a invazao ate a mesma residencia de Vadi; o que com a Bencao de Deus he natural, e facil supostas as forcas do Mar, e Terra do Magestoso Estado, e do Magnifico Raja sendo tao limitadas em todo o sentido as possibilidades de Qhema Saunto, em gente, e dinheiro, e achando-se actualmente distituido de todo o Socorro pela morte do Valerozo Sinde a seu Protector.

Por abreviar a resposta desta Carta, nao sou mais largo, e sempre me recomendo na Graca do Illustro Amigo, quem o Sr. alumeo Escrita em Goa a 2 de Janeiro de 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

"Reis Visinhos" No.19, fl.7.

No.10

(English Translation)

Subhedar of Kolhapur

Illustrious and most generous Babu Rao Subhedar

May your friendship be perpetual!

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares, Chief Judge of the House of Supplication, Councillor and State Secretary of India, etc.

Your letter brought by Honourable Venkatrao was submitted to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral, Commander of the order of Christ in the Council of His Majesty the Most Faithful, Lt. General of his armies of Portugal and Governor of India. He was happy for the good news and for the admirable qualities of Your Illustrious Personality and he has ordered me to reply to the points raised in the said letter, as follows:

His Majesty's State is acquainted with the qualities of

Royal Nobleness that concur in the person of the Magnificent King of Kolhapur and holds him in a high esteem, in preference to the representatives of neighbouring powers and on account of these fundamental reasons your alliance is highly praised. The State is ready to received with full attention your ambassador in order to conclude the convenient and perpetual agreement between His Majesty's State and the Magnificent Raja.

It seems that God Almighty chose the most opportune occasion to punish the Sardessai of Kudal Khem Sawant for his ungratefulness, ambition and treachery, by restoring to the Magnificent Raja his forts and the respective territories. At the same time, His Majesty's State has overcome the insurrection at Pedne by considerable hostilities, by capturing the forts of Reddi, Vengurla, ~~and~~ Nivty and Banda, with the invasion extended even upto the residence of Wadi. With God's blessings and the forces of the State and the Magnificent Raja, Both on the land and the sea, the task was made naturally easy, once the possibilities of Khem Sawant in people and money were so limited and he is at present deprived of any help on account of the death of Valorous Shinde, his protector.

I am not writing any more. I recommed myself to be ever graced by the Illustrious Friend. May Our Lord protect you.

Written in Goa on 2nd January 1785.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

No. 11

Para Lackimibai Bounsule Sar Dessaine do Pragana Cudale.

A Illustrre e Grandioza Lackimibai Bounsule Sar Dessaine do Pragana Cudale, e mais Provincias, cuja felecidade seja perpetua.

Eu Francisco Antonio Veiga Cabral da Camara Pimentel et.^a

Achando-Me de Saude, recebi com muito gosto a Carta da Illustrre, e Grandioza Sar Dessaine, e estimei mui muito a sua felis Conservacao.

As repetidas ingratidoens, que eu tenho experimentado de seu Illustrre, e Grandiozo Marido, depois de Eu livrar no eminente perigo a que esteve o seu dominio, e a mesma sua pessoa no anno de 1788, como he notorio a todos, Me tinha determinado a nao receber Carta alguma sua, e mandar-lhe fazer toda a histilidade, que permitesse a conjuntara, em desagravo das Offencas, feitas ao Magestoso Estado, Amim proprio.

A Provincia de Pernem Offerecida pelo Illustrre e Grandiozo Marido em justa gratidao daquelle beneficio, foi por elle mesmo sublevada em q primeiro annido Meu Governo, sendo isto escandalozo se fosse paaticado com qualquer outro Governador, e Capitaõ General da India Portugueza, unicamente por effeito da ingratidao, come se poderia julgar executada contra aquelle mesmo, que em Pessoa foi verificar lhe o sobre dito beneficio.

Eu podia mandar assolar, e queimar a Provincia, mas abominando sempre a Crueldade, esperei que o tempo persua-

disse a aqueles moradores a vontade de viverem sucegados de baixo do Benigno Dominio Portuguez, prometendo lhe de os socorrer quando aquele dezengano os tivesse convencido do seu erro.

Proporcionarao se as Circunstancias, e chegou a conjuntura, em que os Dessesais Gancares, e mais pessoas principais de Pernem me declararao a sua fiel vontade, e pediram o socorro prometido. Logo lhe mandei dar, e entrando as Tropas Portuguesas naquella Provincia se fortificarao no Pagode de Pernem os Cabos, e mais gente que o Illustre, e Grandiozo Marido tinha mandado en consequencia da desconfianca, que ja lhe cauzava a revolucao da Provincia. Atacarao as Tropas Portuguesas o Pagode, renderao se os ditos Cabos, e gente a deserpraio, sem outro algum ajuste, porque nenhum podia ter lugar em semelhantes circunstancias, e forao os mesmos Cabos remetidos prezos para Goa.

Constando-Me ques os tres Cabos Rama Saunto Bounsulo Dondo Govinda Farzenda, e Bagavonta Saunto, erao pessoas de qualidade, e estimacao do Illustre e Grandiozo Marido, os mandei conservar na Fortaleza da Agoada, e que fossem tratados to mesmo modo, some se cativesse Vareim.

Pellos justissimos motivos ponderados no principio desta Carta, nao admite nenhum (sic) dos empenhos que procurou o dito Illustre e Grandiozo Marido, para reconciliar, e faser as pazes com o Magestodo Estado, e essa era a Minha determinacao, como fica dito, porque nao me lembrava que podia intervir a midacao ada Illustre, e Grandioza Sar Dessaine, cujas estimabilissimas qualidades, e honrada conducta conserve eu na Minha memoria com muita particular

estimacao.

Consequentemente e attendendo muito gostosamente esta mediacao, permito que seu Illustrre e Grandiozo Marido mande a esta Corte de Goa hum Enviado com todos os plenos poderes para ajustar a Paz, pagando os prejuizos, que cauou ao Magestoso Estado a Sua ingratitude no anno de 1795, e restituindo as Pecinhas de Artilharia que por falta de palavra ao ajuste feito em Queri ficarao naquelle lugar e taobem forao levadas de Ponda, ao que se seguira a Soltura dos tres cabos assima mencionados, e a ratificacao de huma paz solida, e permanente.

Logo que o Illustrre e Grandiozo Marido expedir o d.^o Enviado, Me participara para Eu mandar as Comp.^{tes} Ordens de franquear a sua passagem, e entrar no Magestoso Estado athe esta Corte por donde melhor lhe convier. Deos alumees a Illustrre e Frandioza Sar Dessaine em a Sua Divina graca. Goa a 9 de Fevereiro de 1801. Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral.

R.V. No: 19, fls. 133-134.

No. 11

(English Translation)

To

Laximibai Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal Pargana.

To the Illustrious and Great Laximibai Bhosale, Sardessain of Kudal Pargana and other provinces.

May you live in perpetual happiness!

I, Francisco Antonio Veiga Cabral da Camara Pimentel,
etc.

Being in good health, I received with much pleasure the letter of Illustrious and Great Sardessain and was happy to know about your welfare.

The repeated acts of ungratefulness which your Illustrious and Great husband has committed towards me, after I had saved him from an eminent danger to which his dominion and he himself were exposed to in the year 1788, as it is known to all, had led me to be determined not to have any letter from him and to order all kinds of hostilities against him, as permissible in the present juncture, as a punishment for the insults made to his Majesty's State and to myself.

The Province of Pedne, offered by your Illustrious and Great Husband as a token of just gratitude of that beneficial act, was made to rise in insurrection by himself in the first year of my rule, and this being a scandalous act to be committed against any other Governor and Captain General of Portuguese India, only because it was an ungrateful act, how could it be conceived to have been committed against the very Governor, who had personally gone to verify the said benefit.

I could have ordered the destruction and burning of the Province, but, as I always hate the cruelty, I hoped that the time would persuade those people about the advantage of living in peace under the benign Portuguese Dominion and promised them to help them when their disillusion made them convinced of their error.

The circumstances changed and a time came when the Dessais of the place and other prominent personalities of

Pedne declared to me their free will and asked to provide them with the help immediately and the Portuguese forces entered that Province and fortified themselves in the Temple of Pedne. The corporals and more than your Illustrious and Great Husband had sent on account of mistrust that had already caused a revolution in the Province, attacked the Portuguese forces and the Temple. The said corporals surrendered and the men ran away, without any agreement, once no agreement could take place under similar circumstances and the said corporals were sent to Goa as prisoners.

When I came to learn that the three corporals Ram Sawant Bhosale, Dhond Govinda Farjad and Bhagvant Sawant enjoyed certain status under your Illustrious and Great Husband, I ordered to keep them in the fortress of Aguada and to treat them in the same way they would be treated if they were at Wadi.

For just reasons mentioned in the beginning of this letter, the said Illustrious and Great Husband took no interest in seeking reconciliation and make peace with His Majesty's State and that was why I was determined, as I have said, not to entertain him, because I did not remember that the Illustrious and Great Sardessain, whose esteemed qualities and honourable conduct I retain in my memory with much praise, could intervene.

Consequently and paying much attention to this mediation, I permit your Illustrious and Great Husband to send to this Palace in Goa a plenipotentiary to adjust Peace, by making good the damages that his act of ungratefulness in the year 1795, has caused to his Majesty's State and

by returning the pieces of artillery that remained at that place and also were taken from Phonda, thus having failed to keep the word given in the course of agreement signed at Kerim. This treaty of Peace will be followed by the release of three corporals mentioned above and the ratification of a solid and permanent peace.

Your Illustrious and Great Husband shall have to let me know about the plenipotentiary's departure, so as to enable me to issue the necessary orders for his free passage to enter His Majesty's State and come up to this Palace, through a better way of his choice.

May Goa illumine the Illustrious and Great Sardessai with His Divine grace.

Goa, 9th February 1801.

Francisco Antonio da Veiga Cabral.

No.12

Illustre, e Grandiozo Raja Quema Saunto Bounsulo Bahadur Sar Dessay de Pragana Gudale, e mais Provincias, cuja amizade seja perpetua.

Eu Joze Caetano Pacheco Tavares, do Conselho de S. Alteza Real, Conselheiro Ultramarino, Chanceler da Relacao de Goa, e Secretario do Magestoso Estado da India.

Foi presente ao Ill.^{mo} e Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} Governador, e Capitao General do Magestoso Estado da India a Carta do Grandiozo amigo, em que expoe os seus desejos sobre o restabelecimento da antiga amizade entre ambas as Partes, e reconhece ser justa a indignacao, com que s. Ex.^a o trata; e o mesmo Ex.^{mo} S.^{or} me manda dizer ao Grandiozo amigo, que nao tem duvida de remeter ao esquecimento todos os actos de ingratitude, que o do Grandiozo amigo tem obrado, para effeito de admitir as suas proposicoes para o restabelecimento da Paz, em antiga Amizade, com tanto que ellas sejam revestidas de Conceridade, e Conformes ao Decoro, e Grandeza do Magestoso Estado, que tantas vezes tem acolhido ao Grandiozo amigo, debaixo da sua Poderosa Proteccao, e dado provas da sua sincera, e Permanente Amizade. Deus alumee ao Grandiozo Amigo na sua Divina Graca. Goa a 22 de Abril de 1803. Joze Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

"Reis Visinhos", No.19, fle. 157.

No.12

(English Translation)

Illustrious and Great Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale, Bahadur Sardesai of Kudal Pargana and other provinces,

May your friendship be perpetual!

contd/-

I, Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares, of the Council of His Royal Highness, Councillor for the Overseas Provinces Chancellor of the High Court of Goa and Secretary, His Majesty's State of India.

Your letter, in which you have expressed your desire of restoration of old friendship between the two, admitting that the indignation with which you are being treated by His Excellency unjust, was submitted to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Governor and Captain General of His Majesty's State of India. He has ordered me to let you know that all acts of ungratefulness committed by you cannot be forgotten in the context of admission of your proposals for the restoration of peace and old friendship. These proposals should be sincere and consistent with decency and greatness of His Majesty's State, which has welcomed you so often under its powerful protection, giving proofs of its sincere and permanent friendship.

May God grace you with His Divine Grace.

Goa, 22nd April 1803.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

APPENDIX B

No.1

To

The State Secretary,

I am sending you the copy of the report that I have received from China, as well as the report on what the priests Fr.Serafim Mario Borgia and Fr.Falerio Rist Rifer, who came from that kingdom, have done at Cambodja, where they have established a mission. In this connection, they tried, by mistake, for one letter from the Senate of Macao, but instead of going with that letter where they had to go, according to the permission granted by his Majesty, they went to Cambodja, destroyed the old church and constructed a new one and converted many people from that division of to catholicism, the majority of whom are obeying to them alone, leaving those Parishioners whom the Bishop of Malacca had appointed to be their Prelates.

The resolution I have taken is to make the Bishop of Malacca to admonish them and I feel that Macao should write to the king of Cambodja to explain about its intervention, by saying that it should not be regarded in detriment of the Royal Padroado. I am also going to write to him, in this connection, with the hope that the disorder shall cease thereby, as the said King shows nowadays his eagerness to re-establish the trade he was having with us and to please us in every respect. I am sending this letter by an uncertain route, so that it may reach you before the correspondence sent aboard the ships, so as to enable you to take the convenient steps. You should remind His Majesty about

how these priests have disobeyed the oaths taken in the King's Palace, in this State and in China, by concealing their objective of depriving the Royal Padroado of its privileges.

The neighbour Foad Sawant Bhosale is living peacefully in this State up to now, despite the war he waged against me. He has been cheerful because, out of dissimulation, we have not forced him to pay the tribute that he owes to us and have not taken into account the incident in which he captured some ships, because of the death of my predecessor and the dissensions that prevailed in the former ministry. He constructed some boats, increased the number of small ships and had the daring to attack the ship of China and one of the ships of Daman.....behaving with utmost impudence.

He sold the negroes that had fled to his territory to the British, when he was bound to hand them over to us, according to the clauses of peace and vassalage. He arrested some Christians, captured one ship of a Muslim, Vassal of this State and declared enmity with him recently, but, as his forces are limited, our hostilities will become more sensible. I want to continue the same, because he is a neighbour of this State and cannot be a major enemy, more prejudicial than Angre.

On account of this, I have had friendship with his son, who, since a few years, is in a State of war with him, and, therefore, I am entertaining good hopes of punishing him, as he deserves.

I am not having adverse relations with the British, but from the copies of the letters I wrote to them and from those

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of their replies you will come to know about a fresh doubt that has arisen. Their commissaries have, however, assured me to return the ship.

The North is free from the enemies and we are relieved of the threat of any invasion by them.

Much against the convenience of the British, the French have taken the hold over Mahim, in the Southern coast, and because of this their relations are strained. The French have maintained friendly relations with me. You should not forget to seek the resolution of the British Government about the claim over the River of Bandora (?) and dependencies of the British, as they shall certainly behave according to the advice of their government and they are afraid its resolution will not be in their favour.

Mombassa is short of forces and the civil war between the natives and ruling forces is raging there. If I had enough soldiers and ships I would have restored peace there, without much difficulty.

The Arabs are going ahead with the Civil War, with the same vigour Antegrim took one ship which they were sending to him they were dealing with important business but, as they took away the permits as well and I could not restore them, I am not in a position to say who they are the captain of that ship, who has already got freed his crew, has They had proposed to me the return of Mombassa if I sent two ships which could prevent the supply of food-stuff by sea to Mascate, where there is not a single warship. But I have no soldiers with me to undertake this expedition, nor shall I be able to

do so if I get no soldiers sent from there. I have only 450 portuguese soldiers, who are not sufficient to man two big ships, and, so far as the native forces are concerned, many more years shall be required to prove their mettle.

The rest is in peace. I hope that you will send me the news of welfare of the King, Our Lord, and the Royal Family. May God give you a long life!

Goa, 30th April 1727.

Joao de Saldanha da Gama.

(For the Portuguese text refer A.B. de Braganca Pereira, Arquivo Portugues Oriental, t.I, Vol. III, Part IV, 1727-1736, pp. 43-46).

No. 2

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

Today is the first day on which my illness permits me to satisfy to some extent Your Excellency in respect of what orders me asking for my opinion in writing on the important resolution on the Proposal which the State Secretary has forwarded to me.

It contains the request made by two enemies on the borders of this State, Bhosale and Angre, asking for our help in the present war between them. As far as the Bhosale is concerned, you have replied to him with great prudence, as any help to be given to him is impracticable, unless he makes peace with conditions favourable to this State and, I think, there is no need of any fresh reply in this matter mainly because the help is sought through letters from a man who (even though a portuguese) is mistrustful to the same State.

Also, I feel that it is not convenient to help Angre and I find it to be prejudicial to us for the following reasons: First: great shortage of military men who are hardly sufficient to defend our fortresses. Second: Even if we have sufficient man-power, we cannot afford to reduce it in order to help a less faithful petty king, who shows himself to be our friend through words only when it is convenient for him to do so. In action, he is more powerful than Bhosale. It must be seen to that he is destroyed easily. With our help, we shall have a powerful enemy in our neighbourhood, as it is quite likely that once he emerges victorious, he may violate the peace treaty he is now seeking to make, in order to get

our help easily.

All this leads me to think that the most correct decision in this regard will be to let him know that we wish to help him and he must be told that, apart from the payment, he should come forth with conditions under which he wishes to settle the peace agreement in order to see if those conditions are convenient to the State. Later on, he can be entertained with more pretexts, which can be thought over by persons who are more expert than I, in this matter. This is the advice I can offer in the matter, which shall be better judged by Your Excellency, with your usual sense of understanding the issues.

May God give you a long life.

Panelim, 27th December 1750.

Archbishop Primaz.

To

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor Marquez Viceroy.
"Moncoes do Reino", No.214A, fls. 70-70v.

(Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Assentos, Vol. V, pp. 609-610).

No.3

The proposal that was forwarded to me by the State Secretary, by your order, is reduced to two points: the first consists of the Aid sought from you by Tulaji Angre, in order to strengthen his power in the expedition against Bhosales. The second point is with respect to the peace proposed by the said Bhosales to be granted to them, praying at the same time for the aid of this Government, in order to relieve themselves from the pressure they consider to have been exerted upon them by the said Angre.

Thus, both Angre and the Bhosales are, in my opinion, following in the present juncture the same method and holding the same intention: they wish to penetrate in our spirit and seek our inclination for their own ends. Angre does not wish his expedition to be embarrassed by us, while the Bhosales want to prevent us from helping Angre, in his plans. None of them is induced to believe in that they will manage to get, indeed, the help they are seeking, as they are aware of that we have little confidence in their word and friendship, with just reason and justified motives they have given to us, in this context.

The experience has shown us well that Angre and Bhosales are but enemies in disguise of this State, even though they are seeking our friendship in a simulated way and that they respect the treaties of peace signed with them so long as it is not convenient for them to violate them. Basing myself on this truth, which in my opinion carries no doubt whatsoever, I feel that we should treat them with great simulation and statagem, by satisfying their demands with enigmatic and confused answers and by pretending that we should help them.

lest they should lose the faith in our good will. As a matter of fact, we should not go to their rescue unless we are sure of that the aid given to them will result into certain and sure benefits to the State.

Dwelling especially upon the first point of the proposal made by Angre, I feel that it will not be in our interest to change in any way the apparent friendships and good relations we are maintaining with him at present, as he is considerably powerful, especially in the sea, and, as such, he can cause a loss to our trade and transport of supplies so much indispensable and necessary for the conservation of this State. We should rather entertain him by raising his hopes of the fulfilment of his intentions by the way of prolonging the negotiations and treating them in such a way that they are not concluded unless they contain the conditions bringing advantages to us. We should hide our final goal from him and let him, meanwhile, to get weaker in his present campaign both in respect of his wealth and men.

For this purpose, I strike with an idea, not only just one and reasonable but also very efficacious one, both in the context of present intentions, and those which may come up in the future, whereby, I feel, Angre will be satisfied with our goodwill and at the same time, will be perplexed and confused in the matter of his demands. The idea is as follows: We should tell him that, as the river and the territory of Karli belong to this state by the right of conquest, after a just war with Bhosales, and as we know fully well that, that was where he was intending to begin with his campaign we shall not put up any opposition to him nor shall we embarrass him, only

in order to let him know that we wish to have harmonious and good relations with him. We should, however, take care and see if by abusing our friendship, he goes to strengthen the said territory and the entrance of the said river, which we failed to accomplish at the time of conquest, in order not to arouse any dissensions with Sambhaji Raja, to whose dominion the territory of Melondin, bordering the said river, and the territory belong. In view of these circumstances, we hope he will desist himself from the work he has initiated and he shall leave the said territory and river in the same conditions he found them. It is because he can very well go ahead with his campaign against Bhosales without bringing about any alteration there, and enter the territory of Bhosales which we have not conquered so far. He should not interfere with the sea-side territories, which we have acquired with the force of our arms. If he gives us this first testimony of union and friendship he desires to have with this State, he can declare the conditions and privileges he may offer to us, in order to get the desired aid, which he will promptly get if those conditions are reasonable and beneficial to this State.

In order that Angre may be better convinced about our good will and our standing in his favour, it would not be useless if we provided our ships anchored in front of Aguada with provisions and shifted our troops to some nearer places, closer to places of embarkation, so as to make Angre feel that they are ready to go to help him, at first notice.

My idea regarding river and the territory of Karli, which I have put forth, apart from showing to Angre that we

have been favourable to his entry therein, in a simulated way, shall as well lead to avoid in future the terrible consequences entailed by persistence of the said Angre in his dominion, as such a neighbour is risky and arduous. And, even though the neighbourhood of Bhosales is bad, that of Angre is far worse than that. If it can be equated to the pride and unfaithfulness of Bhosales, it exceeds in the superiority of forces, extension of dominion and especially the wealth with which the help of Marathas is easily secured, as we have experienced in the Campaign of Kulaba. This was, in my opinion, the only reason behind our seeking the Sunda and even the Bhosales to be our neighbours, without allowing my more powerful neighbour to take their place. The same thing happened in the Northern Province, where we had the Nabab of Kalyan and others, whose territories served as barriers to us in order to defend ours, and, had they not been conquered by Marathas we would have never lost that Province.

As regards the second point with respect to the demand of Bhosales, because of difficulties faced by them, I have to say that, even though they are not worthy of any compassion on our part, they should be made to entertain the hope of getting our help, which they seek, in order that they may not be disheartened in the war waged against them by Angre, getting at the same time weaker both in forces and money. I conform myself with the suggestions you have made to them with your usual prudence in the reply sent to them, as they cannot be entertained otherwise. It will be good to advise them to send a learned man, enjoying respect and competent to deal

with this grave matter, with the conditions they are willing to offer, with due respect to this state, on the understanding that, if they are found to be reasonable, useful and honourable to the State, they will secure the desired reconciliation and the protection, as in the past, which has always saved them from their enemies.

This is my first point of view, which I submit to your most correct criterion.

May God give you a long life.

Pangim, 27th December 1750.

Luis Caetano Almeida.

"Moncoes de Reino", No.124A, fls. 60-61 V."

Also for the Portuguese text refer P.Pissurlekar, Assentos, Vol. V, PP. 612-15.

No. 4

Translation of the letter from Sardessai Khem Sawant
Bhosale to the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
Governors.

After the compliments of courtesy the letter reads:
October 15, 1757.

I have already informed your Excellencies that the army of Honourable Pradan Panta (Nana) having attacked and besieged the fortress of Masura, I made him withdraw by the bravery of the army I had sent for the purpose. At present, ~~Nana~~ Pant, corporal of the said Nana, is intending to come once again with an army, that he is preparing, in order to capture the forts and fortresses along my frontiers in order to ~~take~~ make a revenge of the success I obtained. And, this information being absolutely true, I am determined to fight back. There were good relations between Nana and me, but Nana has provoked this occasion even though there was no difference on my part so far as the existing friendship is concerned. As such, justice demands that I too should keep ready on my side to fight back. And, as I am a neighbour of the State and there prevails faithful friendship between the State and me, with no cavilling it is the duty of the State to help me, as it was assured. On account of the said emergency, I have provided my forts and fortresses with necessary reinforcements, but, it being ever indispensable to have something more in readiness, I write this letter praying to Your Excellencies to send me 50 barrels of gun-powder, 40 boxes of ammunition and 2500 bullets of artillery, without any delay, as the enemy's intention is

to reach the fort of Bharatgad and to carry out the plans from there. As such, I pray to the State to send me in advance the gun-powder, ammunition and bullets of artillery by ships to Reddi, so that they may be carried from there to Masura, where from they shall be diverted to the forts and fortresses. Nothing more to add, etc. Written on the 2nd day of the month of Safar (15th October).

Translated by me Ananta Camotim Vaga, State Translator, on the 18th October, 1757 - Ananta Camotim Vaga.

Original in Marathi, on folio 85.

(For the Portuguese text refer Judice Biker, Collecção dos tratados da India, t. VII, pp. 112-113).

No. 5

To

The Secretary,
Senhor Martinho de Mello Castro,
Most Illustrious and Most Excellent
Sir,

In the last monsoon correspondence, I informed Your Excellency by my letter dated 12th March 1787, about the compliance of His Majesty's orders that Your Excellency had sent me through your letter dated 29th March 1786, which begins by the expression "What I have to say about". I had made a reference in the said letter of mine to what had been the proposals made by the Emissaries of Maratha ruler and Bhosale and what was the reply that I had sent to each of them and for what reasons I had resolved to send once again Narayana Sinay Dhume, in order to deal with the affairs connected with Bhosale, in the capital of the ruler of Pune, who had offered himself to mediate. I have now to let your Excellency know about further exact events occurred in this connection both in Pune and in Goa.

Before he left for Pune, the said Narayana Sinay Dhume came to know here suddenly and unexpectedly that it was certain that Tipu Sultan and the ruler of Pune had mutually agreed to make a peace treaty and that the Natab was spending lakhs of rupees or "pagodes", one part of which had been given to the ruler of Pune and other part to his ministers and Generals. He had equally come to know that Nizamali, not relying upon such a treaty, did not wish to give his assent to the same nor to dismantle his army, ^{and} that he was of the opinion that the

Ruler of Pune, of whom he was an ally till then, had been behaving with less sincerity.

These news and the justified surprise caused to all about such an expensive peace on the part of Tipu Sultan, ambitious man full of vanity who was not capable of subjecting himself to the same without hidden ends, as there was no known ~~person~~ reason that might compel him to do so, led me to send our said Emissary with instructions, attached hereto, vide copy No.1, some of which are concerned not only with the difference of opinion of the State with Bhosale but also with the said Peace Treaty and the efforts that the said our Emissary should make to discover the reasons thereof, and others are concerned with concise replies given to the proposals our Emissary had brought with him, having been entrusted with the same by the Ruler of Pune.

By his letter dated 30th May of last year, our said Emissary informed me that ~~he~~ he had handed over my letters, carried by him to the Ruler of Pune and his Prime Minister Nana Phadnis, on the 25th of the said month, and that on the 29th of the said month he had handed over to the said Prime Minister the Memorial, and Exposition he had carried from here, which are attached herewith, vide copy No.2, which I drafted in the light of the contents of the said letter from Your Excellency dated 29th March 1786, in the para beginning by the words "In the first of the said Memorials" and the Exposition was drafted with a slight addition of the same facts as contained in the letter of my Predecessor, dated 21st February 1782, a part of which was sent to me by Your Excellency, as a copy along with the said

letter dated 29th March, 1786.

(1) Ruler of Hyderabad.

(2) Vid. Bowring, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, Oxford, 1853;
Mohibbul Hasan Khan, cit. Hist. of Tipu Sultan, etc.

By another letter dated 8th June of the last year, the said Emissary sent me a collection of news he had managed to acquire in Pune, mainly in respect of the clauses and articles of Peace Treaty that had just been signed by the Ruler of Pune and the Nabab of Tipu Sultan, which news I have sent to your Excellency via Bombay through my letter dated 18th July last, the copy of which I am sending along with this letter vide copy No.3, which contains the said news.

On August 30, I received a letter dated the 10th of the said month, from the Ruler of Pune, the copy of which I am sending herewith under No.4, by which he was informing me that he had ordered the withdrawal of his Envoy in this State, called Gopal Ramchandra, in order to hold talks with him and our Emissary on the matters related to Bhosale. As I had full reasons to believe, firmly that the said Gopal Ramchandra had been summoned by the Minister of Pune only because he did not visit his Ministers with gifts or with a certain share of his allowances that he receives from the State, I felt myself that his presence over here was to be very much useful, because, on account of his peculiar usefulness, he would manage to safeguard the union with the State. I made up my mind to reply to the ruler of Pune that his Envoy had been informed that he would be issued with the

passport when he asked for the same. The evidence of this correspondence will be seen by the copy No.5. The result of this step was that the said Envoy had enough time to accommodate his Ministers who wanted to call him back, and he remains here.

Further, by letter dated the 13th September last, the said Emissary informed me that on 29th August preceding, he had been summoned by the Prime Minister Nana Phadnis and had a conference with him, the report on which is given by document No.6 attached herewith, in order that it may be perused exactly as it should be, notwithstanding it is almost untelligible. But from the reply I ordered to give to the same, attached herewith through a copy under the said number, Your Excellency will see clearly the matter concerned and what were the proposals of the said Prime Minister and how the said reply is based on the two letters written by the said Emissary to the Secretary of State. The copies of the two letters are sent herewith under the said number, as I found that they are necessary for your perusal.

I have been in receipt, at last, of the letters from the ruler of Pune and the Prime Minister Nana Phadnis, dated the 21st October last, in reply to those I had written. The copies of those letters are sent hereby under No.7. Our Emissary has written at the same time that the said Prime Minister had affirmed to him that he wished all well to the Portuguese Nation and that we should beware of Tipu, as he was a bad enemy, a tyrant and was wise enough to conquer one and all.

This is the position at present, where the things stand

with regard to the mediation proposed by the Ruler of Pune in the dissensions we had with Bhosale, and I have recommended to our Emissary not to deal with such matters, unless he is provoked to do so, because it was our intention to forget about it.

When these affairs are being dealt with in Pune, the Emissary of Bhosale came forward with some proposals, which are as exorbitant as those offered at the time of my predecessor, asking not only for the return of territories newly conquered but also for the return of others being possessed by the State since many years, and were ceded to the State through Treaties.

In pursuance of His Majesty's orders, I was waiting for the information from the new Emissary in Pune, regarding the handing over of the Memorial and Exposition, which he had carried with him, in order to hand over others to the Emissary of Bhosale, whereby he might be disillusioned in the matter of his claims.

The news came that they handed over in Pune, but, the things stood in a much different situation comparing with the one prevailing at the time His Majesty sent me the said order, because the Maratha ruler was in a state of war with Tipu and we had nothing to fear about the one and the other. And, when I received the news that peace had been made, it was an enigma to those who thought about the reasons thereof. Besides, a regiment of Tipu's soldiers was on Ghats and, when I came to know that the said Bhosale had sent a present to Tipu and that the correspondence between one and the other had become frequent, I found that it was high time we gave him a

stern reply.

I waited, however, for some more time and I hinted very dextrously to the Emissary of Bhosale that his Master was to be advised to have less faith in Tipu's friendship, as the latter sought to have an opportunity to absorb Bhosale's territories, under a feigned friendship, as Tipu himself and his father Hyder Ali Khan had done in the case of many small kingdoms, of which there were many fresh examples. It was also hinted that no alliance other than that with the State could prove to be so natural and so useful to face any enemy that could get down the Ghats and that, if he saw that Tipu was vexed, he would prove the generosity of the State.

Following the expression of sincerity voiced hereby the said Emissary and the movement of Tipu's troops, that withdrew to some extent after capturing Kittur along with the areas under its jurisdiction and causing destruction of the same, I found that it was the ripe time for the compliance of His Majesty's orders. I ordered that the Memorial, the copy of which is attached herewith under No.8, be handed over to the said Envoy of Bhosale, along it a report or exposition similar to the one sent to Pune, with the only difference of containing some facts occurred after the suspension of offensive arms, the memoirs on which appeared in the State Secretariat after the remittance of the first Exposition.

In the light of the said Exposition, Memorial and declaration I ordered to be made to Bhosale to say that, if he committed any insult or robbery on our borders, I would

promptly vindicate the outrage, without letting him to accumulate the offensive acts, he found it only convenient to ask for my permission to write directly to His Majesty praying for the return of the Provinces newly conquered and I thought that this permission should not be refused to him.

When these talks were at this stage, two persons sent by the Raja of Kolhapur, lord of Melondin, arrived here to ask for our help or at least neutrality on our part in respect of Bhosale, with whom the said Raja had started to have relations of hostility.

As the alliance with Bhosale is certainly more natural to the State and as it is not convenient to invite any of the powers existing on the Ghats to attack him and remove the natural barrier we have owing to his existence, and it being convenient to have a small ruler as our neighbour rather than one like the Raja of Kolhapur, who, in the event of absorption of the kingdom of Bhosale, will be a more powerful ruler, I thought that I could draw from this message some benefit for the State and to bring Bhosale to the point of signing a Treaty that might be useful for us.

With this purpose in view, I spoke pleasantly to the persons sent by the said Raja and then directed to hold talks with the Secretary of State. The latter informed me that he had asked them as to what their Master desired, what were the causes of the war and what help they expected from the State, to which the said messengers had replied to him that their Master was intending to destroy Bhosale, who was insolent and traitor, that the causes of the war had arisen from the scandalous behaviour of the said Bhosale towards their Master

and, despite being a vassal of the Raja, he had attacked one of the main forts. They said finally that the help they desired to have from the State was that the State should not favour Bhosale against their Master and that, if the booty of the conquest was to be shared, they would help the State to do so, either by sea or by land. The said Secretary asked them further if they brought any authority letter to deal with the negotiations they were speaking about to which they replied that they had come purely in compliance of the order of their Master, in order to find out what was the intention of the State, as it is seen from the letters they had submitted, and that, as they had been received in such a good manner, they were going to get the necessary powers to hold talks with the State. In this connection, they asked me soon for the passports. I granted passport to one of them, who left here by one galley by which he had come, but has not returned so far.

As soon as the Emissary of Bhosale had the news regarding the negotiations that the Raja of Kolhapur had started with the State, he asked immediately for the fixation of one day for talks and, when his request was granted, he explained the injustice done by the Raja to his Master by waging a war against him. He explained also how he needed the help of the State. He was then reminded of what had been said to him, when Tipu was on the Ghats.

In reply he was informed that it was true that the said Raja wanted to destroy totally his Master, that he had asked for the help of the State, or at least for its neutrality and had offered great advantages. He was also told that his Mes-

sengers had gone to get more powers in order to deal with the proposed help and neutrality, and that, under these circumstances, I could not refuse him everything that might turn to be useful to this State, once I was responsible for such matters before His Majesty, mainly because there was no agreement whatsoever between the State and his Master Bhosale, except suspension of use of arms and that his Master had violated all of the old Treaties. I told him that under these circumstances, it seemed to me that the only alternative in this question was to see to that his Master signed a Treaty with this State, wherein conditions of mutual help could be laid down and such a Treaty would serve me as a reason to help him, if the advantage offered by the said Raja could in some way or the other, be compensated.

The said Bmissary brought forth some difficulties based mainly on the hope cherished by his Master and that his Majesty would order to return the Provinces conquered once again, to him. I dissipated his doubts by giving solid reasons and told him that, by giving ~~by giving~~ the help to him under the circumstances explained above, the State was showing its generosity to him, as it is more advantageous for us to get the benefits offered by the Raja of Kolhapur. I persuaded to him by saying that any cession made by him by the way of Treaty would on no account stand in the way of any Grace that he expected to be bestowed upon him by His Majesty. As/^{he}realized that his Master was in difficulty, mainly owing to the shortage of ammunition, the said Raja having captured two villages and various fortifications in their territory, he replied that he was going to write to his Master

on this matter and that he would give the reply as soon as possible.

As a matter of fact, Bhosale wrote to this Envoy ~~th~~ about the urgency of help in ammunition and said that the signing of Treaty would not be delayed, for which purpose he would, if necessary, confer on him more powers. Accordingly, his Emissary produced yesterday the letter of authority.

Now I am going to see if I can draw fruitful results by signing a Treaty with Bhosale, such as may be useful for us, and I shall send the report thereon to Your Excellency, by the ships that may be leaving this Port or even via Bombay, if necessary.

May God protect Your Excellency!

Goa, 18th January 1788.

Francisco da Cunha Menezes.

(Livro das Moncoes, No.169 A, fls. 132)

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 . (Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, PP. 328-335).
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No. 6

Translation of the letter of Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal, written to Visaji Mahadeo, his Envoy to this Court of Goa.

Hon'ble Visaji Mahadeo. I, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces. I make it known, in the muslim year 1188 (Portuguese, 1788), that having been informed in consequence of my directions given to you recently in order that by celebrating a Treaty between my Government and the Portuguese, the affairs be resolved presently they contributing towards chastising the Raja of Kolhapur who has carried out hostilities against my dominions, supplying for that purpose aid by way of equipment, ammunition, troops and money; that I should cede to the State the whole of the province of Pedne in order to have all these aids; that they would draw up a private secret article a copy of which I should send to Portugal along with my letter, so that Her Majesty being aware that province being of no utility, she would be pleased to having it restored to me; that by indicating this means with expressions of affection, they had given a firm work in order to favour or protect my dominions; it is this that should be done, narrating at the same time distinct actions of credit of the very Great Governor and of the Great Secretary and the desire they had towards the preservation of my dominions; that I being on friendly terms with them, through them or through the determination of Her Majesty many things could be achieved, and even the outposts and provinces; This is also written

to me by some persons from here, who could give me the certainty, having confidence in her. I having decided to hold their advice and to succeed in gaining all my dependencies, and to give a boost to the friendship of the State, I write this to you to give them in writing the whole of the province of Pedne, with the exception of those cessions and things declared in a separate memorandum, and after making the Treaty, I shall send the Sanads of what is referred to, and without awaiting further resolution carry out the said Treaty soon, that may be useful to both the parties and without trouble, so that its observance may be firm, and on this subject I recently wrote to the Great Secretary, whom I know as being endowed with prudence, and await that he does what is right. In case there be delay of 4 days for the Treaty, by putting forth before them my necessities on the stay following that of the arrival of this letter get them to send the aid of ammunition, troops, money and fleet in the manner as expressed in previous letters; and thus be advised. Written on 17th of the month of Rabilacar (27th January, 1788). Agreeing that the temple revenue, Bhats, Deessaie, mercenaries and consignments are excepted, conclude this article stating all the rest of province of Pedne is handed over to the State. Date ut supra. With the small seal of Bhosale.

Translated by me, the assistant Translator of the State,
29th January, 1788 - Bahuguna Kamat Wagh.

Original in Marathi, folios 306.

(For the Portuguese text refer *Judice Biker, Collecção dos tratados da India*, t. VIII, pp. 205-206).

No.7

To

Narayanrao Vithal

The Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor Governor and Captain General received a letter from Bhosale, dated the 7th instant, informing that his messengers had patched up in Pune the differences of opinion he had with the Great Raja of Kolhapur, whose Government had accepted the security over certain merchants by the payment of money that the said Bhosale had committed himself to pay to the said Raja of Kolhapur, as the result of which Ramaji Zadhav Patil, subject of Shinde, Sakubai Shinde and the said messengers had managed to secure the return of Bhosale on the part of the said Raja, the territories and forts which the latter had captured from the former, by maintaining his honour of Raja. After that, the messengers from Kolhapur were permitted, as it is said, to leave Pune and the same thing will be done by his Brahmins.

As you have not written, of late, on this matter, His Excellency has ordered me to advise you about the said letter from Bhosale, so that you may let^{me} know what exactly has happened there, as we cannot rely on the assertions made and information given by Bhosale mainly because it is understood that the Raja of Kolhapur is gathering people and it is incredible that he should surrender over the issue of Morchais.*

The Dessai of Zamboti expelled the order of Bhosale, the Dessai Mahe Gaunsa from Usra and he has taken shelter in the territory of this State.

You should reply to this letter immediately by giving

the information that may be available at the time of the receipt of this letter and should continue to make more efforts to get more and more information on this score and send it after it is more complete.

Goa, 14th October 1789:

Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco.

*Mocchais were the royal insignia granted by the Moghul Emperor to Khem Sawant Bhosale III, who received them solemnly on 12th May 1785, with the title of Raje Bahadur, this fact having motivated the war between the ruler of Sawantwadi and the Mahareja of Kolhapur, of whom he was a feudatory.

(For the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, *Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India*, PP. 340-41).

No.8

To

Vitalrao Gorqui,
 Emissary in Pune.

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 16th of the last month, with the paper giving the respective news of war that Pune Sarcar has declared on Nizam and here it was supposed the same, as the said paper says. But, in case the Ruler returns to his capital you have the necessary orders in my previous letter to pay respects to him and your son Gorqui Sinay has received the order about the remittance of mangoes.

As the unworthy Bhosales have done nothing except using

.....
 Uncle Som Sawant, who still commands the company of his men, because the one who was held guilty with charges, such as those let known by Khem Sawant to Pune Sarcar, deserved to be stripped of the said command and further action should have been taken against the said Som Sawant, who prudently ran away from Phonda, to save himself from our heavy firing he had to face. He equally suffered recently at Maneri and Ibrahimpur and there too he had to withdraw shamelessly and you will see from the adjoined paper the punishment the enemy has received with destruction, loss of property and Chief corporals.

Our troops are camping at Alorna, ever ready to continue the military operations, as ordered by His Excellency. Our grenadiers and cavalry are mainly responsible for the loss

caused to Rhosale in men and corporals, who were taken on the point of bayonets and cutlasses and shot with pistols. Babaji Patankar, who is the commandant of their Vavalry and one of the leading warriors among them, was seriously injured.

This is what I can let you know at present.

May Goa protect you!

Secretariat, 2nd May 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

(For the Portuguese text refer P.Fissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, P.449).

No.9

List of corporals, cavalry-men, sepoy and horses of the enemy that perished in the campaign of Maneri and Ibrahimpur, from 26th to 28th April, 1795.

Dead

Dhondoba Raizade, nephew of Som Sawant's wife, son of her brother, with his horse.

Sabaji Sawant Mangaonkar, a relative of Bhosale, nephew of Sida Sawant, with his horse.

Amrut Rao, adoptive son of Ram Rao Patankar, with his horse.

Trimbak Rao Surve, brother of Khem Sawant's father-in-law, with his horse.

One more corporal of cavalry, with his horse.

Injured

Hanumant Rao, son-in-law of Som Sawant and father-in-law of Khem Sawant, father of his third wife.

Babaji Patankar, corporal and commandant of enemy's cavalry. He was hit with a bullet by one of our cavalry-men.

Four more horses were killed, apart from many cavalry men and sepoy, numbering over a hundred. Many more were injured.

The latest news report that in all six Chief Corporals were killed and three injured.

(Reis Vizinhas, No. 19, fl.19V)

(Also for the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India, PP. 450).

No. 10

To

The State Emissary in Pune,
Vitalrao Gorqui.

I am in receipt of your letter dated the 2nd of last month, which I submitted to His Excellency, along with other papers it contained. His Excellency has noted the contents thereof.

I hope that six hundred alphonso mangoes must have reached you. Your son was entrusted to make them reach you and, as the Most Happy One must have returned on the 1st instant, as you let me know, they have been sent in the nick of time, so ~~that~~ as to enable you to present them to him there only, without any trouble you would have to take them to where Sarcar was, as because of long distance, many of them would have been rotten.

Four days ago, the news reached here to say that the Corporal Babaji Patankar, who was commanding the Cavalry of Bhosale, had died at Wadi. It is said that he had been hit by two bullets, one of which had hit him on the delicate part of his body, which had no cure. His horse is also said to have received eight bullets on its body. Nonetheless, it saved him when he was amidst our cavalry, but then died immediately and was shown to the said Babaji Patankar.

Go on sending us the news you may gather there, such as may be interesting to this State. You should also observe as to which Ministers and other signitaries show their inclination towards us.

May God protect you!

Secretariat, 2nd May 1795.

Jose Caetano Pacheco Tavares.

(Reis Visinhos, No. 19, fls. 20V)

(For the Portuguese text refer P. Pissurlekar, *Agentes da Diplomacia Portuguesa na India*, PP. 450-51).

No.11

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir,

It was my desire to take back the Province of Pedne, which Sardessai Khem Sawant had aroused to revolt, after offering it to the State for the benefit I made to him by saving him from the imminent risk of losing his dominion and his own life, during the invasion of Raja of Kolhapur. I wished to do so, not only to punish the said ungrateful petty king but to add to the income of the State that fruit of my work. I looked upon it also as the indispensable prevention against the threat of war of the French, anxiety of other asiatic neighbours over the reduction of man-power in the Army of the State and the necessity of the maintenance of the same Army, vis-a-vis the British troops stationed in this island of Goa to help. As the same desire was turned into impatience, I suspended all my plans regarding the said restoration, I was forced to look for other means, except movement of armed forces in considerable number to satisfy the said aim.

I was striving to convince the residents of the Province of Pedne that they should recognize the advantages of justice and the sense of humanity of the Portuguese Government rather than subjecting themselves to vexations and continuous thefts on the part of Bhosales. This had the desired effect in the minds of those people on account of unbearable taxes that had recently been imposed on them. Bhosale had ordered to collect the taxes by intimidating the people of the province entrusting this task to his closest relations in the Army High Command. As soon as I was informed about it by

the principal Dessai of Araba and many others, I ordered Colonel Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira to send his chief sergeant Jose dos Santos Calado, with four hundred selected men and a small unit of artillery with two cannons of six and four mortars of grenades in the direction of the main temple of Pedne, where the troops of Bhosale headed by his said relations had chosen to settle down, fearing the unrest among the residents of the Province. I ordered at the same time that the Province of Pedne be protected where it was bordered upon with our Province of Bardesh, by the said Colonel Joaquim Vicente Godinho de Mira with the other unit of his legion. I ordered him to help it first of all if any incident called for to do so.

My orders were carried out so punctually that the said Chief sergeant having blockaded the same Temple without any loss except one Flag-Carrier dead and five soldiers injured, opened the fire of artillery repeatedly against them and threw many grenades, with the result that the Bhosale surrendered on the 21st June last year. Immediately thereafter the main Dessais and Gaocares came to swear their vassalage to my feet, according to their custom, and the Province of Pedne was merged with the Dominion of the State.

Three Chief Corporals Ram Sawant Tirodkar, Dhond Sawant and Bhagwant Sawant, close relatives of Bhosale and highly praised by him, as it is said, were imprisoned. I have ordered to send them to the Fort of Aguada, humanitarily, as important hostages for the purpose of settlement of peace. Bhosale has asked me for availing himself of many concessions I had granted to him. But, so far I have not granted

him any concession and I hope to draw greatest advantage
in the matter of peace treaty that it is to be negotiated.

May God protect you with a happy long life!

Goa, 22nd January 1801.

To Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Senhor D.
Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho.

"Moncoes de Reino", No.180 A, fls. 34-35 V."

(Also refer for the Portuguese text Judice Biker, Coleccao
dos tratados da India, t.X, PP.273-4).

नं. १

नं. १०१९

५

विजुरे अजम अकरम विजुरे जीजरे

गोवा हमीदा बुधवस्त बशव

अमरत व अपालत हुकूमत व शौकत दस्तगाझ अजें दिलयेवलास नाग
 सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पां कुडाळ व माडलग्नछये सलाम बाजद सलाम मडवस
 मकमुद अजें येविल नेकी जाणून आपणाकडिल करनेकें कसो उशारत फर्माविलो
 पाडिजे विगर इज्यानेवाकडून तिन द्यार माणसे अजम फर्माविल व मेल अनराल
 तो खरदेस यांके वरचेवर रवाना केलो तो मजकूर येकबालपन्नास जाडिर
 जाडलाच असेल त्यामध्ये येकबालपन्नास पाट्या जवाब येक मात्र पावला परंतु
 सविस्तर मजकूर कजें अला नाझे व आपणाकडिल कोणो इतबरो शाख्या जाणूस
 पाटवनेविसो लिहोले होते तोझे कोणो अला नाझे मुख्य गोष्ट जे सर्व प्रकारें
 तुमच्या राज्याचे बरे ते आम्हास पाडिजे तुमचें राज्य तुम्हो ये गोष्टिचो हरे
 दारात्व हे अपुर्व नाझे परंतु तुम्हापेक्षा आम्हास हे मोटिसो हरे लागलो आहे
 तुमच्या मुलकामुळे आम्हास करून आम्ह्या वडिलानीं पुर्वी आपलें राज्य साधिलें तेव्हा
 इस्ताबाचो ममता विसेस वाटते साष्टिचा प्रसंग जाडला तो आम्होनेन आम्हास
 बहुत दिलगोर विसोन आसे तुम्हो केला असे तर तुम्हो कोन बेफामवर्णे गोष्ट
 गमाविलो बरे जाडले गोष्टिच येतना नाझे ते फीजेवा तरी जगाथ जये जेला
 किती फीज आहे ह्य श्रमच वाटते असेल तर पांच साठ हजार स्वार व पाडवा
 जमाऊ हजार दोन हजार आहे त्यातील सार्वदाचा पराक्रम झणावा तर कजेन
 गेल्लच आहे अजवे प्रसंगे जर ये गोष्टिचो तरतूद सत्वर करून त्यास नतीज
 पावऊन फीज ऊटविलो तरिच ऊतम नाडितर त्याचो उदह आम्होस योजिला आहे
 साष्ट व सार्वेस यावया येनेकडून मोडतीकडे अमराल व सामान तुम्हाकडून पोडवो-
 नये म्हणजेअनायसे नोडत डातास यावो असे विचारे ते आले आहेत कपावास चुकल
 नाझे अजवे प्रसंगे तुम्हास कोणाचा इतबर नाडिसा जाडला आहे हे तो बरेच
 परंतु इज्यानेव लिहोतात ये गोष्टिचा इतबार दिसत असेल तर येवडो हरे आम्हास
 संपावून इस्ताबाकडे मजरा करून दाखवावा असेच चिंतात आहे त्यास येकबालपन्नास

याचा अंशर कसा आहे तो कळत नाही सध्या अजय शिंदेजी डिब्रुगड बोरपडे जवळ आहेत आहेत फौजरी त्या बराबर मातबर आहे असा त्याचा धरोख आहे जर येकदात्मन्नाचे विती त्यास फौजरी इवर्तमान बाती उत्तम त्यास नसेच देणे असेल तर येकदात्म पन्नास कर्मावत आहे विती जेऊन त्यास वेऊन येतो मुख्य मोष्ट त्यास द्रव्य वेऊन असावे त्याची तजवीज काये हा विचार करणे असेल तर तुमचा इतकरी छात्रा माणूस बेतिवालेच्या प्रसंगस व सांगलेल्या इत्यानेच बराबर असावा हे फौजेरीज आणखी फौज तुमच्या उपराते योम्य आम सध्या उपयोगस येई अशी जवळार नाही याचेरीज इजार वोन इजार तोक वरदेसी मुसलमान पाहिजे तर या इती मिळतील वरतु इत्या असावे ते अनुकूल जाहलेने इत्यानेकडिल मातबर सरदार या बराबर तो जमळ वेऊन वारवेसक्य उपरातेस येकदात्मन्नाचे रवाना केले जतीत पुढी येकदात्मन्ना याचा मनसब सुद्ध करून त्याच जमावानशी व फौजेरीज इत्यानेचाचे साक्षिय करून मनसब करून घ्यावा हा येकदात्मन्ना याचा व पुर्ता असावा असे कितेक मनकूर कलमी केले आहेत हे सक्षार घ्यानास अकून क्यावर जबाब जलविने मागले सुरक्षितेन पोछे ते करावे या उमर बडीपडी माणूस साटविता नये या कर्हिता क्यावर मनकूर कलमी केला असे फौजेवरून मणसे वरचेवर येकदात्म पन्नास याकड रवाना कसवी तर त्याचाही इतकरी नाही ते त्यास सामित्व आहेत याऊपर हा मनसब करणे येकदात्मन्नाचे विती असेल तर करार उत्तर पाटवावे अत इत्यानेकीही आहे आम येत येकदात्मन्नाचे आहे यावर अजय केले आहेत ज्यादा काये डिब्रुगडे वितास्त.

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तारीख :- १२-४-१९२९

नं २०४६

नं १

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अजय अकरम अतीन शिंदेरे दे अंन
डाद सङ्गाये दे इलाद जिनो
मेवा राम मेडकट्ट

मोडिबानपन्ना व मुबालिमान वस्तुगुहा : अजै जयराम सावत मोसले व रामबाई सावत मोसले सरदेसाई प्राा कुडाळ व महात्मनिहाये सत्ताम बावज सत्ताम येविले नेकी जागीव मोडिबे आपली करनेकी कलम करणे दिगार कित्त-
 क्त पाटविली पोड्योन दित्त आराम जडल व राजकी पाहुंग विश्राम यांची लिहोले प्रमाणे व सांगेन पाटविले प्रमाणे व मुदेडि लिहून पाटविले प्राा सविस्तर विवित केले व राजकी जगनाह विश्राम याकडि जवानो सांगितले किं इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाचा वेड बहुकल सुरखेत चालवा यावाते फिलेक सांगेन पाटविले प्रमाणे त्यांनि विवित केले मुख्य गोष्ट इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाचा पुरातन स्नेह चालला त्यास बारदेस घेऊन शरण झालावे तर मराठ्यांची सवलता पाडिली अन्न सबदेकर यांची ठाणी अवधी घेतली कुडाळ बारदेस घ्यावा या कार्या-
 वर ते आले तेव्हा इजनेबास येसे दिसोन आले कि बारदेस मराठ्यांचे हातो पडलेने इस्तादासहि बरे नव्हे येसे समजेन बारदेस घ्यावा लागता तेव्हा आपलेन फजेनसी मराठ्यांची फीज न आनिता घेऊन अजवेर राखल मराठ्यां फीज आय निमित्त न आनिली झाला तर इस्तादाचा व इजनेबाची कदिम बोली तेव्हा ते राज्य अम्मे व हे राज्य इस्तादाचि पैशें समजेन आपल्या फजेनसी घेऊन राहिलो फुडा तरी बारदेस मराठ्यांस सद्दा वेणार नाही हा मोडिबाचा वातर-
 निशा असो . घ्यावा परतु अजगत फीज देऊन बारदेस राखावा लागता तेव्हा फीजस बर्ब लागता तो याविसीचा भावाई पुर्वपत्री मोडिबास लिहून गेली आहे तेणे प्रमाणे मोडिबे कार्य केलेने मोडिबाचा व राा व्यक्तराऊ यांचा तड होऊन व्यक्तराब यांची फीज वरपाटी जई पावेतो बारदेस आम्हाकड आवा तदनतर तुम्हे स्वाधिन कद येविसीचा भावाई राजकी जगनाह विश्राम यांकड सांगितल आहे मोडिबास सांगितल स्थवरून मातुम होईत वरकड लिहोले ते राजकी पाहुंग विश्राम यांनि लिहोले आहे व मुदे डि अतावदा लिहून पाटविले आहेत मातुम होतील प्यार मोडकत आा दिजे राा ४ मोडरम हे फिताकत-

करार मुवे कळन यावे

बोरजुवा व पनासे रोन गीव
 अम्मे आम्हास कोटसहित घ्यावे
 क्तम १

डिबुषर्माचा मुवा बारदेसायणे
 व्यक्तराऊ यांकडून कबुल केला असेत
 तर अजलोनि कबुल केला तर आम्हास

दारु व गोळी माहिचे गोळे शिवशट
याचे मुक्तीमर्षी दर आहे तेणे पुढा
ध्यावे क्लम ।

शिवशटाचे विध्यमानेचा तड जडला
आहे तो जगव येन जि नस आम्हा आम्हास
ध्यावा क्लम

करुन ध्यावा क्लम । नकव पैके
आम्हास सर्वास ध्यावे क्लम

तुम्हे मांडते अरमार आहे त्याने
वाटेस तुम्ही जड नये क्लम
दूर

।

येने पुढाचे मुवे करुन ध्यावे करार करुन सिद्धीस आडेते.

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तारीख:- २०-४-१९२९

नं. १

नं. २८९४

श्री

याव मुवे होऊन यावयाचा तपसीत
बोजुवा पनाते दोनही गव डि
बोली मझलचे आमचे आम्हास ध्यावे
क्लम ।

शिवशट याचे विध्यमाने तडनामा पुढी
करुन घेतला होता तो आम्हा आम्हास
किराऊन ध्यावा क्लम ।

आपसे व कोळ्याली तमे करवेल या
दोन छे मावति हिंदुधर्म चालवा
तुम्ही आम्हास शट जतीत कुतबिध
तम्हे मोहा सिमस इतर देवकार्य
व कलवती व वाघ्ये हे त्या किना
सर्व चालावी गोळ्या कर नयेत क्लम ।

आम्हास दारु व गोळी व माहिचे गोळे
पाहिजे होतील तेव्हा शिवशट याचे मुज
तिस दर आहे तेणे पुढाचे आम्हास
ध्यावे क्लम ।

आम्हास सर्वास पैके पाहिजेत
क्लम ।

आम्हीर इस्ताबाय व वासातस इस्ताबा
च्या देणे आहेत व इस्ताबायही आम्हास
देणे आहेत ते आज तागवेल ऊबरे पडी
सांगले क्लम ।

इस्ताबाची तारवा बासा दिवाणची बेरीज

करून ऊपेरी याची तराहेस आम्ही काढता
ध्यावी कलम १.

इतुक निवाडा जाइते नंतर आम्ही आम पुढा तुम्हावर चुकू नये तुम्ही मागा
पुढा आम्हावर चुकू नये येणे प्रमाणे तडनामे करावे यानंतर तुमची आम्ही
बोली येणे प्रमाणे दहावी त्यास तुम्ही व्यक्तराऊ याची बोली करून फौज वरवाटी
घालवावी म्हणजे खरवेस आम्ही तुम्हे स्वाधोन करावा आण तुमचा व व्यक्तराऊ
याची बोली न जाहाली आण व्यक्तराऊ फौजेनसी सार्विटस राहिला तर खरवेस
आम्हाचकड आसावा आम्ही राखावा मराठे यास देणार नाही परंतु खरवेस आम्हा-
चकड राहिला तेव्हा व्यक्तराऊ प्रसीने खरवेस आपणास ध्यावा आपण राखतो
म्हणेत तर तुमचा आम्हा सावपणा आता देता कर्यास नये तेव्हा जे उपाई
टंकित तो करून खरवेस राखावा लगेत तर त्यास जे बर्च लागेल तो तुम्ही ध्यावा
आम्ही येत करून खरवेस राखतो.

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तारीख:- ४-११-१८२९

नं. २०२०

नं. ४

विजुरे अवम अकरम विजुरे जंजीरे

गोवा इमेसा बुसपक्ष बसाद

अयालत व अमारतपन्हा हुकूमत व शौकत दस्तगाहः जंजीरे विल-

येबलस नाम सार्वत मोसले खरवेसाई पा कुडाळ व माझलानीहाये सलाम बाजद
सलाम महुवल मकमुद आंकी येविल नेको जणोन आपणाकडिल करनेकी कलमी
करायास रज कर्मीविली पा(डि)जे दिगर अतिफळे आपणाकडिल कांहीप कर्तमान
कळत नाही या करोतां बहुत खुर असो मगे आपणाकडील बबरीविसो झिक
प्रेत करून पाहिला परंतु तुम्हास बोंडीकडे छात्र जाइता त्यामुळे आम्ही भेति
माणसे तुम्हाकडे पोहचतो नाही पानवाटेने तरी जगद पोहचतो म्हणोन
मतकनावरून खणूस रवाना केले ते पिड मडोना राहून फिरोन जले जण्यो
आजविपावरून तरी जगद पावतो म्हणोन पाहिले ते माणूस सीविसवर पावतय

जऊन पुढा वाट कुटत नाही म्हणून तेथे फिरून आले सेवट आमचा कागद
 आपणाकड पावला नाही याकरिता आतां मजकूर काढी कळवा नाही खरे-
 ल्या शाखापुर्वी पांच साक्षात समव व सांगिते पाटविले त्याचा एक जवाब आता
 आम्हास पोहचला त्या अंतिकडे खरेदीचा बबरावारी करणेविशीं अजय जेनरात
 यांकरे सांगिते वरचेवरी पाठविले अंतर केले नाही असे म्हणून मनीसचा विस्वा-
 सावर जऊन ऐसा प्रसंग वडला सासटीमधे मराठे अगोबर प्रकाशले ते ते त्याउपर
 खरेदीतरी बबरावारी करून राखाल म्हणून वरचेवर सांगिते असे सेवट जेभार
 ते चुकत नाही जाले येवडा इस्ताबाचा नंग तो येवयेकीं असे फीजेस तेथे रिष
 न झाला असेच होते परंतु मेल्ले गेस्ट येत नाही मनीसचा शाखा उटवावयाची
 तजवीज आम्हांचे दिली आपणास तिहीतीच होती त्यास आपला जवाब देऊ आता
 त्यामध्यें तिहीते जे मनीस असें आप बट झेडून जईत त्यावरून आम्हासहि अपूर्व
 दिसो आले ते समई आम्हा तिहीते प्रमाणे आपण तरतूब केली असती तर मनीस
 उटवावयाची तरी अगोबर झेडे आम्ही त्या राजकाशीची बंदोबस्ती करून त्याच
 विचारांत झेतों परंतु तुमचा विचार मतत सारखा दिसो आता तेव्हा ऊंचे
 राखवें लागतें त्याउपर त्याची आपली सव्याची केली होते म्हणून जेव्हेतें सात
 लक्ष या त्यास ध्यावेधा करार केला त्यापैकी दोन लक्ष रुपये आणोम मनसबेस
 वेचीले असते तरी आपले इरे बरो झेडून टाकडो सोडविलो जतो ते गेस्टीकीं
 नजर दिली नाही सेवट पैके वेचून टाकां तुमची त्याचिक्डे राखिली तेव्हा xxxxx
 निवडले हे केवळ जेने बरे या ऊपर पुढा आपण तरी तजवीज झेडे यी (जिती)
 अडे ते कळत नाही मागें प्रसंग जडला तो झेडून गेल्या अततिरी पुढिल
 मनसबेवारी नजर देऊन मनीसचा निशा करणे अडे की नाही आम्हास तो ये
 गेस्टीची इरे मोटी लागली अडे आम्ही पडीते पासोन इस्ताबाचे मजबूत आहु
 मधे आम्हाया वडीलचि सांगितेवून इतिहास मेर यास आणऊन आमचा घेत झार
 तुम्हाकड करविला हे वर्तमान मागें एक दोन वेळ आपणास तिहुन कळविलेच
 होते त्याउपर आम्हापासून काहीमात्र इस्ताबाकडे अंतर नाही हे सर्व जगत आहेंत
 परंतु इस्ताबानेच आम्हावर बहुत ऊपर केले आहेत यास्तव आमचा केत तुम्हा-
 टाई विशेष मुता तुरुमी इरे बरी नघवी त्यामुळे आमचा कर्तव्याग वडाचा हेच

रुछीतीं अजय अकरम हिंदुराऊ बोरपडे प्रस्तुत भिरजेस वेढा देऊन केसले अडेन त्याकडे या मनसकेची चालना जे करणे ते ते केली अडे अजय हिंदुराव हे अजये आत्म अडेन अजये गेष्टीवेरीज त्यांस आनखी बोर नाही फेडे प्रति व येथील हा जिल्हा पुरातन त्यांचा अडे यास्तव त्यांची ये गेष्टीचा समिजन वरुन वरचेवर आम्हास तिहीतच अडेन सध्या त्याची पत्रे आपणास पाटविली ती वाटे करीतां येव देऊन घेतलीं वाट बरी घेऊन अलेवर आपणाकड पाटऊन देऊ आम्हा विचार म्हणाल तर याऊपर कितकूल ईस्तादाचे बदरी पडतीं मागपुढीं तुम्ही आम्हास आम्ही तुम्हास झव करार आन ईस्तादाच्या कामावर याउपर आम्ही जिव ज्यवनानसीं हाजीर आहू अजये प्रसंगी तुम्हास कोणाचा ईतकार नाही हे बरेच अडे परंतु जे रितीनेआम्हा इतकार आपणास विसेल ते रितीने निशा करुन दिला जाईल पण ईस्तादाची इरे बरी करणे जरूर अडे प्रस्तुत तुम्हास बारवेसाची टाणी ऊटकीं असेल आन आपला मुलुक राखणे असेल तर इजार दोन इजार पाईच्या जमावाचा सर्व अनुकूल जाहेत या जमाव घेऊन आम्हांचे येतीं आन टाणी ऊटऊन बारवेस मुलुक समखा राखतीं हे चिंतास येत असोलेखा सध्या करावे या वेरीज पोझा मनसक दोन माहिने करावयाचा असल तरी तैसेच तिहावे अजय हिंदुराव यांकडे जे करार करणे तो अजेवर करुन शिघ करऊ सध्या आपणाकडील साज्या मानूस अजय हिंदुराऊ यां बावेतो पाटवून घ्यावा त्यांची वेढी करऊन तुम्हाकड पाटऊन देऊ अजये प्रसंगी इत्य आम्हाकडे अनुकूल असेल तर येवढा प्रसंग तुम्हास तिहीतच न जाता परस्परच जे तरतूद करावी ते करुन ईस्तादाच्या कामावर येऊन पोहचतीं परंतु काये करावे याऊपर गनोमस नतीज सिताबीने पाटवावा हेच तजवीज करावी मग दिवसें दिवस कटीज छेते कितक विचार घेतले अडे आम्हाकडील वल्ल मानूस आपणाकड पाटवणार तो कोणते वाटेने कोणत्या पासाने पाटवावा ते पोहचती करुन पाटविली पाडीजे आम्ही तिहित्या मजकुराचा क्यावार जबाब देऊन गेल्या माणसास जतदोने रवाक करायें जियावा काये तिहीने प्यार मोडकत असो दिजे

तारीख:- १९-११-१९२९

नं. ११४

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अजय सकटतार के इस्ताव नाम

मोडकत हू

मोडकनपन्नाही मन्त्रिसान दस्तगुह्य अजी नाम सार्वत भी सरवेसाई
 पीठा कुडाळ व मन्त्रालय सत्तम कबज सत्तम मेडवत मन्त्रुद आकी ता १८
 शासन सोमवार मा जवोटी ये x न नेकी जवून मोडिबी अप्पाकडील करनेकी
 कलमी कराव x फर्माविते पाडिजे दिगर इज्यानेवाकडील वर्तमान तर सर्व तखरी
 जागजा (भी) करून येका दिवसात येक डोक x ते वणि बाले उत्तरोन मोडिबानजीक
 यार्वे असा करार केला इतके दिग्ग पौजेनसी येऊन मुत्तजमत होती त्यास आज
 पनरा रोज पावेतव पुज्यन बोर सर्व सामान स्वारावे ——— येक घटका अवकास
 पु xx न xx नाही याकरिता दिवस लागते त्यास आवि (त्य) वारी वर्तमान
 अडकिले जे (वाडि) करानी चारवेसात प्रवेश केला तेव्हा मोडिबाकडील लोकस व
 त्यास जुवडी जडले असे अडकून परम संकेच पावले मोडिबी अगेवरच स्वरा करून
 मुरास अपला जमाऊ जवून कविला त्यामुळे गनिमास शरे होऊन जवळ येऊन
 बसावयास पड (ट) वसे इज्यानेव इस्तावाचाच मन्त्रविला अस्ता डेमिा येऊन पावतील
 न पावतील हा वडी भास मोडिबासही होऊन हेगे केले असेल तर उताविली न क
 करावी होती कवानचीज मूर मजकूर केला उत्तम केले त्यासकल गनिम आत मेलेवर
 होडा जमाऊ तखीवर पाटऊन xx इते तखीस येा घ्यावे हे कये (व) तमान बरे
 जाइतो गोस्त येत नाही ते गोस्तचा कये टि(सा) व अडे इज्याने (ख) कडील
 जमाऊ व मोडिबाकडील जमाऊ ये (क) जडलेवर xxxxxx अडे जाग केन
 ती xx अडे याऊपर इज्यानेवाचा केत इस्तावा खेरीज असेल (तर) कुदा साह
 अडे इस्तावाचा) कमावरची व ज्याम्पनसी हाजीर आहू हे येककात्तपन्ना विजरी
 यास व मोडिबास मार्गाथ कलमी केले अडे ते बराबरी करणे इज्यानेवास जरूर असेल
 तर कामवा पौजेनसी येऊन या दिवसात पोडवती हा सातरनिशा मोडिबाचा असी
 घ्यावा मोडिबास दिसेल कि वाडिकर व इज्यान व वंधु आडेते हे प्रसंगी येका होतील

येसे कर्मान्वीत दिसेत तर ते बंदू नवत केवळ दुःशमन आहेत आ मर्यादा करून वर्तणूक केल्याचे हर प्रकारे पारपत्यच करावे तेव्हाच कोणही प्रसंग आहे असे असता इस्तावाकडे दुसरा अर्ध घडून मग पुढा पाहून वर्तणूक कर्त तर इज्यानेच देण खपाचा नसेल जाती मोसले आहे जे शब्द बोलवा तो ——— आहे तो बरा करावा हा आमचा स्वयं आहे बरे येवढा तपसील लिखावा असा अर्ध नाही परंतु कात विपरीत आहे दुष्ट संधि साधतात या करिता सुचनाई लिहीला असे आतां सध्या गोष्टिची x स्ट इज्यानेच आपले बळकटीने येऊन पोहचतच आहेत्यास मोहिवाकडील जमाऊ शिष आसावा आतां येककी उतावीळ न करावी आपले शिष्यतेन तयार आसावे इज्यानेच फौजेनसी स्वरच येऊन सख्खतीस मुकम करून मोहिवास खबर देतो ते क्षि जमाऊ मोहिबस चितास येईल तेव पवावा ते जगां आमचा व मोहिबचे फौजेची मुताजमत होईल यनिमाचा तरी कोण तो x x आहे त्यांनी तो अपत्य पुढार केसाच आहे याऊपर इज्यानेच आपले जमावानसी मोहिबकदित जमावनसी कर्तुच करून वाचवीन तो आमचा मजरा येकबलपन्हा विजरीपासी होईल खणखी क्लिंक विचार याच मनसकेवासी इज्यानेचस पाडिते आहेत ते प्रसंगे दृष्टिस पडतील इज्यानेचसब कडिचा अवकास या मनसके विरधीत नाही दिवस का लागली म्हणतोत तर येककी फौज जखेटीस आविली म्हणजे गेस्ट (१) होऊन गनिम होर होतो याकरिता जमजम तयारी करविली आहे त्यास मध्ये प्रज्यन होर याकरिता इतके दिवस लागले प्रज्यन तो दुर होत आहे याऊपर जसरी करावी ते करतो मोहिब कडिमात्र दुसरा विचार न समजावा इज्यानेच केत म्हावा तर इस्तावाचें बरे आहेत म्हणजे त्यामुळे इज्यानेचचे बरे झड निश्चये आसा करार आहे याऊपर इस्तावाच्या कामावर जिव ज्याकमानसी मारून बरे होतो हा निशा चिताचा असो ध्यावा हे बरे प्रज्यनाने केवस (साव ग १) लोक नाही तर येवढा प्रसंग याचा मोहिवाकड त्याचा न होता बरे याऊपर त्वरा आहे याच उतर बहुत जतीने येकवेळ पाटवावे तुम्हावर झुझ गाझाखी घडेल तेव्हा अग्नी तुम्हा साहित्यास न पावले तेव्हा जिवीत असोन नाझिं झालीं आतां जे दिवसी तुम्ही आमची भेट होईल ते दिवसी आझी आसा प्रसंग घडल बरे याऊपर अधिक जाये लिखावे आपण बहुत उताविले केले हे मजूस पावतां प्रत्येतिर देऊन रवाना करावा पण दितगीर न झडे साम्ना येता माहराज संभाजी राजे याचा ल्होटा व राजा हिदराब होरपडे याचा ल्होटा

व नारो राम मंत्री याचा ल्होटा पाटविला असे व मोडिबेस येक ल्होटा येकून
द्वार बसेल्ल्या पाटविले अशेत पाऊन उत्तर पाटवणे ————— पाटवावा उत्तराचा
मार्ग पाडलो येकवेळ व्याव जतविने पाटवावा हे व्याव तिछीणे न लगे हे किता(स्त).

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तारीख:- २०-१-१९४०

नं. ४०

नं. १

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सुम्यास्तः साभत वस्त्याड अजम
अकरम सियोर लुविस आर्पोस दात
सकटतार जीजरे गोवा बा मक्त हू इनासा
कुशवस्त अस्तद

अजि विल्लेकल्लस सजोनी राणे देसाई ता साबलो सता वक्त सताम येविल्ल
नेकी वजनर जणून न करनेकी कलमे रज्ज फर्माविलो पाडिजे दिग्गर केरिचे वर्तमान
तर सेनवारी प्रातळली केरिवर स्वारी खली देखील पोणेची फौज केरिच्य लेकनी
व राा विठोजी राणे व सिवळ राणे याणी मरामर बरि केली मनिमति दाड
पनराज्ज ठार जडले व दाड तिस जडले जायथें XXXXXX याच चींगे
पडिले अशेत कळले नाडीं अड्याकडीत दोगे ठार जडले व दोगे जडले जाडले
दारुगेलेले सामान सरोन फजित जडले जर दारुगेळे संप्रपास अशेत तर मनिमास
मारुन काडून खेड कर येता सामान न झेडून राडिले खासगत व लोकचि घराये
होते ते बराबर घेडून लोकनिसी काडोन घरावरीत होमरावर सवरी मध्यरात्रि-
नंतर कडोन आसे सेनवारी अड्यो नारवेस होतो केरिचे पेव येकोन दाड त्याल्लि
माणसानसी केरिच्य उपराळे करणे राज्जोन दिवोलीवरुन केरिस आलो आड्यो याव-
याचे पुर्विच केर मनिमाने घेतली मग अड्यो अड्यो समुदायास मिळोन घेडून
सर्व लोकसडीत आपल्या समुदायाच्या व आपल्या कबिलेनसों कागज घेडून नाणस
अडू येविल्ल कबिले न्हेडून विमगळच्या लोकस तुड्यो ठिकणो ठेडून वरकड लोक-
नसी व राा विठोजी राणे व सिवळ राणे देसाई लोकनसो बा घेडून अड्यो

नारवेस यावयास येतो नारवेडून विटोळे राणे व शिवबा राणे लोकांनसो आपणाकडे सेवेसी रवाना करून देवु हे वर्तमान आपणास कळवेया बदल तिछोले आहे बहुत काय तिछोले प्यार असो दिजे हे किताकत हे वर्तमान सावरेचे मुकामी तिछोले छेते त्यावरी गनिमाने येऊन चोछेकून वाटा घेऊन मागस स्वारी अलो त्यानंतर आम्ही जांबोटीस वर्तमान तिछोलेवरून राजप्री कृष्ण गावडे सरदेसाई ताा धानापूर हे जमावानसो घटियावा येऊन गनिमाचे भेट मारले गनिमाचे पांच जण मारले व पांच बाडा जगास जिवे धरले आम्हास जांबोटिस येणे येसैं सांगोन पाटविलेवरून आम्ही कबिलेनसी जांबोटिस अलो येई आटध्यार रोजाची लोकक्या कबिलेची बर्बाची अनु- कुत्ता करून देवुन आम्ही सत्वरच जमावानसो गोवेयास येतो जुवेकर राणेही जमावानसो आा आगतों कळवेयाबदल तिछोले आहे नारवेस यावयास हे वाटेने वाट न चुकती तर आम्ही जमावानसी सरदेसाडून मलियेस तारिवरी पणजेस यावेयास येतो बितर घेणे म्हणोन पासास वोडत लाविले पाडिजे हे किताकत हू हे किताकत-

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तारीख:- मळे रमिल १०४२

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विजुरे अजम अकरम विजुरे
जीजरे गोवा छेला धुश
वस्त काद .

अयास्त व अमारतपन्डा हुकुमत व शौकत दस्तगाझ मजी दितयेसलास नाग सावत मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माछातनीछाये सताम बाजद सतामी मडवत मफसुद आंभी येवित बैरियेत जमीन आपणांकडित करनेकी कसमी करा- वया रज्ज छेळ फर्माविली पाडिजे दिगर किताकत पाटविले पोछोन बहुत खुशाली हावित जाडले तेह कसमी केले जे मर्दानगड आदि करोन फोडिची ठाणी गोविंद- पतधि हवाते करावेयास आतिसम आजी पुनु यास हुकुम जाडल नाछे मर्दानगडास राजपुनास सर्व सामान कसयाने घालेन मजबुबी केसी छेती असे कसमी केले तर गोविंदपतसि ठाणी ध्यावी न विली तरी बळकटिने ध्यावी हा करार केला हे काये

आण परमारे अजो प्रभुस हुकुम नाही येक्य राजे लोक होर जे अहेत त्याचा शब्द येक असावा त्यास उभयेतामध्ये कसह लावावा हेच अचोय्य विसो येत गोविंद पंताची व इजानेबाची मुलाजमत होऊन कितेक घेतो जेव्हा इजानेबास फौजेत न्यावे असा त्याचा बहुत मतलब होता परंतु प्रस्तुत ते आधी फौजेचे उल्लेखारो बदल कितुर सार्थ पावेतो जावे असा मतलब अहळू यास्तव मुलुकगिरीस त्या समागमे जावे हे इजानेबास योम्य नवडे. म्हणून तक्रुब फेले फौडे प्रांती जेव्हा जाहलें तरी इजानेबासह वर्तमान जावे हा बहुत आग्रह केला आहे समयोचित घडोन येइल ते खरे आम्हीसो गोविंदपंत बोलिले जे फौडेचो ठाणी तब आपण घेतच आहे परंतु फिरंगी याही अजो प्रभुचे साहित्य अंतयोमी करोन मर्दानगद आदिकरोन ठाणो घेवविलो त्याची प्रति उपकार आधी करणे आपणांस जेव्हा सास्त करवेस जेव्हा हात पावेत तेव्हावर मुलुक मारोन फौजेचोई रवानगी कंद ये गोष्टीस इयाच्या प्रांतावर ज्याची अतिशये केला त्याचे कल्याण होत नाही येक वचनी घर्म संस्थान आहे मागिल सारिखें केल्यामणे कोणचा हिंसाच धरितात ओं नाहीं हे पस्तवादे त्याचे निवर्तनी येइ असें सांगितले आहे परंतु विश्वास मानितां नये त्याचो फौज मुक्कड आहे केलवाले पावेतो पुरवाटबासोन मजबुविशी करवैयाची केली असें कसमी केले तरी बहुत उत्तम केले अहलेतो गोष्ट कळ्याची म्हणून लो आहे गोविंदपंता बरोबर आलेवर बहुत उत्तम आहे नजिक येऊन पोंडवात म्हणून कसमी केले तर इजानेबाचाई हेतु त्याच प्रस्तरचा होतो जे येक पंड वोन वज होऊन येककलमन्त्रार्थ वर्तनाई घडले हाच हेतु ज्योपी सिंती आहे घडेस तो सुदिन असे इस्तावातपेने मजानेककडिल कार्यभाग होत असलेया पाडिजे तर आपलाही जमाऊ म्हणून गोविंद पंती करार केला असे परंतु परबसा इजानेबा मानिल्ल असे नाही इस्ताबावाचुन अभिक्कवे हातुन इजानेबास मतलब सिधेस न पावे हा बिताचा निमा करुन इजानेबा समयाची प्रतिज्ञा करित आहे सध्या गोविंद पंताची फौज कितुरापुढा येकमजत आहे येसाजो मोक्षते सातारेकडिल यांची फौज वोन हजार परमारे गोवामी पाळपुरावळन आले त्यांची व गोविंद पंताची बेट जहली पाव हजार फौज दोहिकडोल येक होऊन पुढा जात आहेत हाचुन केसल ते कसमी कंद प्यार मोडकल असो विजे ग्यावा क्ये लिहीके

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रफ्तपत्रः- इसमत व शीकत वस्तुगण
दोंतोर अजम सुविस जापोस वति सकडतार दो
इस्ताव दा माफकत ह

अजे दितयेवत्तस कृणरा(ऊ) (गुरवर) विमत संवत्मान सोपे सत्तम
मकुसुव अंके येवित खेरसुसी जणान अ रफ्तपत्रः सेइत सत्तमको सुव
निवत्तन केसे (पाहि)जे दिगर मोसले येऊन सुपेच्या कोटास व मेढयास येवें
देऊन माहत अहेत कोटकरी व मेढेकरी बरो मारामार करित अहेत अवरिव
मोसत्याकडिल बाळ पांच ठार अहेत पांच पांच जवमी जाइले परंत ऊमरात्त
जाइत्याविना मोसत्त निघोन जात नाही सुपेस पावत्याची खबर बाबत होतचि
इजानेव कोडयाहून निघोन सांभ्यास इयेऊ(स) घारोजी पोवार सुवेदार व
नागबा देसाई वरकड पतकीचा जमावसहोत च्यारसे मनुष्य डिगवळून रवाना
केसे आणि जांखेतीस येऊन हुंढतपाटव्या मगें जाऊन इकडून मारामार करावी
येसे करून अजम वासुदेव पंत व वुसळ नाइक व कुर्वे या सभागमे जमाव देऊन
रवाना केला आहे परंत इस्तादाकडिल जमावाची मवत जाइत्यावितरीकत मोसत्त
निघोन जात नाही येसी यासी इया समई ऊमरात्त करून सुपेचा कोट रघुन
दयावा आरभी इस्तादानेच सुपा संपादुन दिले आहे इया समई ऊमरात्त करून
रघुन घ्यावे इरयेकविसी रफ्तपत्रः, सांगतीस त्या गोष्टिवितरीकत इजानेव
अहेत येसे नाही हे सर्वही मुत्तजमतीचेकत जाहिर केलेच आहे मोसत्याची योजना
सुपे इतास जांखीया मार्गचि नाच परिते होते त्यावर मग पुढे जे कर्तव्य ते करावे
xxxxxxxxxx आहे मोसले वुष्ट त्याची योजिले सिध गोतिया इजानेवसि xxxxx
xxx नच पठवार व इस्तादासही उत्तम आहे येये नाही मोसत्या xxxxxxxxxxxx
सोष आहे मार्ग इतास लगतिया येक प्रकार हे सर्वही रफ्त xxx पन्नास दखल

आहे पैस वहावयाचे पुर्वीच उपाये वहावा याकरिता मनावर घेऊन येकवात्तपन्हास जाहोर करून उपराता करावा याविषी xxxxx सील इजत असार लघुगम शेजवी जाहोर करतील ते खातिरेस आमुन लवकर उपराता करावया अफिल आहेती बुदायेताला आ रफाअतपन्हाः स आपते पन्हाः मयें हिस्तीयार वरस बुदात रवी तारीख १५ माहे मोहरम हे खतामे

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तारीख:-५-४-१८४८

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अजय अकरम दो पेड भिंगल बालमेद
कीदी हे असुभार माकेज वे कसेल नोव
विजुरई जीजे गोवा हरभसनद हुक्
मत मुतमकी बसद

अमारत व अयात्तपन्हा इलमत व शौकत दस्तगहा जीजे जयराम सावित मोसले व रामधंड सावित मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहात्मनिहाय सत्ताम बाजव सत्ताम येविल नेकी जाणोन मोडिबी आपणाकडिल करनेकी कलमे करीत अक्षितें पाडिजे दिमर मोडिबीकडून बहुत दिवस खत येऊन दिल आराम होत नाही हे खत दोस्तीचे जागा वाजोव आहे असे नाही तरी हरवक्ष फिता- वत पाटऊन दिल बुवा छेद. तें करित असीतें पाडिजे उंकी इजानेबाकडिल वर्त- मान आंगरे याच्या मुलुकीत मुलुकीगिरीस गोवतळेट अंजनवेत्तया सरदो पावेंत जाऊन तेथोन मधारे येऊन. मुडागळ अगर याणे नुतन बपिल होता त्यास मोर्चेबीव करून इलमत केला आण तेथोन आपल्या टिकणास आले स्वस्थतास आले नंतर मडराज राजकी छापती याकडून बहुमान व वस्त्रे व रोक बघाची बेजमी होऊन आले आण तेहुन आले जे अक्षिबी त्याच्या प्रतिनि मनसब करणे साक्ष्य लागेल तें पुरवीतें जाइल इजान त्यावरून सागुति हो जाणेचे तरतुदी होत आहे मोडिबीस मालूम वहावे यास्तव कलमे केले असे यानंतर इजानेबातफेने

इते माणूस ऊमय पडिहिया बुलासेवास्ते गेले होते त्यास जाऊन बहुत दिवस जाहले
जेसे यास ऊमयपडीचे बुलासेचा रवा ऊरकोन जलदोने येऊन पोहोचे ते करावेया
मोडिव आर्षेत आझ ज्यदा कय त्वा छ ६ रबिलाकर हे फिताबत-

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श्री रामो जयती

राजश्री या विराजित राजमान्ये राजश्री

विट सेनवी पुमे स्वामी गो

सेवक येसवतराव माझवेव (बा) सविवीस विनती ऊपरी येवित कुशल
जाणून स्वकिये कुशल तेवून करित वसिले पाडिजे विज्ञाप राजश्री तुलाजे आगे
सरखेल गर्वास होऊन मनमाने सारिखी वर्तणुक कड लागले यास्तव राजश्री
स्वामीचे अंतराव विज्ञाप येऊन त्याचे पारपत्य करावे ऐसा मनसबा योजिला
राजश्री भगवत राव रामवड पंडित आमात्य व राजश्री सरदेसाई कुडाळकर
यास आज्ञा करून त्याचे मुलुकीत घामपूम आरंभिली जलमार्गे आरमार जाणऊन
त्याचे खेलास तेंदी पोहचवावी म्हणून अजम अंतोन फिरगो याज बा वखे
पत्रे देऊन गोवयास तुमचे यजमनाकडे रवाना केले यासो त्याजकडोन सविस्तार
प्रमाणे देऊन आले नाही सापित दोतोन याज बराबर तेवून पाटविले कि आज्ञी
मनसब्यास तयार आडो ऐसी यास माडराज राजश्री स्वामीस मनसब करवे
अगत्यच आहे तुम्हाकडिल निस्वये जात पाडिजे यास्तव सापित राजश्री अंताजी
वास्कर या समागमे पत्रे देऊन पाटविले असेत येविले विचार सविस्तर सांगितोत
तो अई ध्यानात जाणून आपले येजमनास विचारे करून सांगोन दो महिनोयाने
या मनसब्यास ऊपित होत ते करवे राजश्री पंतप्रधान व ईगज याजकडून
राजकरण आले होते परंतु ते आज्ञी चढी दिले नाही आणि तुम्हाकडे पत्रे वखे



पाटउन राजकारण केले त्यासो सात गुा तुम्हाकडोन मनसबा घडोन आल
नाही पाऊपरी ये गोसिटचा विचार वूढोतर मनास आणून उत्तर सत्वर अ
पाटवणे म्णजे दुसरी योजना केली जाइल बहुत काये लिछोणे हे (विनीती १)

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अजम अकरम दो तुविस फैतान
दे आलमेद गोवेर्नदोर ईदी
बार मसनद हुकूमत मुतल्ली वा
शद

अमरत व अयास्तपन्हा हिस्मत व शौकत दस्तगहा जीजी
दिलयेबलास पांडुरंग विश्राम सलाम बादज सताम बनजर जाणोन
अमरतपन्हाझे खेरबुसो कलमे करावया रजा फर्माविली पाहिजे मडवल मक-
सुद ऊंकी सण्या मालवणकरी याचे आरमार तुलाजी आंगरे याच्या आरमाच ने
घरून नेहेले बाकरिता सिवाजी पंत यांही राजश्रीस लिछोले जे माडराज राजश्री
छत्रपती याचे आरमार तुलाजी आंगरझे चाकरच असोन त्याणे
बेहमानी केली याकरिता तुम्हां व आम्हां सर्व साहित्यानसो मिळोन आंगरे यास
सामबा नतिजा ध्यावा म्णोन आंग्रंहे करोन सांगोन पाटविलेवरून राजश्रीनो
स्वार व जमाऊ कुली मालवणास रवाना केला आहे मालवणचेही साहित्य छेतच
आहे पुढां आंगरे याच्या मुलूक व टाणो घेऊन नतिजा पोंडववाका तर अ
मनसबा मार्गापासून इस्ताबासझे आवाक झेते त्यास झलो त्याचा प्रसंग आला
आहे मार्गापासून राजश्री चे वितो हा मनसबा करावा झेता परंत निमोस्त्य

महलें त्यस हाती माहाराजाचें खास्त्य घेऊन आपलेही कार्य घेतें याकरितां अविलंबाचे लक्ष्में तर राज्ञी तर्फेने या मनसकस अगाध आहे ऐसे नाही आणि इस्तादातर्फेने आंगरे यास नतिजा घ्यावा राज्ञी कहेस आपले खास्त्य करावें ऐसे इस्तादाकडून घेऊन येतें किंवा नाही हे समजेन हुजूर येणेविशीं आज्ञा आली आहे याकरितां राज्ञी नारायेण इट घेऊन यास रवाना केले आहेत याचे उत्तर येइल त्या सारोखा विचार करावा लागेल इज्जनेबद्दी हे समजेन सत्वर वाहिस जाणार आहेत ज्यास काये लिहवें मेहरबानी आसावी हे किताबत.

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तारीख: १०५०

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येकबाल व इजलासनाझ: इशमत व शौकत दस्तगाडा: बुलत व येकजहत इतिबाझा: दो पेंड दे आलमेद कोद असुमार मार्केज दे इलोर्ण दे कलेल नोव विजरे कपिताव जनराल दा इंदो जीजरा गोर्वा परही फजबुद अर्जो सवाद ईमडी सदासिव राजेडूर सोया सलाम महवल मकसुद आंकी येविल बुधी बनजर जमोन आं येकबालपनाझनी आपली बैरबुधी कलमो मरकुम करून दिल ताजा करित मेले पाईजे दरिवाला सफित मसलत करून गनिम मौसुत्याकडित सेवटाचे ठाणे निवतो. आंकी दर्या किनारेस होते ते अविज करून फते केले कलेची खाड आपले कबजत आणून तेथे अमत चालविला व ते जाया गनिमाने नशि तराही बांधवित होता तो आलून टाकिलो व स्थगविल तिन तराही मालवणच्या अख्यस जेही होती तिही जबरदस्ती दाखऊन मालवणकराकडून आणून घेतली आणि तेच समई डिचोली प्रांती जैरोन केस्त सरदार याणे संस्थानची

फौज समागमे घेऊन गनिमास बुबबजा तबी पोडचविली आज इस्तावाच्या
 बुबबबल व संस्थानच्या क्रियायतेतीवास्ते केले म्हणोन सर्व इक्कल जाहीर
 होणेवास्ते मुबारक किताबत निवीष्टन केली ती पोडचोन खानवाने यास
 बुबबाली ते कलमी करितां येत नाही अयिकवात्मनाहाः यस्वी आहेत जे
 इदिस विजेरे होऊन दाखल जाइत्यापासुन संस्थानाटाई बहुतसा प्रितोचा
 आवर चालविला व गनिम बीसुतेस बुबबजा तबी पोडचविली जे यामागा
 बहुतजा इदिस विजुरे होऊन आले परत येकवात्मनाहाः प्रमाणे संस्थानाटाई
 प्रितोचा परोब विशेष चालविला या प्रकारे अवलहो चालिले नाही आगेहो
 होणार नाही या प्रमाणे ऊकयेपकीं अश्राई व येगनगी चालोन आली व गनिम
 बीसुतेस हि तबी पोडचविली ती अवलही जाइली नाही व आगेहो होणार
 नाही या प्रमाणे सज्ज देऊन दाखल लाविले आणि ठाणीं कबिज केली हेज्ज
 दुसरेचे वटिख येते यस्त नाही रेहित आहेत तेथे दिनबदीन प्रितो विशेष
 चालवावी आणि गनिमास तबी पोडचवावी हे शास्त्र प्रमाण नितो आहे याप्रमाणे
 अयिकवात्मनाह यांचा प्रवर्तक आहे यावरून सुदायेताल्लाबी मेहरवानगी पुरी
 होऊन नेसवीत होत आहेत अयिकवात्मनाहास गनिमाचे शेवटचे ठाणे कबिज
 जाइले तें खानवाने यासच जाइले इज्यानेबांमथे व येकवात्मनाहाः मथे कींही
 जुदाई नाही गनिमाची सर्व ठाणी कबिज जाइली तेव्हा पेशजी पाही हमराह
 येकवात्मनाहाः याणी सज्ज दिले प्रमाणे हिचोत्तिवा अमल संस्थान निसबताने
 चालऊन देतील हे खानवाने यांचा निशाच आहे आणो पेशजी समासद कृष्णजी
 पंडित गोवेस आमदन जाइले समई इज्यानेब मुजबानी मफसल केले होते किं
 इसमाल बास मुबबल करून राबावे हे आज इस्तावास व अई राजेच्या
 संस्थानास बहुत वाजिब असेल म्हणून कजि मामुले रजिस्त जाइलेवर केवडाव
 आगरे याकडे जाऊन राडिलेवर दरियामथे जेबाव होऊन फिरत याबदल
 इज्यानेबी मामुनिलेस वसय दहावे यास फिरेक वज्ज आपलेतर्फेने अनुमोदन केले
 परत केजिही गोष्टीने ऊग्रा हात नाही किं अजम कस्बीया मखरफहिने

मुशनेनी मानिलेस जे घ्यावेयाचे कबुल केले होते त्यावर वृद्ध घ्या सरा दिला तेव्हा त्याची रजावदी संस्थानतर्फे ठरावी हे बदल येकबालपनाह याणी निवीस्तन केलेस अवत येकबालपनाह ईदिस आले पासुन खानदाने यांची पुरी ममता करुन संस्थानचे राज्यास गनिम मौसुला सर होऊन बहुत वजे तसदी देत असता खानदाने यांचा मुलुक तो इस्तादाचा मुलुक येस अशोन मौसुला बहुतवजेने संस्थानतर्फेस तसदी देऊ लागला तेव्हा इस्तादास मुख्य गनिम येसे समजोन सामला तकी पोडचवाऊन गनिमाची ठाणो तबब रेडि पावेतो कबिज करुन गनिमास झाल्मुद ठेऊन संस्थानचा मुलुक निरुपद्रव करुन हेजेस तडब पुर्तुक्कल पावेतो माहुर करुन घेतले हरवजे खानदाने यांस येकबालपनाहः छेऊन दुसरा भिन्न आहे येस नाझे तेव्हा मानिलेस इस्तादाचे व संस्थानचे बुबियास्ते रजावद करुन ठेऊन घेतले येसे म्हणोन तर येकबाल पनाहती केले ते खानदाने यांनी केले व खानदाने यांनी केले ते येकबालपनाहतीच केले हेवजे ज्यानोबेन दोस्त चालत असे आमेझे हेचवजे तरकी छेऊन चालावे हे खानदाने यांचे स्वाहिस आहे तर माया मार-निलेने विवेकावास्ते जे फर्मावजे ते मरला समासदर कुणाजो पंडित यास फमाविले असे वर्कड इकिक्त समासद अधिकारी विरैया कलमी करितोल व समासद कुणाजो पंत जाहोर करितां सर्व इकिक्त जाहोर होईल तेच जियादा कये त्याहावे बुवायेताला येकबालपनाहः यास xxxxx बरस बुबहाल रघो-

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अजम अकरम फ्रान्सिस्क आसेस
दे तान्न बेंद दे साजुवाऊ ये माकें
ज दे तान्न विजुरी ये कपिताऊ जेरा
त वा ईव इमेसा बुवावस्त कश
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अमारत व अयालतपना: इसमत व शीकत इस्तगा: अजी जयराम सार्वत व रामचंद्र सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पां कुडाळ व माहालानीं हाय सल्लम बावज सल्लम येविल नैकी बानजर जाणून मोहिबो आपणाकडिल बैरबुसो कतमे करुन दिल ताज्ज करित गेले पाहिजे मकसूद ऊकी इस्तादातफेंने व इज्यानेबातफेंने पडिलेपासून बहुतसी येक्यासो चालत होतो अतिकड कांही अंतर आले यास्तव इस्तादातफेंचा जोरा होणून कितेक नामाड जाडली ते संधी पाहून तुलाजी आंगरा याणे भरडगड सिधगड हे टाणेस अयाये केला इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा बुलासा चालत असता त्याचा हात न लागता त्याऊपर इकडून जबरवर्तिने भरतगड घेतला ते इरेस्तव आंगरेने आपल्या जमावानसो कुडाळस येवत नाहो याकरितां येक वरोस पावेतो सामान मुर्तेद केले आणि कितेक इज्य बर्च करुन शारी जमाऊ करुन कुडाळस दगेनेच आला आणि आरमाराने येहून करातिवा नागा धरला त्याऊपर इकडून फौजेनसो बिदवणेस मुक़म केले आणि त्याची फौज जागा सोडून बाहिर आलो होतो तेव गाट घासून त्याची फौज मोडली त्याऊपर दुसरे रोजी त्याणे अवघा जमाऊ येकवट करुन गोटवर चालून आले हे इज्यानेबाकडिल फौजेस दखल जाडले काही येकाकी फौज जबळ येऊन गाट पाडली मारामारीहि बरोच जाडली मग इज्यानेबाकडिल फौज निघोन आली तें वर्तमान परस्पर मोहिबांस ज्ञाहिर जाडलेच असेल इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा पुरातन बुलासाच आहे त्यामध्ये अंतराये आलो तेव्हा इस्तादाकडून कितेक इज्यानेबातफेंची बाराची जाडली तर इस्तादाचा भरवसा इज्यानेबास आहेच इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा पुरातन सेजब त्यामध्ये आंगरेने उत्पात योजील याचा अभिमान इस्तादातफेंस आहे कि नाहो हे इज्यानेबास मालूम व्हावे यास्तव किताक पाटविलो आहे जवाब पाटवावेया मोहिब आकिल आहेत ज्यादा कय लिखा हे किताक-

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तारीख: ५-४-१९५०

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ये करार हा इस्माइलजो नाखवा दिस्त तुलाजी आगेर
मारकेज यास लेहून हि तफशिल

वाडिकर सार्वत तुमचा आमचा दुशमन हा वसवत बहुत करतो तेहे
दुसरीयाचा हात शिरत्या तुमा आमास कसे हे जाहोरच आहे, उपर प्रती
होऊन गेली तेसे येहे न येतां आदिच सावद होऊन तुमो आमो येक विस
होऊन वदो त्यास दिलेया सरवज्याच तेहेच राहाते तुमचा आमचा येक हात
असतां देव समरत आहे दुसरेची परवा धरितो ऐसे नाही शेफर्मान कुरसत
देवयाचे कर्ये नहे हो तोडावे लागते काही केनाचा वचन धरिता साफ
करावे लागते.

तुमो आमास मसुरेवरी कुमक करून घेऊन देतो येशे वचन दिलेंच आहे
तो सुन आपला खरा करावा वाडिकर सावतावरो आमासी कुमक करावी
मसुरे घेऊनो घ्यावे आमचा उमकर करावे आमी तुमच्या सरकरास बहुमानस
रु २५००० पचविस हजार नगव साहुकरी निसोन देऊ येवडे उमकर
आमावरो करावेया या बाबे मनास आणून कुमक करावा करार घेरजेचे लिखे
पडे देऊन त्या प्रा सरण्याम कर

सुमा समलीन मिया अल्फ ७ ९ जमादिलोखर

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तारीख: १५-१२-१९५०

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रफ्ततपन्डः इसमत् व शौकत दस्तगाः
दोतोर अजम तुवीस आफोस दात सफडतार
दो इस्ताद दामाफक्त ह

अनी दितयेवतास कुणराऊ फाऊगुरअर दिा सक्खान सोया सत्ताम
मक्सुद ऊके येवित्त सुशी बानजर इलाही जाणऊन आरफाअतपन्हः सैक्त
सत्तामती बुद निविक्षन केले पाडिजे विगर मौसुले यावरी आंगरे चालीन
येऊन दोनी माडणे होऊन दोधाकडित भलें भलें लोक नाया जाडले व
पावरसलक हिसार व जखमी जाडलें व वाहीकराचा माऊ निवालकराचा
मुळ आंगरोनी दस्त केला व आंगरेकडितहि मौसुले यास सापडेल ते मौसुले
यांनी ठार मारीले करेतां ऊमयेतास ईरे पडोन आंगरेनी तल धस्त कुडा-
व्याचा केट पाडोला होता तो बांधोन दुस्र केला म्हणे व ऊपरालेवास्तें
इस्तादाकडे किताबती लिहून तेजोबहि पाटविला आहे म्हणे व मौसुलेकडोलीहि
किताबती लिहून पाटविलेचे पोडवतें म्हणों ऐसे वर्तमान येकिले जाते व
आंगरे यास इस्तादाकडोल काडो उपराला करितील ऐसेही काद अवाई आहे
तर इस्ताद व रफाअतपनाः आकील आहेत कीं मौसुला गनीम होतो वरें
परंतु इस्तादाच्या अजमासांत असोन होता आता केळा आंगरेनी मौसुले
यास मोडावा म्हणून केले आणि इस्तादानो ऊपराला आंगरे केला तरी आंगरेची
रितीरवेस अवधी रफाअतपनाःस जाडोर आहे परंतु मौसुलेहून आंगरा इशम-
जावा आहे तेथे उपराला पोडवोन त्याची बलकही जाडली यापुढे हरयेकबाबे
दुरब विसोन येते ऐसे नाही हे इज्यानेबास जाडोर जाडलें यावास्ते रफा-
अतपन्हःस निविक्षन केले आहे यावरी रफाअतपन्हः आकील फर्मावे आहेत
सिक्सेंजार म्हणायाचा पडोले मौसुले याचा बरा नहुन आंगरेचा बरा नव्हे
या गोस्तीची पेरोंदिशी व पैरवी रफाअतपनःस न कळे ऐसे नाही परंतु
इज्यानेबास सुचला प्रसंग निविक्षन केले आहे आणि वरघाटीच बबर कौर
काडो अघोकेतर नाही. आणि हुजरोन किताबती व वित्तयेत लवकरीच
येऊन पावणार आहे तेथे पावताच इज्यानेब मुलाबतीच्या अमिप्रायास रफा-
अतपन्हःस विदोत करीत जाडों मातुम जाडलें पाडोने जियादा लिहोणे
येक्तीयाज नाही ध्यार अर्जानी राखणे सुवायेताला आपलेपनाः मधेः हिसीवार
बरस रफाअतपन्हःस कुशाल रबी निविक्षन मा मायले फोडा व तारीख २७
माहे मोहरम प्रमोद सवछर मार्गसोर बा १४ दसो हे सत्ताम

तारीख: १२-१-१९५१

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रफअतपन्हः हिसमत व शौकत दस्तगा:

दोतोर अजम लुबोस आफोसि दात सकडतार

दो इस्ताद दामाफक्त हु

अजो दिलयेवल्हस कुणराऊ गुरकर विा सवस्थान सौषे सताम मकसुद
 आफो येवोल खुशी बानजर इलाही जाणऊन आरफअतपन्हः सैकत सतामती
 बुद निवोस्तन केले पां हजे दिगर शौसुले याच्या मदतसे मराटेची फौवज
 आली आहे त्याची तडफोक बातमी आणवावोया करीता तेथेच आदमी पाटवोले
 होते ते पारगड पावतो जाऊन बातमी घेऊन आले पारगडास बाढि हुन व
 मसुरेस आमदरत्फो माणसे येत आहेत तेथे सर्व वर्तमान मनास आमिलोया
 वेक्टरायाचा पुत्र नारायेणराव येक व मनाजो पायेगोडा व अवहोला बढी-
 याचा पुत्र व हरीपंत १ येसे ४ सरदार चौथे व फौवज द्यार हजार पांच
 हजार आहे वरचेवर रामघाटाने शेजर दोनीसे स्वार येतच आहेत मराटे-
 कडिल येक नगरेचे ऊट व नगरासहीत आगरेने नेला त्यावर मराटेची फौवज
 सारी मसुरेस जाऊन कसली यार बोली छेऊन आगरेने मसुरेचे गडास मोर्चे
 लावोले होते ते कढीसेच त्यावर मराटेची व आगरेची बोली छेत आहे तिनी
 लख रुपये व सात ठाणो आगरेकडे आहेत ती घ्यावी म्हणोन त्या लिन लख
 रुपये घ्यावयास आगरा मान्ये जाहला व सात ठाणो म्हणावाची देवत नाही
 म्हणतो सात ठाणो दित्याखेरीज सोडणार नाही म्हणऊन मराटे म्हणतात यामुळे
 अध्याप सता जाहला नाही परंतु अष्ट चौदा दिवसात सला झेईल सला छेताच
 मराटे व शौसुलेसहीत इस्तादाच्या व संवस्थानाच्या मुलकात यावे येसी सिपाही
 केसा आहे म्हणोन तडफोक बातमी खबर या प्रमाणे घेऊन आले व दुसरे बातमी
 वर्तमान नजुरेने पाहुन आले जे संभाजी राजे याणो सदोबास पेशवाई दिली
 इक दखण प्रांतिया किल्ल्या सनवा दित्या पारगड मनोहरगड व विमगड व
 कज्जनिधीगड समानगड येसे पांच गड सदोबास विल्हे सदोबाकडिल किनेदार

व सबनीस व लोक ऐसे आले सनदे प्रमाणे पारगडावर सदोबाचे निशाण
चढविले किलेदार सबनीस लोकसंघीत गडावर जाऊन पहिली व किलेदार
व सबनीस गडाखाले उत्तरीन हुकूमप्रमाणे हुजूर जावयास गेले हे नजरेने
पाहून गेले माणूस आले मनोहरगडास व मिमगडास सदोबाकडील निशाण
व किलेदार सबनीस लोक येस येणार होते आट चौडू दिवसामध्ये पावतील
हे तडकचे घाटमावाचे गड सदोबाची टाणी कसली व फौजजद सदोबाच्या
तर्फेची आली आहे बीसत्यानी तो बोलोवालो करून चौघाई वसूल करून इस्त-
दानी घेतली टाणी सोडवून घ्यावी म्हणून बोलो करून घेऊन आले आहेत हे
वर्तमान ती पडले तागयेत आहेच या प्रमाणे जाडलोया इस्तादास व सक्क-
नास बापक झेणार यास सविड नाही याची तरतुदी करिता राहिलीया मग
कटोण पडणार या करिता इय्यानेबास कासोन आले ते जाडोर झेणेवास्ते
निवोस्तन केले आहे व इज्जनेबो हुजूर सोपेस सत्तनतपन्डः साडेबाचे खिज-
मतेस ही बाबमी वर्तमान निवोस्तन करून पाटवीले आहे रफाअतपन्डानी विली
आणून येकबालपन्डः मॉर्केज दे तावर यास जाडोर करावयास आकील आहेत
इय्यानेब हि बाबिमी येत आहे ती रफाअतपन्डास दखल करीत आहे रफाअत-
पन्डानी बाबिमी येत असेत ती इय्यानेबास दखल होयेसे करावे वाजीब आहे
जियादा लिझीये येतोयाज नाही प्यार मोडकत असो देणे बुदायेताता आपले
पन्डामध्ये छिंयोयार बरस बुशोबल रबो निवोस्तन मोा मामले फौडा व तारीब
२५ माडे सफर प्रमोद सर्वछर पुस बहुत १२ वसी हे सलाम

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अजम अकरम फ्रांसिस्क असेस दे ता
ह फौद दे सा जुबाव मारकेज दे ताव वि
जुरे कथिताव जरात दा इद हमेशा बुशबस्त बाशद

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अमारत व अयालतपन्हा डिशमत व सौफ्त दस्तगाँडा अजौ राम-
चंद्र सार्वत भोसले सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाळ व माडलानिहाये सलाम बाजद सलाम
महबल मखसुद येविल नेकी जाणउन मोडिबों करनेकी कलमे किताबत केती पाडिजे
ऊकी संवदेकरो यावर मोडिबों मोडिम करून जमावानिसो खोलगड प्रांती स्वारीस
गेले म्हणून परभारें अत जाडले मोडिब मसलतीस गेले तेव्हा शेवुस नतोजा देऊन
फते करून येतील (परंतु जाते समई इजानेबास दखल करविले नाही यावरून
बितास येक प्रकार वाटसें जे इस्तादासें ब्रेड केला तेव्हा इस्तादासें काये ते इजाने-
बास अगत्ये मोडिबादि शेवु पराबवाते पावावे हेच अवशोक असता किताबती
वरून विदीत न जाडले मोडिब व इजानेबास इ वर्तमान स्वारीस जावे ऐसे बिती
होते परंतु येविल कलझचा मजकूर यास्तब टिकण सोदून जाणे घडत नाही
जलमार्गे गलबते रवाना करावी तेव्हा स्वारीस अगोदरच गेलो मोडिब मसलतीस
गेले अण इजानेबातर्फेने साहित्ये घडोन आले त्यामुळे इजानेबास बहुतेक वेदित
जाडले ते कलमे करविता नये झाले पास वाटेने पायाबा जमाव मोडिबांकेच
रवाना करावा हा हेतु धरून हे किताबत निवीस्तन केती असे जमाव सांखजेस
गेले नंतर कोणते मार्गे मोडिबांकेस पावावे पायवाटेने किवा तराडी पाटउन
म्हेवाल ते ब्यावार लिहावेया मोडिब अफित आहेत व गलबतेही स्वारीसून
येताच आपलेकडेस रवाना करून देवविता किताबत येताच जमाव रवाना करून
दिता जाडत मोडिबांकेया व्यावरो निकर्ष त्यास नतिज फते व्हावे हेच त्याडत
आहो- त्याज प्रमाणे सिधोस पावसे ज्यादा काये लिहोणे प्यार मोडिबत असो
दिजे हे किताबत छ x माडे जिल्हेज)

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तारीख: १७५२

तात्तिक वाडिची

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श्री

सियोर मार्केज विजरइ यास अंताजी कुण डेजिबनिया राजश्री ज्येसाम
सार्वत भोसले सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाळ व माडलानिहाये यांचा जनबा कैसा जे

इस्तादींचा पुर्व श्रेष्ठ चातला आला त्यास मध्ये मार्केज इलर्न याचे मुजतित विकल्प वाढीन मुलुक व ठाणि घेतली त्यामुळे रयेत कुल परगदा होउन बोशाड पडला रयेत गरिब दुखऊन जये याजकरिता सियोर मार्केजांचा पुर्वाचार श्रेष्ठ उभये-पक्षिचा व्हावा आणि तड रड पुर्वापार आमच्या वडिलांही केला त्या प्रमाणे करोन क्लेक गोडि राखावी या विचारावरों आम्हांस रवाना केले बेदिनंतर सांगितले प्रमाणे सियोर मार्केजस अर्ज करून तडमुलें आणि ठाणी भागा घेतली तो आमची आमचे स्वायिन करून मुलुक रयेत नावऊन पुढें पांजचे कामकाज करून सिफारसिमध्ये मार्केजांची मेहरबानी संपादुन घ्यावी त्यास बेटी होता सांगितलें कि घर क्लह वाढऊन तिसरा आगरा सामिल करून आपले घर नासावें प्रयोजन नाहो उभयेपक्षी समाधान होऊन रयेत नादवावी आगरेस सामिल करू नये त्या वचनावरून त्याकडित मनसबाही स्तंभित केले परंतु मुलुकामध्ये उपद्रव त्यांकडून अनिवार जाहला आमचा उभयेपक्षिचा विनैक करून रयेत नादवावी म्हणून सियोर मार्केजही सांगितले वरून आम्हां कबुल जाहली तुमचा मुदा लिहून देणैविसी सांगितले वरून उभयेतांचा वेवहार जे तपसोल

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राजश्री फोड सावत भोसले सरदेसाई यांचे पुत्र नव जण त्यामध्ये वडित राजश्री नार सावत यांचो आपला बाप देसकत करित असता दुष्ट-वासना करून बापास बंदिस टेऊन आपण सिक्क नवा करून बरिस दिडबरिस पावेतो देसकत केतो पुढें बंदिमध्ये बापाने राजकर्ण लाऊन त्यास मारिला त्याऊपरी तिसवें पावेतो जामचा बाप देसकत करित होता दुसरा राजश्री नाग सावत बापासो बदलून वरधाटो गेला तेव्हेच मृत्य पावले त्याचा पुत्र व बाइको आम्हांकडे आठे आम्हां सात नाव व येक पुतण्या येकर आठे कलम ।

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आमचा बाप निवर्तलनंतर मजकूर जे राजाजी रामचंद्र सावत येकत्रच होता आम्ही आट जण व हा येक येने प्राा नव जण येकत्रच होती ममताही सर्व समानचपणे होती सिक आम्हाकडे होता तो आम्हे वितो त्या आम्हाटाड दुसरा विचार नाही याकरिता त्याकडेस आम्हीहून दिला कितेक दिवस चलत आलेपरित नावे दोन कगदो पत्रां आधी आम्हे मग त्याचे या प्राा काही दिवस गेले पुढे त्या आम्हा टाड उगाच विशाद वाढता मग सिका आमचा आम्ही घेतला वरिस परित होता माग तो आम्हे त्याचे निवातसपणे चालते कृत्रिम भाव हा काडिच समजला नव्हता ममता होती तेव्हा पुन्हा त्याकडेस आम्ही दिला त्याजवरी आज दोन वर्से परियेत त्याकडे आहे तो दिवसही बोडके समाधानपनिच गेले मग तो कमकजामध्ये विकल्प वाढत आला पाहता कृत्रिम तेव्हा सिक मागता देत नाही म्हणून लागला आम्ही आट जण उगे राहून यासच सिक कैसा देता येतो याजवरी अतिशये वाढता जो आजवरी वाढत आला याजवरी सियोर मार्केजाही दिरिनोर परिक्षा करून उभयेपक्षिचा इत्यर्थ करावा कलम १.

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आम्ही सात वर्षे व येक पुतण्या राजाजी नाग सावताचा पुत्र असे आट जण उगे असून हाच सिक करिन म्हणतो आम्ही आट जण त्या प्राा हा नवा वरकडा प्राा असावे पैकी घ्यायाचा तो येवज देऊ मुलुकांत उपसर्ग करू नये सात आहेत त्या प्राा त्याने बसावे कलम १.

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तो वडिलाचा पुत्र म्हणून मागतो तरी वडिलांची कर्तव्यतात कलोन गेली आम्ही आट जण असून यासच करू देवत नाही त्याने बारा वर्से

पावेतो केला त्या प्राा बारा वरसे आम्ही करू व वरकडही त्या प्राा करितोस
पुढें श्री सांगेल त्या प्राा करवावे क्लम १

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येणे प्राा करिना ऊमयेतांचा षडला यावरी सियोर मर्केजांही निस्वयत्तमक
उकयेतास सांगवे ते सांगोन सुकित करावेया प्राा घर कलडाचा मजकूर जाहला
त्याची जाप कये तो कगदावरी लवया प्रमाणें ध्यावो.

येणे प्राा घर कलड मुदा जाहला पुढें निरोतर कये ते करार जाप
लिहिली पाहिजे दिवस गतिवर पडलेने मुलुक मयान जाहला पुढिल कामाविसो
राहिली ती चतुस पाहिजे क्लम

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तारीख: १७५१

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अजम अकरम फ्रांसिस्क आसेस ताव्र
केंद दे सांजुवाव मार्केज दे ताव्र
• विजुरे कपिताव जेराल दा इद दर मसन
द मुतमकी वास्तद •

अमारत ————— जिवाजी विश्राम ————— -- प्रस्तुत राज्ञी

जयराम सार्वत साहेब याणी आंगरेसी राजकी करून आरमार त्याचि आणून
वेगुलेंस भाडताहेत हे वर्तमान येकबल पन्नास ज्याहिर झालेच आहे व राज्ञी
सरदेसाई साहेबो फिताक्त पाटविली आहे की खमबा सकबल पन्नासो अगते
वचन दिले ते गोष्टिचे स्मरण करून आरमार तातडिन फौज रवाना करून
गनिमास मारून काडून कोट राखतोस पैसा पूर्ण भरवसा घरून फिताक्त पाट-
विली आहे इज्यानेच इतुके विवस ऊमयता राज्ञी सरदेसाई साहेब याचि
मध्येस्तीस होतो अता राज्ञी जयराम सार्वत साहेब याणि आंगरेसी राजकी
करून त्याचि आरमार आणून वेगुलेंस भाडताहेत याजकरिता इज्यानेच राज्ञी

यावेया तरतुदीत आहेत. मोहिबास मालूम व्हावे याबाबते कलमे केले असे
इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा येवलासोचा विचार चालत आहे. तेव्हा, दारुमोव्व
व जमावानसो इज्यानेबाची साक्षिय करावेया मोहिबास योग्य आहे. व मोहिब
करितोल हा इज्यानेबाचा खातरनिशा आहेच. व झाले इस्तादाकडित लोक
पेडणे माहती येऊन नदिबागचे नदिकिनारेस वाजपुसो करितात. व येत जाताना
त्या रडवारीस अटक करितात व तराडो खाडितून आत आले आहेत. आता
दुतर्फा ब्रेड अ (क) + त्रीमपणी चालत असतां आवमो लोकस कक्या व्हावा हे
गोष्ट मोहिबास विदोत नाही, दुतर्फा आवमो लोक आहेत ते उगेच मदिच
वेव्हर करून मोहिबास मनस्वो सांगतील. आण मोहिबाची चित्तास विषाव येईल
या करिता मोहिबो पडिलेबासून चालत आले आहे त्या रितोने उमयपडी अनेक
ज्यादा व्हावा हेच इज्यानेब व्याहात आहेत. मोहिबाची श्रेडाहून इज्यानोबास
अधिकेतर आहे ऐसे नाही. आवमो लोक मोहिबाची तर्फे पेडणे मझलो आहेत
त्यासही ताकिद मोहिबी करावेया मोहिबी आकिल आहेत. ज्यादा काय तिडोणे
प्यार मोहकत असो दिलो पाहिजे. हे किताबत छ १२ मोहरम सुमा समान
खमसैन मया जलफ.

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नं. २१

तारीख: २८-१०-१९५८

नं. १४५०

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अजय अकरम मनसेल दे सासवय
दे जलबुकेर फेदी दे येग विजरी
दा. इदी वर मसनद हुकुमत
मुतमको बशाव

अमारत व अथास्तपन्हा: हुकुमत व शौक्त वस्तगहा: अजो खेम
सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माछलानिछये सलाम खजद सलाम
येहित नेको जाणोन मोहिबी करनेको कलमे करित असिले पाहिजे दिगर

मोहिबो किताबतीचा जवाब पाटविला पोहचोन मजमून मालूम जाइला कलमे
केले जे तडबनाव जाइला तो बिगाडून बाडण साधारण जाइला तेव्हा किता-
बतीमध्ये दोस्तचा विचार लिहिला तो न अमान करिता पुरवत नाही
म्हणून तर तडबनाव चालत असता बिगाड होऊन पुण्यास प्रवतवियास कारण
तो सविस्तर मजकूर अजम अकरम गोवेर्नदोर यासो कयावार कलमे करून
पेशजो किताबत पाटविलो आहे ते पाहिलेने सर्व इज्यानेबागडोल इकिनेब
मोहिबाचे खातिरेस येइत इज्यानेब इस्तादाचा येकनिस्ट असता नाना ते
प्रकार अजम अकरम फिलोप वालदार गोवेर्नदोर याणो केन्हा तडनामेत
कोताई आणून फुडाई हरयेकविसी इज्यानेबाकडिल कजकमस विरुध्द वाढऊ
लागले इज्यानेबी खातिरेस आणिले जे इस्तादाचा व इज्यानेबाचा खुलासाविना
पुर्तकलाहून मोहिब दाखल जाइले वितस्त सुधामत होत नाही हा निशा
करून इज्यानेबाकडिल लोक व सरदार जमिंदारतिहो माहात्म्ये होते ते
गोवेर्नदोर याचे ऊपद्रवामुळे मराटे याचे पडनार होते त्यास आपलेसे करून
टेविलेमुळे ह्सांशा वाढत आला साप्रत मोहिब इविस येऊन दाखल जाइले याचे
वर्तमान ऐकिले नंतर कुतो इज्यानेबाकडिल जमावास ताकिद केसी जे तुम्ही
आपले आपले जागा ऊगोच असणे इली मोहिबी किताबतीचा जवाब पाटविला
पोहचलेवरून बहुत खुश होऊन इज्यानेबी किताबत मोहिबास लिहिली आहे
खातिरेस आणून कदिम दोस्तचा बनाव होऊन प्रजा नावे ते बात करावया
मोहिब दाने आहेत इज्यानेब इस्तादाचे पडोसी तेव्हा जे इस्तादाचे स्वहित तेच
ज्याह्मत असोन ज्यादा कये लिहोणे प्यार मोहिबत असो दिजे रवाना छ २१
माहे सहर हे किताबत.

नं. २२

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तारीख: १०६१

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नं. १२८६

अजम बेत च्योर जुजे वास दे करवाल
सम्रतार्ये दो इस्ताद दा ईदी
दाम मोहिबतहु

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मोहिबानपन्हा मुबल्लिसान दस्तगाहा अजो बेम सार्वत मौसले
सरदेसाई पाई कुडाल व माहालानिहाय सलाम येविल नेकी जाणुन कारनेकी
कलमे केले पाहोले दिगर असिफ मोहिबाकडून किताबत येउन दित खुशवस्ती
पोहवत नाही हे दोस्तिचे जागा मुनासिफ नव्हे हरवस्त किताबत पाटउन
दोस्ति दिनबदीन जियादा होइ ते बात केसो पाहोले ऊंकी इज्यानेव लग्न-
कारणे वरघाटी जावेयाचा निश्चय करून मागोत बंधोक्ती करून वरघाटी
जावेयास सुमुहूर्त करून निघालो आहे मोहिबास मालुम ठावे यावास्ते लिहोले
आहे जियादा काय लिहोणे मोहबत असो दिलो पाडिजे हे किताबत छ १६
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तारीख: १०५२

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अजम बेल च्योर जुजे वास दे करवाल
सक्रतार्य दो इस्ताद दा ईदो
वाम मोहबत हु

मोहिबानपन्हा मुबल्लिसान दस्तगाहा अजो बेम सार्वत मौसले
सरदेसाई पाई कुडाल व माहालानिहाय सलाम येविल नेकी जाणुन कारनेकी
कलमे केले पाहोले दिगर चंद रोज मोहिबाकडून किताबत येउन दित खुश-
वस्त पोहवत नाही हे दोस्तिचे जागा मुनासोब नव्हे हरवस्त किताबत
पाटउन दोस्ती दिनबदीन ज्यादा होइ ते बात केसो पाडिजे इज्यानेव लग्न-
कार्या करिता श्रोगोदेस वरघाटी सछपरोवारे जाउन उत्तम प्रकारे कार्य
मोहस्ताह सपारोन फौज्दह वर्तमान छ ५ रमजानो स्वस्थलास यावेयास
आलो दोस्तिचे जागा मोहिबास मालुम ठावे यावास्ते निवीस्तन केले
असे हरवस्त किताबत पाटउन दोस्ती ज्यादा होइ ते करावे ज्यादा काय
लिहोणे मोहबत असो दिजे हे किताबत छ २० रमजान-

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नं. २४

नं. १४०९

तारीख: ८-९-१९३४

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अजम बेल बि + + + + दे करवत सऊ

तार्य दा इस्ताव महफुज काशद

मोडिब येबलास असार सफक्त हिसार अजे खेम सावत मोसले सरदेसाई
 पाई कुडाल व माहलानिछये सलाम बरदज सलाम येबिल नेको जाणून मोडिबो
 करनेको कलमे करित असिले पाडिजे विगर मोडिबकडून किताबत येऊन दित
 आराम हेत नाहो हे दोस्तिचे जगा मुनासोब न्हवे हरवस्त किताबत पाटविल
 असोन दोस्ती विनबदोन ज्यादा चाले ते बात करित असिले पाडिजे तर श्रीमंता-
 कडून पुलप याचे विद्यामाने (मर्दनगड) तालुके या करिता जमाव साबितल
 येऊन केसला आहे त्याच्या (साहित्यास) जमाऊ देणेविसी श्रीमत राजश्री प्रधानपति
 यांची पत्रे आली आहेत प्रस्तुत येविसी करकुनहो येऊन कसले आहेत जमाऊ
 तयार करून रवाना करावे न होय तरी जाकसाल श्रीमंतास लेहून ध्या येसे झगतात
 या पधरा रोजात बासा धुलप जमाऊ सुवा याच मार्गे येणार येसेही आहे हे
 तपसिलवार मजकूर मोडिबास मातूम दहावा पुढा येविसीची पैरवी इस्ताव कोणे
 रितीने करिता इजनेबी जाकसाल केसा कराव याविसीचा बुधिवाद काये तो
 लेहावा त्या सारिखा विचार केला जावत जलदिने जाब पाटऊन ध्यावा येविसीचा
 भवाई सांगेन ऐसजो राव बताजो प्रभू मतकरो सातई यास रवाना केले होते
 परंतु निखातस जाकसाल नाहो मोडिबास दिसेल जे प्रधानपताकडील ऊवार
 लिहोतात तर तेसे न समजावे आहे तो मजकूर मोडिबास लिहोला आहे इजनेबी
 मानस इस्तादातर्फेसी अकृतिम जावे असावे त्यात (तिसरा) (अई) नाहो परंतु
 सध्या मनसबा प्राप्त जाहला मोडिबास (कजवे) यास्तव कलमे केले को इजनेबास
 साहित्य जमावाचे न देता सुधे नाहो येसेच प्राप्त जाहले आहे दितति आणून
 निश्चयात्मक उतर जलदिने रवाना करावे त्या सारिखा विचार कर्तव्य लागतो
 असे करकुन यासी आम्ही कितो इस्तादातर्फे जाकसाल केले परंतु त्यावर

त्याचा करार किम्वी नाही मालूम ठावें याकरिता क्लमे केले असे ज्यादा
काय तिठोणे महकत असो दिजे छ १२ रविलाखर हे क्लिाकत.

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नं. २५

नं. २०२१ अ

तारीख: १०६५

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अजम अकरम बेल चियोर जुजे
वास दे करवल सक्लार्य दो इ
स्ताद दाम मोहकत हु

मोहिबानपन्हा मुखल्लिनि क्लतगडा: अजो जिवाजी विश्राम सलाम
बादज सलाम येविल नेक्के जणून + + + दिगर ईगज रेडिस जुजायास गेला
आहे या करिता तेरेबोलास इजनेबो तिठोले कि इस्तादावे निशाम व पाच
जण फिरंगी रातोरात क्लेवर चढऊन ईगजसहो सागुन पाटवावे कि क्लिा
इस्तादाचा आहे तुम्ही न जुजावे येसे सागुन पाटवावे झणून क्लमे केले
आहे तर मोहिबो सिताबीने या प्रमाणे हुक्म तेरेबोलास करावयाऊपर अमपी
इरे + त नाही इस्तादाचइ इरे आहे आम्ही इस्तादावे नांव सारिले आहे त्या
सारिबे इस्तादाकडून साक्षिय जलदिने पुरवावे दारु गोला व गोलदानही
क्लिस पाटवावे आम्ही हुक्मेस असता याचविसी मोहिबास सागुन पाटविले
होते कि हा संमई वोढवला यास मोहिबीं चिता घातले विना परिणाम लागत
नाहो यास्तब मोहिबीं क्लमे टेऊन हा तर्तुव करावा हे क्लिाकत.

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नं. २६

नं. ००८

तारीख: २-२-१०६७

साहेब सकलतार यास क्लत वेतीं के

वाडिक्लोत वर्तमान तर पैला खर्वद राज्त्री खेम सार्वत पैले प्रमाणेच
खर्विच मनस्वी करितो आदाई व खर्व समाजविलेवर पुर्विल्लोत संमजत

नाही आणि मनस्व खर्च करितो आणि सोम सार्वत उगा आहे पण आपले तरतुदामध्ये आहे काही पैसं लोकबंदुचे जिवालेचे होते त्यास आपणाबरोबर ताबोत राखले आहेत व आणखी ब्रेक बंदू राजश्री रघुनाथ सार्वत तोही साहा येडे व दिडसे माणूस आले आहे इंग्रजाचे हातो मुक्तोस पैसा नाही पैसे दिले त्याचिही वारावार अध्याप नाही मधील ग्रहस्त फजोत पावतीत बैसे दिशोन येते ये पुकारे पैसा मितऊन इंग्रजाची मारणूक करावी नाहितर दिले रुपये उगे बुडऊन वेगुलेंही जबरदस्ती त्याणे बादले आहे व रेडिही त्यास सापडतो व डोवोतो दोन दिव्या त्याही त्यास सापडल्या राजश्री सुबराऊ बाबा आपल्या आपास डो (वो) लोस दिला म्हणोन दिवसास येकवेत राजश्री सरदेसाई याकडे कज्या करितो त्यास आज ऊदया सोडून जाणतो म्हणोन सांगतो व तेथे त्या राज्यामध्ये लोक केजकेज जेऊन खावन असतात त्यास मारून वड घेतात काही बोडे बहुत पलेन आततडोस पेडणेस आले आहेत व आणखीही येणार आहेत हि पाऊत. मोडेबास देतो या खेरीज आणखी राा वेम सार्वत याचा बंदू आणखी आहे तोही येणार आहे बैसे वर्तमान येकीले राजेश्री वेम सार्वत याकडे राजश्री कृष्णाजी राऊ व पुंडलिक मास्कर काही पेडणे विलाक- तीमध्ये करावेग बैसे बोलतात म्हणोन बातमी येकिली आहे खंय राज्यामध्ये काही ताल नाही हे पाऊत साडेबा सकडतार यास त्रिबक सणवी याणी दिलो आहे बाहेर आंझा करतोत त्या प्राा वर्तणूक करू.

७ फिब्रेल १७६७ वरुसे-

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नं. १२४६.

नं. २७

तारीख: ५-४-१७७२

विगर सौभाग्यवती लक्ष्मबाई सरदेसाई प्रसंगुल सुपुत्र जाहलेचे खुश वर्तमान निवोस्तन केलेवरून बहुत दिस आराम पोहोचलो श्री ने मोडिबाया

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मुलास आयुश व पैस्वयें ऊर्ध्व प्यावें मोहिबी पाहून सुख पावावें हेच त्याकडत
आहो ज्यदा काये लिहोने प्यार मोडकत असो देणे जाणिजे राा ताा ५ माडे
आग्निल सन १७७२.

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नं. २९९९

तारीख: १३-८-१७७७

नं. २८

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अजम अकरम दो जुजे पेद्र दा कमरा गोवर्ण
दोर ये कपिताव जनराल दा इस्ताद दे इ
दी वर मसनद हुक्मत मुलमको खशद

अमरत व अयालतपन्डा शौकत व डिओमत वस्तगडा अजो केम
सावत मोसलें सरदेसाइ पा कुडाल व मझलानिहाये दिगर इंग्रज किले
मोहावतगडास आला तेवस्ती राज्शी विटोजो कमत सावकर गोये पणज यावे
गुजरातीचे बेझिचालो झेऊन बंदर वेगुलें टागेसुधा कमत मझारनिले याचे
स्वाधिन केले बंदर मजकूर येव इंग्रजाचा गुता नाही त्यास अज दोन वर्षे
परयेत अजुम मेस्त्र राबेट विनशा बंदर मजकुरी आहे टाणे दुगेचे काम
करितो व सावकारिही चालिस लाविलो, आहे अस्ता विशेष आहे व तेथे
रयेतोस मनस्वी उपद्रव करितो तेव्हा इंग्रजाकडिल जो प्रकार असेल तो
वाजहो चौगमते उरकनेन देऊन बंदर मजकूर टागेसुधा इजानेबाहो घयावें
हा करार याजकिरिता राज्शी विटोजो कमत यास येगेविसी इजानेबाहो तिहीले
परंतु अध्यापी येत नाही इजानेबास तंग व टाणे येणे जरूर आणि कमतवि
विद्यामनाचा मजकूर कमतविने फडशा होत नाही येसा विचार आहे याज-
किरिता हे किलाबत मोहिबस कलमे केलो असे व इस्तादाचा व इजानेबाचा
स्नेह घरोबा पुर्वापार चालत आला आहे जे इजानेबाचे बरे ते इस्तादास

पाहिजे ते मोहिबाचे दिलात तेव्हा मोहिबी कमत माणिले यास जाळा करोन
इजानेबाजवळ रवाना करून देवावा कमत येणेविसी चितात आर्शाक येईल
तर मोहिबी त्याची समतर जमाकरून देऊन इजानेबास कलमे करावे मोहिबाचे
जवाबानसम त्याचा विचार इजानेबा करितोत परंतु इजानेबाचा लगता नजिक
आहे तो आपले टिकाणी गेलेने ऊपयेपक्षी ऊर्तम आण ज्या मोहिबेचे इजानेबास
अगत्य तेच मोहिबास ऐसे चितात आणोन माणसे पाटविलो आहेत याज बार
कमतीस रवाना करावा गाव टाणे या पनरा रोजात येणे यास्तव कलमे केले
असें राा छ ९ माडे जमादिलाखर जादा काय लिहोणे मोहिबत असो दिजे हे
किताबत.

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नं. २९

नं. ११५१

तारीख: १७७९

अजम अकरम दो जुजे पद्र वा काग्र गोवर्णदोर

ये कथिताव जनरात दा इस्ता

द दे इदी बार मसनद हुकुमत

मुतमकी बासाद

अमारत व अयास्तपन्हा शौकत व शिरोमत दस्तगाडा अजो वेम
सार्वत बीसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहालानीहाये सलाम बाजद सलाम
येद्योल नेकी जाणोन मोहिबी करणेकी कलमे करित असोले पाहोजे दिगार ज
जैतोजी राणे इजानेबासो मवसागिरीने वतोन इस्तादाचे राजधानीमधें राहून
इजानेबाचे प्रातात ऊपद्रव करित चालता येविसी मोहिबास इजानेबासो येक
दोन वल्ली कलमे केले तेव्हा राणे यास इस्तादाचे राज्यातून बाहीर घाल-
विला आण इजानेबास उत्तर मोहिबाचे आले जे राणेचे पारपत्य करावे ते
समई इजानेबाडो दर्मच राखोन होते परंतु तो आपले कर्तुत्यास न चुकेत
याजकरिता त्याचे पारपत्यास इजानेबाडो जमाव रवाना केला त्यास

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मोहिबाकडोस जैतोजी राणेचे साहित्यास कुपोज्या व येक दोघे फिरंगी व वारु गोलो वगैरे सामान आले ऐसे इजानेबास मालुम जाहले तेव्हा मागेल लिहणेचा प्रकार व पुढिल ऊबयेतर्फेची दोस्तीचा विचार कये राहिला अस्तु इती रोज राणे याचे लोक झुंजत होते हातो इस्तादातर्फेने लोक मारा-मार करितात तेव्हा राणेचे पारपत्याचा विचार सहज राहिला यास्तव इजानेबाचे लोकस ताकिद इजानेबाची केली जे तुम्ही इस्तादाचे लोकवर माराभार येकंदर न करणे ऐसी केली आहे जैतोजी राणे मोहिबाचे जागेने राहुन मोहिब साझेत्य करितात तेव्हा सत्रोजी राणे इजानेबाचे पट्टो आहे तेव्हा जैतोजीने अलिक्डेस बखडा केलेने सत्रोजी राणे याचे साझेत्य वास्तु गोळी व लोक जे सामान पाझेजे ते घ्यावे लागेल तेव्हा सत्रोजी बिअल चाल करणेस चुक्यार नाही मग इजानेबाकडेस सब्द नाही हे मोहिबास अगोदर मालुम होणे करिता कलमे केले असे राा छ १४ मोह राबितावल जादा कय लिहोणे प्यार मोहकत असो दिजे हे किताकत.

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नं. १०

नं. ८८७

तारीख: १०-२-१९८०

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अयालत अमारत शौकतपन्हा सियोर येडो
कली ये येरीक बिरगेदर जनराल दे इस्ताद
दाम दौलत ह

अजो दिलयेकतस जैतोजी राणे सरदेसाई ताा साखलो सलाम बाजव सलाम येविल वीर ताा छ ४ सफर तागयेत मोहिबचे मेहरनजरेकडून सलाबत असी विगर मार्गा राज्शी जिवबा सेणवी सबनियोस गोवेस जाले ते समई आम्हास येकचालपन्हा सियोर गोवर्जंदोर साहेबी वोहद केली कि सत्पर येऊस यावे म्हणून आडेप्रमाणे आम्हिब येणार झेतो त्यास आम्हास समाधान नाही त्यामुळे चिरजिवी राज्शी कृष्णाजी राणे यांस गोवेस रवाना

केले तेव्हा येकबालपन्हा साहेबी आज्ञा केली कीं 'रा' सबनिबोस आले आहेत आज्ञा-
 कडोल कोण मुदे सोपून यावे तें लिहून आणावे म्हणून आज्ञा केले प्रमाणे मुदे
 लिहून दिले त्याचि अध्याप काडिच नाही आम्ही आमचा वतनदारो विचार मनास
 आणून का म्हरण करणार होतो. तेरोक रस्त कमन्ये ? म्हणोन सांगोतले वरून
 इस्तादाचे आज्ञेप्रमाणे आजवेर जिवांत राहिलो त्यासि हाली 'रा' मोसले सरदेसाई
 यांनी 'रा' जाबयेकर व ऊसपकर याचे तर्केन राजकर्ण भिमगडकरो याकडेच
 लाऊन भिवगडकरो यास मतग्राम म्हालो चौदाई पुरातन होती तो मौसत्याचे
 कबजातीमध्ये हासाहोस पडली होती त्यास हाली चौदाईच्या संदी करून देऊन
 मौसले यांचा जमाव किले प्रातात घ्यावा आण मस्तकावरून व साबलीमार्ग यैशा
 दोडोकडून आम्हांवर स्वारी करून आम्हांस स्थानगुष्ट करावे हातासि भिलाती तर
 मारावे यैसी राजकर्णकरून 'रा' गोदबा सुभेदार व देसाई ऊसपकर व ऊमाजी राणे
 व आम्हाचे भावबंद त्यास भिलाते आहेत. यैसे येकर होऊन काही जमाव भिमगड
 प्रांती रवाना करून ते मार्ग व साबलीमार्ग स्वारी करून आम्हांचा घातपात करा-
 याचे योजनेत राजकर्ण करितात पैले सालो येणेच प्रमाणे राजकर्ण करून आम्हांवर
 स्वारी केली ते समई इस्तादान साठीत्य पुरऊन परार्थव केली हली राजकर्ण
 मारी त्यांनी योजोले आहे मस्तकावरून स्वारी करावी व साबलीमार्ग यैशा दोन
 स्वा-या करून आम्हांस दगासि आणावे हे योजनेत आहेत समके मार्ग साबलीवरून
 स्वारी केली असती तर त्याचे लेख मोडिबाचे पृथ्य करून दोडकेच होते मस्तका-
 वरून स्वारी जाहली तर मारी पडेल तेव्हा जमावाचे बल असावयसि पाहोजे
 जागोजागे भेटे असली तर त्याचे लेख दोडकेच आहेत हा मजकूर सर्व येकबाल-
 पन्हा गोवर्णदोर साहेबांस लिहोला आहे परंतु इकडोल विचार
 साहेबांचे ध्यानी येकयेको येणार नाही मोडिके भेंडरवान होऊन येकबास गोक-
 र्णदोर साहेबास विद्योत करून ह्या समई आम्हाचे साहित्य काही जमाव व

दारुगोलचें होई ऐसे केलेवर आम्हाचें जागेची रखवाली करुन राहु आम्ही आजवेर वडिलापासुन येल्सान सर्वां केली आण इस्तानेचो आम्हाचें त्याच प्रमाणे चालवोलें फुटा यातुन जगो आण येल्सान सेवेसो ऊरु ते कराया मोडिच समई आम्हां समई रखुन घेऊस पाडिजे ती राजकर्ण आडेत परतू यत्नासानेस अतर न पळवें हि सर्दाहोत इछां याज करोतां विनती लिहोत आहु ज्यादा लिहूस सत्क नोडो प्यार मोक्त असो दिली पाडिजे हे क्तिावत.

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नं. २१

नं. १५९९

तारीख: १०-१२-१८८०

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अजम येरिक जुजे देभेवाज्य

बेनिबोध सिर्न वाम मोडक्त हु

मोडिबानपन्हा मुखलोसान दस्तगड अजी गोविदजी नसर्वतराऊ देसाई ताा पेडणे सलाम बाजद सलाम येथील नेकी जाणोन मोडिबो करनेको कलमे फर्माविली पाडिजे विगर इजानेबाकडोल वर्तमान जें वाडोस वरचाटीहून राजश्री विटल विश्राम सबनिबोस कल बुघयारी येऊस असें परोवर वाडा पनरा स्वार, व सें पनास जमाऊ अडे त्यास वाडोमध्ये नेऊस मले लोक शहर अले होतें राजश्री शेम सावत शोसले सरदेसाईछे पुढा येऊन वाडोमध्ये नेला कींही मनसबा राजकर्ण योज्जा असेल तो येकंदो तडकिव वर्तमान केल कलबाव लिहुन पाटवितो. हे वर्तमान येकबलपन्हा साडेबासडे रगत आर्वे ज्यादा कये लिहावे प्यार मोडक्त असो घ्यावी हे क्तिावत छ ११ माडे रबिलवत.

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नं. १५९९

तारीख : १०-१२-१९८०

नं. २२

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अजम अकरम दो पेदरिफ गिलेम दे
सोज गोवर्णदोर ये कपितावि जन
राल वा इस्ताद दे इदि डर मसनद हु
कुमत मुलमकी बासद

अमारत व अयालतपन्न शीकत व शिरोमत वस्तगाडा अजी
खेम सावत बौसले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माहालानिहाये सताम बाजद
सताम येविल नेके जणोन मोडिबी करनेके कलमे करित असिले पाडिजे
दिगर रान तुताजी पवार हा देवराकडून आला आहे हा सुरतेस राज्त्री
रधुनाइ राव पंडित प्रधान यांकेस जणार त्यास इस्तादक्या आरमारावकन
रवाना करावा म्हाारनिले मुकेश हो जणार येसे यास आरमाराचो गट
पडोन जलदीने पोह्ये ते मोडिबी केले पाडिजे रवाना छ १ म्हाडे जितकड
जादा नय लिहोणे प्यार मोडकत असो दिलो पाडिजे हे किताकत.

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नं. २२

तारीख: म्हाडे सप्टेंबर १९८१

नं. २००४

श्री

यादि मुदे सरकार श्रीमन्माराज राज्त्री छत्रपती साहेबांचो आज्ञा वा
तपसील

कुडालकर सावत बौसले श्री म्हााराज राज्त्री छत्रपती साहेबांचा
चाकर आज सेकर वरिले अलिफडेस पुरातन वतन वामन देशक आहेत
त्यचि सेवक परंतु हा चाकरिचा जणोन त्यास वतन दिले तेव्हां त्यचि

वसूल घेव सावत पासून फोंडसावत सुधामत सेवेस हाजोर होऊन चालोत
 दिलोहून शाहू माहाराज लख फौज घेऊन कित्या प्रसिध्दगडास वेढा घातला
 तेव्हा याचि सिरफ दोघे वडिल शाहू माहाराजांस भिखते सहित वेढा
 घ्यार मडिनेने ऊटोन गेला त्या ऊपरी फोंडा सावताचा वडिल पुत्र नार
 सावत याणे बापास बंदिस घातला बेमर्याद वर्तणुक केली यास्तव श्रीमन्महाराज
 छत्रपती साहेबानो कृपालु होऊन किल्ले प्रसिध्दगडाहून जमाव पाटऊन
 नार सावतास मारून बाप फोंड सावत याची स्वापन केली याप्रमाणे कुड
 लकर सावत सरकारचे चाकर स्थापित कलम १

२०

यऊपरी जैराम सावत व रामचंद्र सावत गौा पासून आज तात येत
 सरकारांत येक निस्ट चालत असता हातो किल्ले प्रसिध्दगडास चौक्या देऊन
 तबाडी आरंभिली आहे. आज घ्यार मडिने वेढा देऊन जिवाजी विनाम
 बेसत आहे मामुले सरकारचा बेइमान यापुवी तेच किल्लेस अपाड केला
 होता त्याप्रमाणे हातोही करावयास आरंभिक याकरिता समुल सावताचा
 उपेद करून मुलूक सरकारांत जप्ती करावा म्हणून सरकारच्या फौजा तयार
 होत आहे कलम १

२१

या कामास सामील होणेस तयार वतनदार देखील पेढणेकर व
 ऊसपकर व जंबोटकर व राणे साबितोकर वगैरे यास आज्ञापत्रे सादर
 जाहली आहेत त्यांतोत जंबो वतनदार याणी सरकार पैस घेऊन
 सरकार सेवा कबावात केली आहे कि सरकारची फौज भसक्ततोस दाखल
 होतचि सरकारांत जमावसुपा आपला तालुका रुजु होणेस ज्वार केला आहे
 कलम १

४०

याबेरीज सरकारचे राजकारण इंग्रजांमध्ये बोलो लाविलो आहे कि सरकारची फौज दुसकिले येऊन व इंग्रज याणी जलमार्गे यावे आणि किले निवतो व रेडी व वेगुलें त्याणी घ्यावे बाकी मुलुक सरकारने कबोज करावा सार्वताच्या जफतास विज्जर तुकडा येऊ नये ऐसा सरकारचा निष्कर्ष क्लम १

५०

त्यास झालो इस्तादाने डिचोली व साबली म्हाडलसुधा टाणो येतलीं ऐसे सरकारांत कलताचि गोवेकरांचा आग्रा सार्वतास नाही ऐसा निशा होऊन फिरंगी माहाराज छत्रपती साहेबांचा पुर्वील दोस्त जाणोन तुम्हाकडिल वोरले माहाराज कैलासवासी यधि करकिदीत दिलोहून शाहा अलम मारिफत वनाव जाडला तो दिलांत आणून फिताबली वेऊन तुम्हाकडेस रवाना केले आहे यावळी सरकारांत दारुगोळ्य वगैरे साहित्य करावे क्लम १

६०

सदरहु वतनदार सरकारचे पदरचे पुरातन ते तुम्हासो ममतेत आहेत सदरहु क्लमे केले प्रमाणे सरकारांत सेवेस जातों इस्तादाकडून अडवळ नसावा सरकार व तुम्हो दोस्त आहेत क्लम १

७०

डिचोली व साबली म्हाडल सरकारचे दोस्तीवर नजर देऊन टाणोसुधा सरकारांत घ्यावे क्लम १ . . .

८०

सरकारची फौज व इंग्रजांची कुमक सुधा सार्वताचे पारपत्त्यास येतील त्यास सार्वत मारमुळे तुमचे पदरी येईल तर सरकारचे दोस्तीवर नजर देऊन सार्वत इस्तादाचे प्रसिध गनिम ऐसे समजेन त्यास आग्रा कुमक न घ्यावा सार्वता बर्फेन लाडोवा सिव्हेवरकर व माव पाटील देऊवा येत

मुबईस राजकार्यास गेले आहेत ते तुम्हावर अनेक लबाडी चालत आहेत या प्रमाणे सार्वत सरकारास व तुम्हास बेइमान हा अनुभव तुम्हास बहुतकाल पर्यंत पुर्ता आहे तेव्हा त्याचा उल्लेख करावा हेच ऊभये सरकारास जरूर कलम १

येणे प्रमाणे कलमे आट विजये साहेबी यातीरेस आणून उभयेपक्षिची दोस्तो ज्यादा करावी पतव सबछर आखीन सुध दसमो

विट गोविंद दिा सरकार

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नं १४

नं ३२६७

तारीख: १९८४

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अजम अकरम दो फेदरीक गिले

मं दे सोज गोवर्ण दोर ये कपिताव

जनराल दा इव वाम मोडबत हु

अमारत व अयालतपन्हा शौकत व हिसेमत दस्तगव्हा लजो
वासुदेव गोविंद दिमत श्रीमंत राजश्री पंत प्रधान सलाम बाजव सलाम
येविल नेको जाणुन मोहिबी करनेको कलमो केलो पाहिजे दिगर राजश्री
खेम सार्वत मोसुले सरदेसाई पाा कुडाळ व माहालानोछाये याच्या कमकमा-
करिता मोहोच गुडस्ता श्रीमंतानी. तिईरुपास पाठविले छेते ते कैलासवासी
जाहले कमकज उरकते नाही ते उरकुन यावे येदही श्रीमंतानी इजानेवास
आज्ञापत्र सादर केले व मोहिबांसछे श्रीमंतानी पत्र पाठविले आहे ते घेऊन
मोहिबाचे बेटोस येणार त्यास कोणे दिवसी यावे ते त्याडावे व येण्यास केत
अनकुल नाही तो आज्ञा करुन पाठवावी त्या प्रमाणे येतीं राा छ १७ जिल्हेज
ज्यादा कम लिहोणे प्यार मोडबत असो घ्यावी हे किताकत.

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नं. ३५

तारीख: १-११-१७८६

नं. ४६८

श्री.

राजमान्ये राजश्री नरहर गणेश केरकर या पुतो राजे वेम सार्वत
 मोसले बाहादर सरदेसाई प्रां कुडाल व माहलानिहाये सुभासीत समतिन
 मया व अल्प तुम्ही स्वामी कार्याटाई निस्तेने वर्तता यास्तव तुम्हावर
 कृपालु होउन मौजे हरबल बागा व सरकर व बागायेत व कटुको व भिट
 आगर वगैरे जो जमा असेल तो कुलबाद कुलकाज् सालाबाद श्री देऊ व
 ब्राम्हण धमादोऊ व इकदार बेरोज करून इनाम करून दिले असे सालमजकूर
 पासून जल्मवत कस्ट पाशाण गुणादो करून तुम्ही व तुमचे पुत्र पौत्रादो
 वीक्षपरंपरेन बागवटां करोत जाणे येविसी गावास आत्मइदा सनद सावर
 केली असे जाणजे रा ७ ९ माडे मोहरक

तालीक सनद हुजूर.

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तारीख: २२-१-१७८८

नं. ३६

नं. ११६

तालीक

अजय राजे बाहादर मोसुले पाणी गोवे इजरत इस्ताद याचे सरकार
 फजेद रयालास दरसालीना च्यार हजार असुफी खडाची बाकी देणे तफसील

१११६	बाकी सन १७७४
४०००६	जेन सन १७७५
४०००६	सन १७७६ याज प्रा
४०००६	सन १७७७

- ४८ -

४०००६	सन १९७८
४०००६	सन १९७९
४०००६	सन १९८०
४०००६	सन १९८१
४०००६	सन १९८२
४०००६	सन १९८३
४०००६	सन १९८४
४०००६	सन १९८५
४०००६	सन १९८६
४०००६	सन १९८७
४०००६	सन १९८८

५२९११६

गोवा व तारोव २२ माहे जूनर सन १९८८.

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तारीख: ८-२-१९८८

नं. १७

नं. १९१

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अजय अकरम सेबास्तीयांव जुजे फेरेरे वारोंक सक
तार्द दो इस्ताक दाम मोहकत हू

मोहिकान पन्हा मुखलिसान इस्तग्राहा: अजो विसाजो माहदेव
सलाम बाजव सलाम देविल नेकी जाणोन मोहिको कारनेको कलमे करीत
मेले पाहीजे विगर मोहिको करारापेक्षा विशेष फौजेची व सरजमाची
तरतूद करून शोर्मत राजश्री राजे बाळावर सरदेसाई यांचे कुमकोस
रवानगो केली ते कुली लस्कर पेडणे पलिकडेस सातहेंस व पुढा मदरे

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मलगावपर्यंत वाडी नजोक गेले आज मळगावचा आगाहू पोहचताच वाडीचा जमाव तेथे येऊन सामील होणार अजम अजुदांत जनराल हे मुकाम मजकुरी पोहचताच खासा राजेबाहादर फौज कुली तुर्त असेल तो वाडीचा बंदोक्ता राखून वरकड जमाव वरात हतो अंबारी निशाण नगारे अवघे सत्तनतसुधा येऊन सरदारास बेटणार नंतर गनिमावर जाणेची तजवीत उमयेपक्षिया विद्यारे करून स्वारी करतील माहाराजाचा मुकाम वेंगुर्तेस आहे वरकड त्याचा जमाव व स्वार रेडिकडेस गांवमन लुटीस फिरतो कल आरमार त्याचे रेडिनजोक आले तेथे इस्तादचि आरमाराची गट पडून चांगला मार देऊन पळविले येकदो गुराव त्याची दस्त केली असणार बातमी आहे पळून गेली तराही त्यावर आरमार गेले आहे गाट पडताच जाऊन टाकतील कथन दिले प्रमाणे येककाल व इजलातपन्हा गोवर्णदोर ये कपिताच जराल दो इस्ताद साडेबो निदर्शनास जेनाच्या आणिले व सरदेसाई राजे बाहदर यांची पुरी बातरजमा केली तो संतोश केर्टेवर लेहावा सर्वत्रात कर्तुत्व करून दाखविलेची शर्त जाहली आज तगायेत बहुत प्रसंग सरदेसाई याजवर पडले परंतु या अन्वये कोणिच साडेत्य केले न्हवते इस्तादाचा लौकिक मारी जाहला आता अंगी मारोले ते पुर्तपणी सेवटास न्यावे टाणि माघारे घेऊन गलोम राज्यातून काढून ध्यावा स्वस्थानचा कथाव करून राजे बाहादर निर्वेष इजरतीचे कल्याण इछुन मोहिबाकडेस, विस्वास सर्व प्रकारे देऊन वर्तत असे करणार मोहिब दाने आहेत इजानेब तंव मोहिबाचे आडेसिवाई नाडो बरो वाइट सेवा केली ति मान्य करून घेऊन इजानेबाचे हो ऊर्जात यातच करावे हे मोहिबाचे दिले आहे पुर्ण भरवसा मानून स्वस्थ आले गोवर्णदोर साडेब व राजेबाहादर ऊमयेता येकरूप तेव्हा इजानेबाचे सर्व मनोरथ सिधोस जातील राजेबाहादर उमयेताच्या कर्तुत्वामुळे फारच आभारी आहेत येकवेळ मुलाखत व्हावी हेच इच्छितात अजम अकरम माख्यात हे

काप हे येतील आपण मेटोस जाणर तर तुम्ही याचे तसेच माघारे जावे
म्हणोन घणो याणो इजानेबास आडा केलो आहे निकडच असलो तर या
xxxx जाऊन घेतो राा छ २९ रबिलाखर ज्यादा काय लिहोणे प्यार
मोडकत असावो हे किताकत.

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तारीख : १९-३-१९८८

नं १८

नं १९९४

अजम सेबाक्षियावि जुजे फरेर बारीक स
कुतार्य दो ऊस्ताद दे इद महफज्य बाशद

मोडिब येबलास असार शफज हिसार अजो राजे खेम सावत
मोसले बाहादर सरदेसाई पाा कुडाल व माझलानिहाये सत्ताम बाजव सत्ताम
येविल नेको जाणोन मोडिबी करणेको कलमे केलो पाहिजे दिगर इजानेबास-
फेंचा मजकूर सांगो तो सांगोन राज्याो विसाजो माझादेव यास रवाना केले
आहेत ते मोडिबाकडेस जाऊन पोहचलेच असतील मोडिबो संस्थानचा व
इजानेबाचा अंगिकार करोन अजम मावेंस दे काप यास वगैरे सरदार तोफ-
खाना सुधा इजानेबाचे उपरातेस रवाना केले व समुद्रातून खरमारही
मालवणेचे नस्तावर पाटविले ते इजतीमुके गनिम माघारे सरोन आपले अन्न-
यास जाऊन राहिला आहे फौजहि खडो त्याने आपलो केलो आहे त्यास
एकवेळ इजानेबा आपले सत्तनत व मोडिबाकडोल आले सरदार सुधा पुढा
होऊन गनिमावर चालोन जावे हे मानस याजकरीता आज महुरेस मावेंस
दे काप यासमागमें होता तेथे त्याणी उत्तर केले कि अजम अजुदात जनराल
यास मागारे आणवेविसी आपले घण्याचो आज्ञा आहे त्या प्रीत जाणोन अजम
रुद्रिगोम यास आकेरिस देवितो ऐसे यास मोडिबी अभिमान पुरस्कार संस्थानचा
उपराता केला हा लौकिक दिगाती कसा जाहला आहे आण गनिमासही इजत
पडली आहे ऐसे यास गनिमाकडोल प्रकार हरतरेने सेवदास जाई परसेत

मोहिबाचे सरदारास नेता नयेत असे आहे यास्तव त्यास ज्या जागी आहेत तेथे असोन पुढील पैरवी करोन घेत वेली स्थले इजानेबाची इजानेबा स्वाधिन होत ते करावे यांतच मोहिबाचा लौकिक आहे ज्या पेक्षा आम्ही विश्वासमोहिबावर टाकिल्या आहे तेव्हा मोहिबा मसलत सेवटास न जाता जमाव न्हावा त्या पेक्षा इजानेबाकडोस जे करणे असेल ते मोहिबा करावे सिरसुरी मोहिबाची हातो दिलो आहे व मोहिबाचे आरमारहि मसलवणे नेस्तावर असावे येविसोचे व वरकड राज्ञी विसाजो माइदेव वफित मोहिबास जाहिर करितोस त्याजवरून मालूम होईल छ १० माहे जमाविलोवत ज्यादा काय लिहोणे मोहकत असो

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तारीख : माहे जून १७९७

नं. ३९

नं. २००४

अजम अकरम जुजे कैतान पाचेक तावा

रा सक्तार वो इस्तादो दाम महकत हु

॥ मोहिबानपन्हा व मुखतिसान इस्तगाहा जैतिजाद दोस्ता अजो दिलेयेखलास मारो ब्र्यबक सलाम बादज सलाम महवल मक्सुद अफि येखिल घेरसलाह जाणुन आपलो घेरअफियत कलमो करित असिले पाहिजे दरिबोला वेम सार्वत मोसले सरदेसाई प्राति कुडाळ व महालानीछये याणो अजम प्रसिस्क अंतोन दा वियगा काब्रातु तनेत गोवर्णदोर कमितान बंदर योंवा यासी बलष लाऊन बंदगान जनाब माहाराजे साहेब वाता मकान कराविर यास अर्ज करुन त्याजकडिल फौज जाणुन गोवे प्रातात मोहिम केली अजो कायस कमितान याणो व मोहिबानपन्हानी मारोबाबुराव निता वासुदेव गोविंद याजकडे बेल्लो लाऊन ये बाबेबा बंदोक्त सरकारातुन न्हावा त्याजवरून XXXXXXXXXX याणी सरकारांत कलमो केलें व सवरहु मजमून वासुदेव

गोविंद याणो मुफ्तत इजहार केला त्यावरून सरकारचो व कपितान यांचो दोस्ती व यक्यइतो कदिमुलअयाम चालत आलो आहे हे दानोस्त करून दोन तिन मर्तबे सरकारातुन व मदारुलमदाम नानासाहेब याणो कलमो केत्यावरून सावतानी फौज कुमकेस नेलो छेतो तो वापस आणविलो तेन्ना दंगा व्हावयाचा मना जाहलाच असेल त्यास कपितान यचि व आमुखलिसाचि बोलणे मोरो बाबुराव यांसो छेऊन यचि हमराहा बालोजी नाइक मोंसिले यांस पाठविले त्याणो मजकुर समजाववला तो कुल इजहार जाहला त्यास फिलहात देसक गोवे प्रांतात राहून तो चांदगढे तालुके कलानियो येथे दंगा करितात बिनादरां कपितान यचि व आंमोहिबचि बोलण्याचा व तालुक्यांतोळ वगैरे बंदोबस्ताचे मजकुर फर्माऊन वासुदेव गोविंद व मोरो बाबुराव यांस पाठविले आहेत व यचि हमराहा नाइक मवसुफा यांचो रवानगो करून येक खरिता कपितान यांस सरकारातुन व मदारुलमदाम याणो दोन खरिते येक कपितान यास व येक आं मुखलिसास पाठविले आहेत त्यास कपितानकां यचि व आंदोस्ताचे बोलीं मारो बाबुराव यांजवळ ठरावांत आले आहे त्या वमोजिव अमलांत यचि कपितान यांस अज्यानिबास जवाहोर रकमा व पोशाग पाठविले आहेत पोहचतोळ रान छ २४ जिल्हेज ज्यादा कसय लिहोणे ध्यार मोहकत असो दिजे हे फिलाकत.

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तारीख : ६-१०-१८०३

नं. ४०

नं. २०१९

अजम जुजे काइतान पाचेक दा तावर

दाम मोहकत हु

।। मोहिबानपन्हा मुखलेशान दस्तगाहा अजो गोविंदाजो
जसवतराव देसाई तपे पेडणे सताम बाजद सताम येविल नेकी कारनेकी

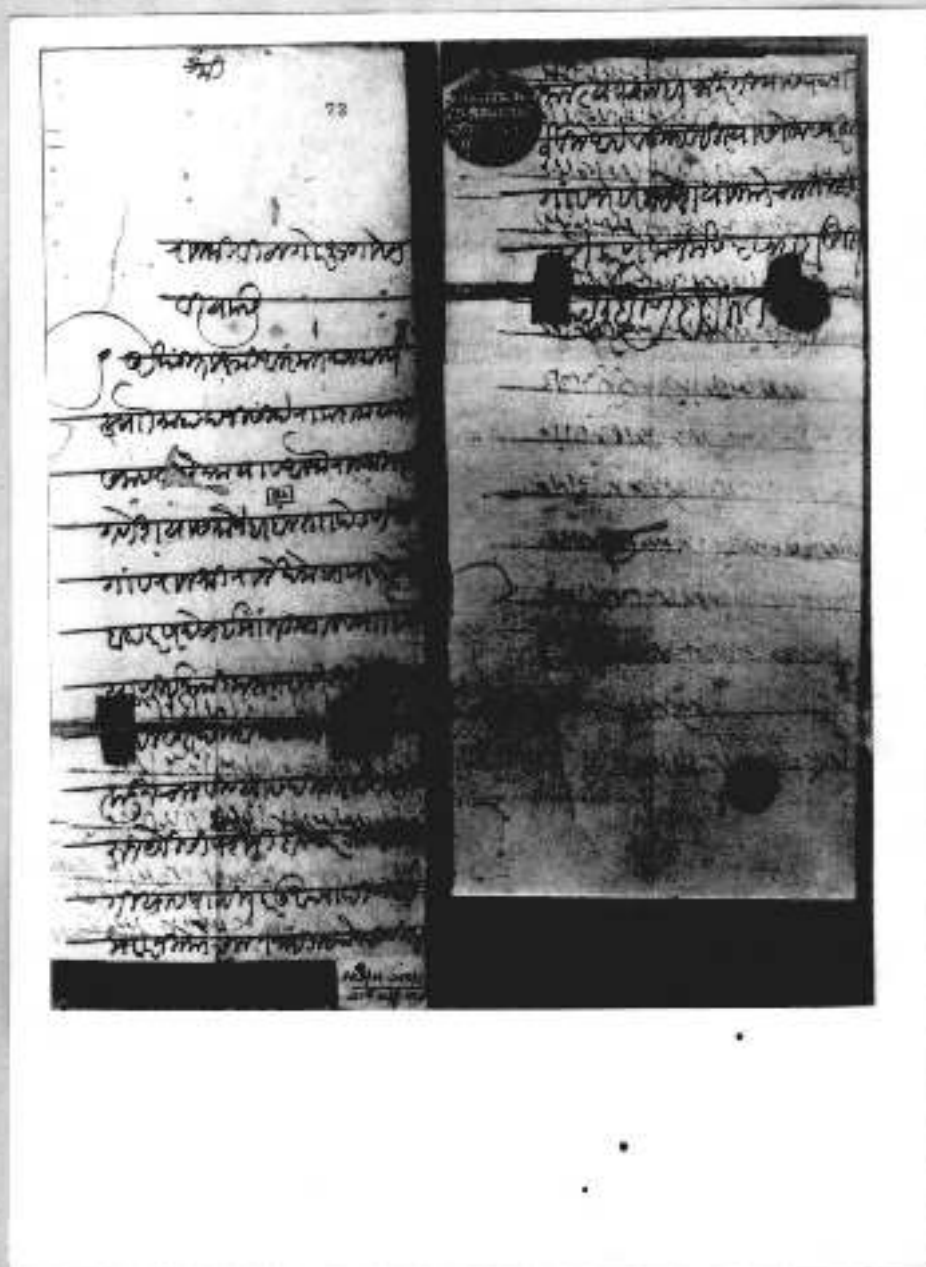


FIG No. 15

See Appendix C, No. 35

कलमे फर्माविली पाहोजि दिगर राजेश्री राजेबाहदर मौसुले कैलासवासी जाइले
 त्यास इजानेबाने दुखवटेची वस्त्रे पाटवावी हो साज पहिलीपासोन आडे जाता
 मोहिवाची आज्ञा होईल तर पाटऊ मोहिवाचि मजोस आल्यास अजम तेनेल
 कोरनेल ये कोमेदात माहल ता पेडणे यास आज्ञापत्र मोहिबो पाटविलेवर
 वस्त्रे रवाना करून देऊ यावर साहेबाचे आज्ञे प्रमाण वर्तणुक करु न्याया काय
 लिहीणे प्यार मोहकत असो दिलो पाहोजि तारीख ६ माहे वईतुब्र १८०१
 वरुसे हे क्तिबात.

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APPENDIX D

AARMAR	: ARMADA
AJADEEP	: ANJADEEP (A SMALL ISLAND)
BANDAR	: HARBOUR. SOMETIMES THE WORD SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR AN ISLAND
CAADAT	: LETTER
CORNEL	: COLONEL
COMENDANT	: COMMANDANT
CRUZADOS	: A SILVER COIN OF NINETENTH OF A RUPEE
DARBAR	: COURT
ESTADO	: PORTUGUESE STATE
GOHATYA	: COW SLAUGHTER
GOVERNADOR	: GOVERNOR
GARNALS	: A KIND OF CANNON PIECE
HONS	: THE WELL KNOWN GOLD COIN
INGRAJ	: ENGLISH
INNAN	: AWARD
JAGHIR	: LAND GRANT
KAPITAN	: CAPTAIN
KARBHARI	: ADMINISTRATOR
LASCARINS	: SEPOYS
MAHAJAN	: A DEVOUT MEMBER
NODATI	: NORTH
NAGARA	: WAR DRUM
PARDESI	: FOREIGNER
PARGANE	: AN ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
PRADHAN	: CHIEF MINISTER
PAGNIS	: OFFICER OF THE CAVALRY
SINGA	: SHINGA (THE HOLY FESTIVAL)
SAWKAR	: MONEY LENDER OR A MERCHANT
SANAD	: TITLE DEED
SANTOS	: SAINTS
TULASI	: CELEBRATIONS CONCERNED WITH THE PLANT TULASI
VRATBANDE	: SACRED TO THE HINDUS
TOFKHANA	: ARTILLERY
TARAF	: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
TALUKA	: ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
VARGHATI	: UP THE GHATS
VATAN	: HEREDITARY SERVANTS HAVING LANDS

APPENDIX ENo.1

Copy of the treaty made on 11th September 1741, which was proposed in the Council of State.

Treaty of peace and friendship which the Hon'ble D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Briceira, Marquis of Lourical, of the Council of State of His Majesty, for the second time Viceroy and Captain General of India, concedes and undertakes to maintain towards the great Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale - Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and of other provinces.

The Hon'ble D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Briceira, Marquis of Lourical, Viceroy and Captain General of India, having considered the repeated instances and promises of true repentance which Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of Pargana Kudal and its dependencies instructed to be made to him, he was pleased to forget the repeated infractions that they made to the other treaties, admitting now the said grand personages to the friendship of the State, and to grant them the protection and shelter, which their ancestors always found in him, as they now recognize that these are of their true interest, and as such grants them peace on the following conditions which they under oath promise to keep and execute unbreakably and as the basis and ground of the present treaty is what on 7th April 1712, was celebrated by the Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa, that treaty is copied here faithfully with the other articles that follow the same.

Copy of the Treaty of 7th April 1712, celebrated between the Hon'ble Viceroy, D. Rodrigo da Costa and the Great Pond Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal.

The Hon'ble Viceroy promises to allow the friendship of the State to Babu of the lands of Kudal, conceding him the peace he prays for, having repented of his error which he committed in taking up arms against the State under whose protection all his ancestors lived as its Creatures, and he undertakes to fulfil all the conditions stated below for which he pledges all his paddy fields that are under our artillery of the fortresses of Kharjuve, Paneli and Naroa:

1. Firstly, he shall not interfere with the lands of Phonda.
2. He shall allow Dessais who are the subjects of the State to possess whatever belongs to them, and whatever they owned, as it is just that the State should act as their patron, and defend them, not consenting that whatever pertains to them and which they owned at the time of the Maghal and Shivaji be encroached upon, etc.
3. That the merchants from the land of the State who should pass through the lands that are under the obedience of Babu Dessai shall not be object of any hostility, nor shall they be subjected to more duties or imposts than what was customary to pay and in the same manner the merchant vessels that may call at their ports shall be dealt with and they shall be given all the safe conduct.
4. That the Arabs being enemies of the State, Babu Dessai shall not have any sort of commerce with them in his ports and in case he should allow any Arab vessels in his ports or any

- vessels in which the Arabs should come, the Portuguese vessels shall lawfully remove them or burn them, without thereby committing breach of the peace that is promised.
5. That the Portuguese who should pass on to his lands, without the authorization, from the Hon'ble Viceroy, shall be immediately ordered not to pass through, so that after receiving safe conduct from the Hon'ble Viceroy, they are ordered to be immediately handed over to the said General.
 6. That the people of Babu Dessai shall not again commit any theft or robbery in respect of the subjects of the State and in case it is otherwise done, an indemnization of the highest price shall be paid to the victims against a declaration on oath by the latter, and in case there be deaths or injuries on such occasions, the offenders in respect of such evil deeds shall be handed over so that in the territory of the State they may be given the punishment they deserve.
 7. That all the male and female Khafirs and other captives of our lands who should be in the lands under the dominion of Babu Dessai shall be ordered to be immediately restored and it shall not be consented that they go across them, ordering that they be soon detained and made over to the General of Bardesh territory to be handed over to their owners.
 8. He shall not have pretention of any right in the islands of Paneli and Kharjuve and their annexes which are in the possession of the State, not only with just title of having them back when the State required them, by way of punishment to Khem Sawant, but their being partly belongings of the lands of Bardesh of this State to which the Mughal King had made a

GIFT thereof.⁽¹⁾ As also in the province of Satari, the tribute which was being collected by him in the amount of Rs.3000/- per annum, shall belong to the Majestic State.

9. That he shall send 10,000 xerafins for the purpose of rebuilding the church of Revora and the Parish house in order to meet the expenses that have been defrayed in rebuilding the said church.
10. That he shall send two Arab horses by way of feudal tribute to the State every year and in case he does not have them, he shall pay in lieu of each one, 500 xerafins in token of the favour which the Hon'ble Viceroy conceded to him in having him admitted to the protection of the State, under which all his ancestors lived and recently, Khem Sawant.

I accept the 11 Chapters⁽¹⁾ of the conditions above, and undertake to keep them, trusting that the protection of the State will be useful to me on the occasions in which I may need it in the same measure as I should deserve it.

On the first day of the month known as Ravilavala of the era called Sursana Isane Assar Miya Alaf, which corresponds to 7th April, 1712.

Two seals of Fond Sawant Bhosale, alias Babu Dessai, Sardessai of Kudal.

(1). Whatever follows in this article and in the same copy, is added by means of more modern writing and through interlineation.

(1). Attention is already drawn to the fact that the preamble is counted as a chapter.

Fresh conditions imposed by the Hon'ble Marquis Viceroy, accepted by Sardessais, Jairam Sawant Bhosale on 19th of the month Samadicalar of the year Sursan Jane Arbu- in Meamo Alafo which corresponds to 31st August, 1741.

Article I

The Great Sardessais Jairam and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale undertake to faithfully observe a perfect union and fidelity to the Majesty's State of India and to maintain the present peace, that is conceded to them equally at sea and on land and likewise that the vessels of Sardessais do not make either by themselves nor in the company of other vessels of any nation, any cruise, and very particularly in no vessels that should enter into or leave from the ports of this State, even those that may not belong to the subjects of the same State.

Article II

That they undertake to preserve Dessais in their 'Dessaiados' who are living in the lands of the Majestic State, in the manner that was always observed.

Article III

That the businessmen and merchants from the lands of the Majesty's State, who should do business in the lands of the Great Sardessais, taking and bringing in their goods, by means of "Parangues" "Paros", "almadias" (light and long boats) and any other crafts, as well as by land, shall never experience the least vexation on the land and in ports belonging to the said Sardessais, and shall collect the duties (juncos) and other imposts as of old, without adding anything

to them and in the same manner, the sea-crafts that are found at sea with Portuguese flag, and the same shall be observed on the part of the State in respect of those that belong to Sardessais and the merchants from their dominions.

Article IV

That the Sardessais shall never admit the Arabs in their lands or ports, they being enemies of the State, recognizing them as enemies that they are of the State, and the same state shall observe the same in this regards.

Article V

The Great Sardessais also undertake to make over all the Portuguese soldiers, and the natives of India who should have deserted and gone over to their lands during war time and those who from now onwards should run away, to whom is given and promised safe conduct by the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, the Viceroy and Captain General of India, even if they should deserve the death sentence, which by this treaty is pardoned in consideration to the persons of Sardessais to whom also promises to order to be restored the slaves, the soldiers and other subjects of the said Sardessais, and only those come to be expected, who without any constraint and much of their free will should want to become Christians and also the military men are to be expected.

Article VI

If in the lands of the Great Sardessais any robbery is committed in respect of the subjects (of the State) they (Sardessais) undertake to restore whatever is stolen to the victim, and in the same manner undertake to punish those who should commit the offence of murder or injury after

properly examining those who have committed such crimes and the same shall be carried out on the part of the Majesty's State.

Article VII

The male and female Khafirs and other male and female slaves who have run away from the land of the State to that of the jurisdiction of Sardessais shall be ordered to be handed over, as also those who should now be in the same land, and in case it is learnt that some are hiding themselves. The Sardessais shall order that they may be traced and sent to their masters, who shall pay for the work of conveying them Rs.4/- per head, to those who should bring them, and the same shall be observed on the part of the State in respect of the male and female slaves who should flee to their dominions in the manner set forth in article V.

Article VIII

The great Sardessais undertake to restore to the Majestic State the amount of 50.000 xerafins in good currency of gold, and silver which was paid by the residents of the province of Bardesh for the settlement of peace, that followed the second invasion that was carried out therein, and this amount shall be delivered at the time of signing the present Treaty. ⁽¹⁾

Article IX

In the same manner, the said Sardessais promise to pay a further amount of 15.000 xerafins for the repairs of the ruins that they brought about in the Churches and fortresses of the Province of Bardesh.

Article X

Likewise the said Sardessais undertake to contribute 25 horses, and in case they are unable to give them in kind they shall do so, in cash at the price at which others purchased from the State through General Francisco Pereira da Silva at the time of Sardesai Fond Sawant Bhosale, this being for only once at the time of signing this treaty.

Article XI

They also undertake and promise to restore all the cannon of artillery, of bronze, and of steel, nine balls, six "lagartos" (pieces of ordnance), one petard and everything else of this kind, that remained with them from the three invasions made in the province of Bardesh, handing over immediately 70 cannon which they still retain, paying a just price for the 35 that are wanting to make up the number of 105 which in the three last invasions of Bardesh they seized and all with their gun-carriages and other things relevant to the present article from the lists that were given to the honourable Ragunath Dalvi and Panduranga Vishram, so also the bells which they still have, and which are 8 in number, which, with the nine that are mentioned make up seventeen are those that they took away from the province of Bardesh.

Article XII

The Great Sardessais undertake and promise to contribute every year with two horses or 1000 xerafins to the State as is contained in Art. No. 10 of the said Treaty of 7th April, 1712, concluded between the Hon. Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa, and the Sardesai Fond Sawant Bhosale, without any doubt shall execute this Article from the coming year 1742, and on

consideration if the Hon'ble Viceroy, Count of Sandomil having pardoned the great Sardessais Jairam and Ramachandra 11,000 xerafins that they owed the great State, it is confirmed by the present viceroy thereof, the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, in this portion only, as he derogates all the old treaties as well as the modern ones, enactments and any other documents that should go against the treaty of 7th April 1712, on whatever is established by the present one and is amplified therein, and particularly all the enactments and Treaties since 5th March 1739, upto the present are derogated.

Article XIII

They also undertake to hand over and cede perpetually the paddy fields of the jurisdiction of Mahem which come under the artillery of the fort of Kharjuve, as though belonging to the said fortress and Island which they come to recognize as belonging to the State, and they promise not to have any pretence at any time for a right to Kharjuve, Panali, nor to the paddy-fields of Mahem and Arabo, that are ceded by the present Treaty, nor even to the village Pirna, which the State had ceded during the peace of Dicholi.

Article XIV

Likewise they undertake and cede for ever to the State the two paddy-fields called Macazana and Vazary that formerly belonged to Essoba Rao, Dessai of Pedne, and the same State shall pay to the Municipality of Bardesh the amount that it had loaned to the same Essoba Rao.

Article XV

They also promise and undertake, namely, the great Sardessais, to restore all the "sibares", "manchuas", "parangues", "sandos"* and any other country-crafts, that they might have seized, with their load, or their value by coming to an agreement with their owner through the intervention of the General of Bardesh namely, Manuel Soares Velho, covering all those that were seized from 5th March 1739, upto the present as seen from the lists that the interested parties may submit to the said General.

There are also included in the present article the "barcas", "almadias", "sandos" belonging to the residents of Bardesh seized in the rivers of Kolvale and Siolim.

Article XVI

And in order that all the dissensions may cease and after settlement, once for all, of all the accounts arising out of the three invasions of the province of Bardesh, they, the Sardessais, undertake not to ask for, nor disturb any resident of the province of Bardesh about the private debts, the letter of authorisation of the seamen for safe conduct⁽¹⁾ loans or promise from 5th March 1739, on which for the first they occupied the said province, and the same shall hold good in respect of other subjects of the Majestic State, covering in the same debts those that might have been acquired from the leases of the paddy-fields of Karjuve, Paneli and Pirna.

* different types of Indian boats

(1) "Coulo" is a sort of safe-conduct whereby the party who obtained it had to pay something per year to the Dominant country.

Article XVII

The warships of the Majesty's State just as those of the great Sardessais, shall render mutual help and favour, and both these ships shall enter into the ports of the said State, in any necessity and also in those of the territory of Sardessais, in order to seek shelter in any necessity, but never in a number that may cause fear to the nations of Europe that are established in Asia nor to the Princes or Chieftains of the coast of India, who might hold that this faithful union, is directed against both of them.

Article XVIII

The State shall contribute gun-powder and bullets against just price whenever it is thought necessary for Sardessais for their maintenance and defence.

Article XIX

The great Sardessais also undertake and promise not to cause thrusts into the corridors of the rivers, nor to consent that others do so, because it will be held as breach of the present treaty any innovation that may be had in this article.

Article XX

Whenever it be necessary for the great Sardessais to direct to be carried through the rivers of this State any commodities for their fortresses, they shall first order that they be declared, and without fail the licence for the said transport shall be given for them, on declaring at first the commodities, and the number of persons that carry them.

Article XXI

The Sardessais being at war with any power on its frontiers, even though friendly with the State, they (Sardessais)

shall be able to send as refugees to the same State the principal women from the lands of the said Sardessais, from where they shall be received and treated with the greatest attention.

Article XXII

The warships of the State shall render help and favour to all the ships that should belong to Sardessais, both of war as well as merchant ships, however, this will be done in case they carry letters of safe conduct (cartazes) in the customary manner and for the two ships of the Sarcar as they belong to the great Sardessais, in respect of which they also undertake both to obtain the letter of safe-conduct and by special favour one of the said two ships shall not pay the duties of the said letters of safe-conduct, and in case they are required to transport horses, it shall be with fresh consent of the State, by declaring in a special concession signed by the one who governs the Majesty's State, after he is of the opinion that there is no objection for the said concession, but carrying the flag of the Sardessais, and letter of safe-conduct of the State, there shall be given to them all the help that be necessary for them. And by the present article the great Sardessais also promise not to pass letters of safe conduct to the merchant ships of the subjects of the Majesty's State, even if the same subjects should clandestinely ask for them, as in such a case they shall be chastised by the government of the same State, without this demonstration not being able to alter in any way the good harmony which both the parties have contracted by the present Treaty, which is unalterable.

In the aforesaid manner this perpetual and permanent peace is agreed to on conditions stated herein, and failure to carry out any of them by either party, the party that is offended shall give notice to the other only once, so that it may be satisfied in complying with the present Treaty in any of its articles that may have been infringed upon, however, if with the said notice, there be no prompt compliance, it shall be lawful to that party that has been offended to adopt measures that it may deem proper in order to be satisfied; and both the said parties ratify and hold as ratified the present Treaty, and declare as null and void any other Treaties both old and modern ones, except that of 7th April 1712 incorporating therein in the manner of 22 articles that are added herewith and accepted by the Majestic State of India and by the great Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of Kudal and other provinces.

PLENIPOTENCE

D. Luiz de Menezes, Count of Ericeira Marquis of Lourical of the Council of the king, my Lord and of the State, for the second time Viceroy and Captain General of India.

Whereas Jairam Sawant Bhosale and Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, Sardessais of the Pargana Kudal and other lands represented to me that they being truly convinced and repentant of the repeated breaches of the treaties concluded with them and their predecessors, and requested me to grant them permanent peace and to restore to them by virtue thereof

and of their repentance, the protection and shelter which they and their predecessors always found in this Majestic State.

Now, therefore, I am pleased to concede to them and maintain the said peace in the form of the conditions of the present treaty, and which Manuel Soares Velho, Captain General of the province of Bardesh and Chief of the Revenue Office, accepted from the hands of the Honourables, Raghunath Dalvi, General in Chief of the troops of the said great Sardessais and of Panduranga Visram Sinay Sabnis or the Chief Minister of the same Sardessais, and in order that the conditions of the present treaty as contained therein, I ^{may} ~~may~~ have their due effect, I, hereby, grant to the said General Manuel Soares Velho all the powers necessary to sign the present treaty with the said General Dalvi and the Chief Minister Visram and for greater enforcement of the same Treaty it shall not only be signed by the plenipotentiary Ministers of both the parties, but shall also bear the seals of the said grand Sardessais and oath in the customary manner, because it is under this condition that I authorise everything that should be carried out by the said General of Bardesh, - the plenipotentiary of this Majestic State. Executed in Goa on 11th September, 1741, under the seal of the Royal Court of Arms of Portugal - Marquis of Lourical.

This is followed by the same Treaty in Marathi language, which is preceded by this caution.

The paper written in vernacular which is enclosed herewith is the translation of the Treaty of peace made by the

Viceroy Marquis of Lourical with the Sardessais Bhosales which is appended here to the translation and the latter, wholly written by the State Translator, Bahuguna Kamat was handed over to me by the said Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical on 2nd March, 1742, in order that it be appended to this book of peaces and the Treaty proper which also was directed to be appended to it, written in Portuguese; and I having noticed that at the end of the said translation where there is a small seal, with which the Bhosales lastly signed the said paper, there are found three lines of characters also in vernacular writing but different from that of the State Translator, I directed the same Translator to translate it; he did so, and the translation of the said three lines with his certificate signed by him is what is seen on the other half sheet hereof which serves as a cover to the whole of the said paper with vernacular handwriting; and so that it may serve as a record for all times about what has been referred to, I directed that this declaration be made here which is signed by me on 16th January, 1743 - Luiz Affonso Dantas.

At the end of the said paper this declaration is found which passes on to the sheet that serves it as a cover.

The translation of the three lines written here next to the seal, which are in the handwriting of Deuba Sinai, alias Panduranga Visram, Minister of the Sardessais Bhosales, who write the said lines in my presence, Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator.

TRANSLATION

In this manner the peace aforesaid, is agreed to, wherein the matter of some articles was carried out in the manner in which the Honourable, Raghunath Dalvi Bhosale and Panduranga Visram have spoken and agreed to with the great Manuel Soares Velho, General of the province of Bardesh - today 9th of the month Xabano, which in Portuguese corresponds to 20th October.

Certificate

I, Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator hereby certify that I having been sent by the Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical to Dicholi with the written translation in my handwriting of the Treaty of peace entered into by the said dignitary with the said Sardessais, in order to bring the said translation sealed by them, after a delay of many days, while sealing the said Treaty, Panduranga Visram wrote next to the seal which he put at the end thereof, the three lines that are found therein, the translation of which is the one that is written above; all of which I explained to the said Hon'ble Viceroy when on my return from Dicholi on 21st of the said month of October 1741, I handed over to him, sealed, the said Treaty of peace. And in being ture what has been referred to, I issued this certificate under oath of my office, signed by me on 16th January 1743 - Bahuguna Kamat.

(Arch. of India, Book I of Peace Treaties, fol. 442).

Document that came from Dicholi sent by Deuba Sinai alias Panduranga Visram.

Translation of the Memorandum of the Articles of Peace Treaties.

(Arch. of India, Book I of Peace Treaties, folios 442).

There having been celebrated the peace treaty between the great Sardessais and the State, and it having been sealed and made over, in which there remained some articles without being agreed to as no declaration had been made in the said articles about what had been agreed to by the great Roghunath Dalvi and Panduranga Visram with the great General Manuel Soares Velho, in conformity with which to deliver the said solemn articles, and after having been completed there was delay on the part of the State and dissimulation with the promise that at the time of handing over they would give us the said articles decided with solemnity, for this very same reason, at the time they took the said agreements, there has been made only one declaration next to the seal, stating that the articles in which there was no clarity should be carried out in the manner agreed upon with the great General of Bardesh; with this declaration the Treaty of the said Peace was delivered and that it is now over a year that the agreements on the part of the State have not come, there having been on the part of the great Sardessais fulfilled almost everything, and even however, there appears to be reason that the said articles may come amended, it being necessary that the said articles be observed, because otherwise there might be some doubt in the friendship; and after the treaty of Peace having been received amended with due solemnity, orders should be despatched to the competent parties for its observance, and also it is necessary that whatever is not fulfilled and this ought to be done with all brevity; and the articles or additions are as follows:

Declaration of 4th Article

With the country crafts of all the subjects of the State, that should sail on the seas for should go about the shores of the seas for their commerce, the fleet of the great Sardessais shall not in any way come to any understanding. This is what has been agreed to.

And after the lapse of some days, the great General, was talking about the Colles (Kolis) of Thana, to which I did not consent, since the said Colles were residents of Bombay.

12 - The Article dealing with artillery and bells was agreed to in this manner:

That the artillery that was ready would be handed over, and about that which was wanting, acquittance would be given of while being carried, and of that which was given to the Marathas, and outside this acquittance whatever remained, the price should be collected thereof to our satisfaction, and now that the noting or list has been given declaring to be the last price in amount, stating to be things from Royal Revenue, it is necessary that this article be amended. As regards the amount of bells, we have no doubts of what the great General has fixed, whereto we are ready with consent.

13. - The article 13th was agreed upon as it was said that the agreements be signed in the same manner in which the draft was sent, and that no doubt should be had on any matter, because it would not be a great thing for the Majesty's State, the bits of paddy fields which after being handed over would

not only be returned, but even on the part of the State there could be found more; but all this remained outside the scope. After that, in order to gag the mouth of the world, there were taken the three paddy fields called Sanquery, Paira and Atoria, which are pieces for a limited amount, the State has taken in order to own, however, with the declaration of turning them out on contributing every year 1000 Xerafins to the State; this is what has been agreed to.

In this manner this should be ended and the said pieces of paddy fields turned out determining the amount of money, because it is of no great interest to the State, those pieces of paddyfields which being kept out, will be of special benefit; and if they be precisely necessary to the State, there should be a request to dispose of in the manner above referred to.

14 - The Article 14th provides that on account of the debt of Esoba Rao, Dessai of Pedne, there were seized, as it was stated that he was the debtor, the two paddyfields called Mahakhazana and Vazary, but when the conference was held it was agreed that the said paddyfields would be possessed by the State in order to be settled the amount that was being owed by the said Dessai to the General Council of Bardesh (Camara Geral) and that thereafter they would be restored; however, upto the present the said Council (Camara) has not received the amount of the said debt, on the contrary the tenant of the said paddyfields not only collects the crops thereof but also causes theft in the village of Vazary, and collects ground rent, also taking away the paddy from the

paddy from the neighbouring paddyfields and even causing vexation to the residents of that province, stating that they are the cultivators of those paddyfields and under this pretext the said tenant has been causing disturbance in the lands which will be the cause of there being some scruple in the good friendship, and as in no manner it should be so, the said paddyfields ought to be kept out, and the said debt having been proved correctly, we shall order that it be paid after execution or injenction in the territory of the said Essoba Rao, and besides that the said Great Sardessais are obliged to satisfy the same debt, which only ought to be truly proved less than that failing in what has been agreed upon shall not be useful to the disputes and acts of violence with which the said paddyfields are seized; and as this amounts to a thing of the third party unjustly possessed, it ought to be granted soon.

15 - The Article 15th which after the agreement arrived at Dicholi or in the camp of Dicholi, all the country crafts seized by the fleet of Sardessais, for the satisfaction of which the account had been adjusted through the paper document and that which is recorded in the Sarcas, through the great General and the hon'ble Dalvi and Sabnis, as per their opinion.

These are the articles in the margin of which a declaration ought to be made and with the said solemnity the said Treaty ought to be delivered in conformity of which we shall fulfill the remaining part of the great Sardessais, and the necessary orders shall be despatched to the fleet and other competent parties.

All this is what is not included in the Peace Agreement

The paddyfield Somannacho cantor, situated in Village Mahem, was not given to the State to possess it nor was it asked for by the State, but it is through violence that it is being encroached upon; the said paddyfield belongs to the said village, to which it should be restored.

The parcels of which the Majestic State ought to give acquittance to the great Sardessais, the peace being agreed upon, are as follows:

There should be given acquittance of what has been taken from the paddy fields Vazary and Mahakhazana, the peace having been agreed between one party and the other.

There should be given acquittance of the harvest which was taken from the paddy-field Somannacho Cantor.

There should also be given acquittance of the harvest that was taken from the paddy-fields Poirra, Sanquary and Atorla, since it is necessary to give acquittance to those who cultivated the said paddy-fields.

Dropping out of the paddy-field Somannacho Cantor.

After totalling up the amounts derived from the said parcels, there should be given acquittance thereof to the Great Sardessais, who gave acquittance to the tenants thereof and of something remaining of which no acquittance has been given, it is necessary therefore, that after completing the inquiry of its amount, the acquittance thereof be given; this will put an end to the claim of the said tenants.

There having been agreed peace between the State and the Sardessais, Krishna Rao of Kesoba, having remained in

the province of Bardesh has committed robbery in the village Korgaum, a memorandum about which has been sent with the list, and it becomes necessary that in conformity with it, it ought to be directed that whatever is robbed be restored to the parties, with this permission the peace agreed upon will bear a decent look and the efforts of the great Manuel Soares Velho and of the hon'ble Dalvi and Sabnis shall be laudable, and the peace treaties shall be decent.

According to a very ancient custom whenever a horse is given as a gift, another one is taken by way of gift, and as per the same custom there was lately presented a horse by way of gift with an agreement that was made to give another in its place; in that manner the said gift is to be compensated for, as has always been practised.

Whenever soldiers who have fled from those lands and come to this land, they are restored on receipt of a notice. But whenever any sepoy from this land with unlicensed arms go over, they are admitted to service, and for this reason it would be necessary that here also they should be admitted to service all those who should come after fleeing, for which some measures are to be adopted, etc.

On 29th of the month of Ramazan, in Portuguese,
27th November.

Translated by me Bahuguna Kamat, State Translator,
4th December, 1742.

Reply from General Manuel Soares Velho

The Hon'ble Governor, - Replying to the doubts of Deuba Sinai on the peace which the Majestic State conceded to him

through the Hon'ble Marquis of Lourical, Viceroy of this State, to the Bhosales and after discussing everything, I shall mention to your Honour, the two principal chapters which offer some doubts, and which are as follows:

As regards the 1st Article of Peace

In which it is promised by the great Sardessais to undertake to faithfully observe a perfect union and fidelity to the Majesty's State and to maintain the present peace which is granted equally over sea and land, and likewise the country crafts not only by themselves nor in the company of others of whatever nation they be, shall make any cruise and very particularly in no vessels that should enter into or leave the ports of this city even though they may belong to the subjects of the same State; this chapter was much debated upon in regard to the declaration of vessels that would be free, because, otherwise, it was to wholly suspend the navigation of the neighbours, nor was it the object of the Hon'ble Marquis to defend the whole of the coast of India and in the present terms, I was granted the power, in this chapter, to bring about a great moderation, and to declare as to what should be done in order to preserve the harmony between the Majestic State and the Sardessais in the following manner:

That all the vessels belonging to the State, as also the crafts of the Coles (Kolis), Mours, or Christians, belonging to the Northern lands that are now lost, and who have sought refuge in the ports of Bombay, who enjoy the right of subjects as they are still in the conditions to be so, and shall be free in everything just as the others, as it is recognized

that for the subsistence of this court there is necessary to have commerce with the ports of Bombay and Canara, from where wholly all the supplies and provisions that are necessary, come, they shall not be held as privateering, the vessels from the said ports that should come to this port of Goa with the supplies, or any other provisions, it being enough that they show the letter of safe conduct (cartaz) or the bill of lading stating that the goods are sent to the residents of the State or on their account, or for their benefit and in this manner I would have the power to bring about moderation in chapter I and your Honour, be pleased to direct that it be executed and declared in order to avoid the disorder that has taken place during this year that has ended.

As regards the Chapter 13th

In regard to the handing over of the paddy-fields Simerim, Poirra and Aitorla; on this article there took place very big debates, and the great Sardessais offered these paddy-fields to the Hon'ble Marquis, and lastly being convinced and obliged, they forcibly were made to give them, at though they were asking that any other tribute may be imposed upon them instead, except that of giving the said paddy-fields; in this particular case, the Hon'ble Viceroy ordered me, that after the lapse of some time, after compliance by the great Sardessais of all the articles of peace that were agreed upon, the said three paddy-fields be returned to them, on payment of whatever was arbitrated in the case, every year, according to their yield; in this manner, after having fulfilled all the chapters of peace your Honour may be pleased

to concede to them whatever they pray for in the manner stated by them.

These are the two chapters which the great Sardessais pray for, and the declaration made at the foot of the seals covering them.

In regard to Article 12th

As regards to the handing over of the Artillery, it is true that it was declared that some pieces had fallen into the sea and others of having been given to the Marathas. The Hon'ble Marquis directed me to give them reduction of some, what has been already carried out in the account of bells, and accordingly there is no further cause of doubt in this matter.

As regards the Article 15th

In which it is directed to be restored all the vessels seized from 5th March 1739, onwards, handing over the crafts that were being built, which is already fulfilled, and as regards their goods it will be agreed between me and the great Raghunath Dalvi and Panduranga Sinai, that is what is wanting and must be agreed to so that the parties may be satisfied.

Your Honour, will be pleased to direct me as to what I should do and reply to Sagnis and to despatch his Brahmin, who is found in this Court.

Ribandier, 13th December, 1742.

Manuel Soares Velho.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleção dos tratados da Índia, t.VI, pp. 220-239).

No.2

Treaty of Peace between the Viceroy, Count of Alva and the great Sardessai of pargana Kudal, Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, drawn up by the Secretary of the State, Antonio de Azevedo Coutinho and Dataji Parab.

1

That by the present Treaty is completely ratified whatever was celebrated by the Hon'ble Viceroy D. Rodrigo da Costa and the Sardessais of Kudal, in everything that does not contradict the present agreement; and whenever herein or in the said agreement there should be any doubt on the interpretation of the chapters, its amicable declaration shall be dealt with, before any other disturbing break-down of the perpetual friendship between the Majesty's State and the Sardessais of Kudal, by forgetting the past complaints, as the Great Sardesai of Pargana Kudal promises on his own behalf and that of his successors, to live with faithfulness that is due to the Majesty's State.

2

That the Missionaries of our Holy Roman Catholic Religion shall be able to enter and attend, in the lands of Sardessais, to ministering to the spiritual repast of the Christians therein established, and they shall be allowed to exercise, in the houses in which they attend, the functions of the Catholic Religion, without impediment.

3

That the Dessais of Keri, Sakhal, Morli and others who, in Goa, swore fidelity to the State, from now onwards shall

be reputed as vassals of His Most Faithful Majesty, protected and defended by the said Lord, without any dependence on the Great Sardessais, or their successors, who on their own behalf and that of the same successors cede forthwith forever, the rights in the said "Sar Dessayados", that used to be their concern, or be they, the ground rents of the lands, or the duties of the Sakhali Customs, excise on tobacco, rugs (Cambolins) or any other impost, because ever since the oath of ^{fidelity} ~~fidelity~~ which the said Sardessais took, everything comes to belong to the Majesty's State.

4

That the Great Sardessais of Pargana Kudal cede forthwith and forever and renounce from themselves all any right that they might pretend to hold for themselves and for their successors, in favour of the Majesty's State, to the outposts of Alorna and Dicholi, to the province of Pedne, the "goddos" of Morli and Satarem and with all their jurisdictions, districts, villages, paddy-fields, coconut-gardens and all the rights, which to each one of these parts formerly belonged and so also the fort of Terekhol with districts and places of utility that serve them, including in this renouncement that is made by the great Sardessais, the districts of Dessais Ranes and all that is referred to, from today onwards shall be belonging entirely to the very high and very powerful king of Portugal, as everything has been conquered by his arms at the cost of the blood of his vassals.

5

That to the great Sardessais, the Majestic State cedes the outposts of Reddi and Nivty which shall be handed over

after the publication of this Treaty, with all their belongings which they had during the time they were occupied by the State, and everything that may be found therein that may belong to the latter, such as artillery, war ammunition, equipment and food-stuffs shall be brought to Goa with their manpower. The Great Sardessais shall only maintain the lease made by the Majesty's State at Reddi, they receiving from the tenant whatever he had to pay to the Majesty's State until the end of his lease.

6

That no sea-vessel of the Great Sardessais shall obstruct or cause embarrassment to the vessels that should make to sea from the ports of the State or to these ports, but on the contrary shall provide all the assistance and favour to the merchant vessels from the ports of the Majesty's State, or those that are found in them.

7

That the ports of the Majestic State and the entries therein by land, shall be free and open to the vessels and to the subjects of the Great Sardessais, of whatever status and condition they be in order to be able to enter and make their exit without dependence on further passport than the publication of this peace-treaty, paying the customary duties and of the customs, the entry or exit being by sea or by land and in the same manner, and with the same liberty, the vassals of the State of whatever status or condition it be, shall be able to enter the ports and territory of the Great Sardessais.

That the vessels of the Great Sardessais shall also be able to avail themselves of the ports of the Majesty's State in any emergency and ever for the repairs to the same vessels, paying the expenses that for this purpose they incur.

That the navigation of the river Araundem shall be in common to the vassals of the Majesty's State, and to the subjects of the Great Sardessais, and in the same manner the use for fishing and the site that may serve as port at either bank of the river shall be determined, which shall be accessible only to long and light boats (almadias) of passage with watchmen or guards of either part, who may keep a record of whatever may transpire in respect of either part.

That the Majesty's State recognizing the impossibility had by the Great Sardessais in order to make good the value of the losses and damages that they brought about in respect of the vessels of the subjects of the State prior to the last war, and thus also the considerable expenses thereof and the annual tribute, to which they were bound and which is due from the year 1739, upto the present, by special grace is given pardon to them thereof, and is ceded considering the noteworthy inclination and fidelity with which the Great Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale has shown interest in various private matters of the Majesty's State; however, since the publication of the present peace treaty, the Great Sardessai shall be on his own behalf and on behalf of his

successors, obliged to pay and paying effectively the annual tribute stipulated in old agreements.

11

That all the slaves who have fled and who are actually found in the lands of the Great Sardessais or those who may flee from now onwards, shall be restored without delay, nor affectation in order to be made over to their masters and in the same manner, those who are found in the lands of the Majesty's State or who to which should run away, having belonged to any subjects of the Great Sardessais.

12

That all the troops and other persons that should flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Sardessais shall be restored with the arms and with everything that they should take, and it is promised to him not to institute death penalty proceedings against them and the same shall be observed in respect of the sepoys, subjects of the Great Sardessai and of his successors, in case they go away from the lands of the State.

13

That the Great Sardessai, having repented for the past mistakes, promises on his own behalf and on behalf of his son who is his heir, namely, Khem Sawant Bhosale and his successors not to cause trouble nor disturbance to the State, nor to render help and favour to its enemies nor to join them on any account either publicly or secretly, nor to consent to their passage through his lands to commit hostility in those of the State; however, whenever the power of the enemy be so superior to the forces of the Great Sardessai, that it is unable to re-

sist them, he shall give timely warning so that the Majesty's State may take a decision that is convenient for it.

14

That the Majesty's State promises always to have the Great Sardessai, his son, the heir Khem Sawant Bhosale and his successors under the Royal protection of the very high and powerful king of Portugal, on their fulfilling faithfully the Vassalage due to His very Gaithful Majesty, and in the contentions which the Sardessais should have with their enemies, the State shall try to get itself interested in their favour, and end them without damage to itself, and in case it be unable to do it peacefully, shall help them with its forces on sea, or on land, wherever there be no inconvenience for its troops to aid.

15

That from the present Treaty another one bearing the same text shall be copied and both being signed by means of signatures and seals, shall be shared so that one may be kept in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Sardessai and by its reciprocal observance and perpetual fulfilment the memory of disagreements may be totally extinguished and an unfailing establishment of peace may be settled.

In this manner the agreement has been settled, making 15 chapters which shall be fulfilled by either party; today, 7th of the month "Monramo" (25th October, 1754).

Small Seal.

Count of Alva - by the powers of my commission, Dataji Porob
(in Marathi) - by the powers of my commission, the Secretary
of the State, Antonio de Azevedo Coutinho.

Translated by me, Ananta Kamat Wagh, Translator of the
State, with my assistant Sadashiv Kamat Wagh, 22nd November,
1754 - Ananta Kamat Wagh - Sadashiv Kamat Wagh.

Original in Marathi, in the same book folios 476.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, Collecção dos tratados da India, t.VII,
PP. 15-20).

No.3

"Treaty of Peace between His Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, signed by Illustrious Secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed with respective powers, on 26th July 1759.

1

Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Manuel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India, taking into consideration the prayers and repeated assurances of repentance on the part of the great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, through his envoy Raghunath Sham Rao, has resolved to forget the repeated violations of the old treaties of peace, by admitting once again the said Great Sardessai as a friend of His Majesty's State and by granting him the protection ever enjoyed by his ancestors, under the following conditions:

2

By the present Treaty it is renewed and ratified what has been agreed upon by Sir Viceroy Count of Alva and the great Sardessai Ramachandra Sawant Bhosale, on 25th October 1754, with a reciprocal assurance to observe entirely and effectively every thing which may not be amended or declared as such in this agreement of surrender. And, if there arises any doubt therein or in any of the previous treaties, on the comprehension of their context and execution, the matter shall be dealt with friendly so far as the mode of interpretation is concerned, before any behaviour that may disturb the perpetual friendship, which is being renewed by His Majesty's

State with the Great Sardessai.

3

The prisoners and deserters shall irrespective of their quality be exchanged faithfully and mutually, from the date of publication of this Treaty onwards, and those who may be exchanged in this way shall be absolved from the respective guilt, being pardoned of the same by the force of this Treaty, in the same way, the communications, trade and treatment in any jurisdiction shall be free from any embarrassment, as it has been laid down in the above said Treaty of 25th October 1754.

4

Considering the qualified entreaties made through representations by the Great Sardessai, the three provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali, which His Majesty's State possesses within the area of its jurisdiction, ceded under section 4 of the said Treaty of 25th October 1754, shall be leased out to him with the binding on him to pay every year 50,000 xerafins, free from any pension for His Majesty's royal treasury, apart from appurtenances which he should as well pay, according to the old custom, to the Dessais, vassals of the same state and resident of the same, and for the said satisfaction he shall be bound to give sureties, bonafide persons residing in this city, to the satisfaction of His Majesty's State, without any change to alter the establishment that the said Provinces maintain.

5

The term of the said lease shall commence from 15th September next onwards and the payment of the stipulated

amount of 50,000 xerafins shall be made in two instalments of 25,000 xerafins each. One instalment shall be paid at the time of the harvest of the "vangana" crop of paddy and the other at the time of "sorodio" crop of paddy, which is the main product of the said provinces, so that the payment of the two instalments shall be made within a year.

This income from lease shall not include the income from custom duties collected at Kolvale and other allied duties, as this income shall be governed and collected by the Royal Treasury of His Majesty's State, in the way it was being done upto the present date.

7

The village of Mahem shall also be excluded from the jurisdiction of the province of Dicholi, with all annexes thereof, as it constitutes a reward granted by His Most Faithful Majesty to a third party. This is also true of the villages of Macazana and Ozory, the status of which shall continue to remain the same as it was when His Majesty's State possessed them till the declaration of this war.

8

It being necessary to have a passage in the circuits of the strongholds, which His Majesty's State possesses in the said provinces, for the movement of its garrisons, some proportionate space shall be separated according to the wise arbitration of the parties to be appointed by both sides for the purpose of its demarcation and the place demarcated for the said application shall be excluded from the lease.

The Great Sardessai shall collect all taxes connected with justice, distributions and administration, with respect to the territories included in the said lease, in the benefit of the execution of the same lease.

As the Great Sardessai Krishna Sawant Bhosale is worthy of full attention, being at present in the service of His Majesty's State, which is protecting him, the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale shall have to pay him his annual pension of 2,000 rupees, with declaration, whenever he may be. However, if the said amount be collected by the most happy Nana, then he shall remain free from this obligation.

The copies of the present Treaty, duly signed and sealed, shall be issued with following way: one copy shall remain in the records of the Secretariat of His Majesty's State, and the other copy shall be sent to the Great Sardessai, and the reciprocal observance and perpetual compliance thereof shall totally wipe out the memory of the past discord and an indefectible establishment of peace is hoped to be radiated.

Goa, 26th July 1759.

Seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal.

Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

And for the observance of the said Treaty and its general knowledge, I ordered it to be announced in the public and customary places in this city, by the beating of drums, as well as in the Government Palace, districts and in the provinces of Bardesh and Salset. The offices present in the

respective places, where the announcement by the accompaniment of beating of drums be made, shall give acknowledgement thereof in writing, which statement shall be produced before the State Secretariat. Panaji, 5th August, 1759.

Conde de Ega.

The above said Treaty of Peace between the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Viceroy and the Great Sardesai Khem Sawant Bhosale was announced in the midst of beating of drums, in the public and customary places in this province of Salset, it having been read out by me, Caetano Simoes, Clerk-cum-tip-staff in the court of Rachol, after the announcement made loudly by the doorkeeper of the said Court, Luis Afonso Santiago, for the knowledge of one and all, in order that no one may plead ignorance of the same, at any time. Wherefor, I, the said Clerk issued this certificate, duly signed by the said door-keeper. This was written by me and signed, today, the 8th August 1759.

Caetano Simoes - Luis Afonso Santiago.

The Treaty of Peace is registered in the respective Register, used in this office, on folio 122. Rachol, 9th August 1759 - Carlos Guedes de Mgalhaes.

The Treaty of Peace is registered in the register of this office, on folio 156.v., in testimony whereof this declaration is made. Rachol, 9th August 1759 - Francisco Monteiro Machado de Mello.

Livro 2 de Pazes, before the pages numbered.

On folio 43 of the said Livro (Register) is the other copy, sealed with the seal of royal portuguese arms with red

lacquer and signed by Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Raghunath Sham Ram, the latter's signature being in Kannada.

The original in Marathi, on folio 52.

Letter of authority

Manuel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of the Chamber of the Most Serene Sir Infante Dom Manuel, Commander of the Order of Christ, Chief Alcaide of Guimaraes, Viceroy Viceroy and Captain General of India.

Whereas Khem Sawant Bhosale, Sardessai of Kudal Pargana, represented to me that he had been really convinced of and repented for the repeated violations of the Treaties signed by his predecessors and was asking for a permanent peace and that, in view of his repentance, protection and shelter that he and his predecessors have ever found in this His Majesty's State be restored to him.

I am going to grant him the said peace to be maintained in accordance with the conditions of the present treaty agreed upon and accepted by Doctor State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, envoy of the said Sardessai. And, in order that the conditions laid down in the present Treaty may be fulfilled in letter and spirit, I grant to the said State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho full powers to sign the present Treaty with the said Raghunath Sham Rao and for the better enforcement of the same Treaty, it shall not only be signed by the said Plenipotentiaries of both sides but also it shall carry the seal of the said Great Sardessai and oath in the customary manner,



because it is under this condition that I authorize everything the said State Secretary and Plenipotentiary of His Majesty's State may accomplish.

Issued in Goa under the seal of Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal, on the 27th July 1759. - Seal -

Conde de Ega.

Private and secret agreement between His Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, signed by Illustrious State Secretary Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and Honourable Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed by their respective governments, on 26th July 1759.

"Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India promises, through this private and secret article, to the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale the protection of His Majesty's State, not only in accordance with the conditions laid down in the peace treaty of surrender, which is to be published, but also to contribute with all his good offices to inform the present situation faced by the Great Sardessai to the Kingdom of Portugal, when he submits to the said Kingdom the representation he proposes to make, in order that His Most Faithful Majesty may order to return to him all or a part of the provinces that he ceded to His Majesty's State by the peace treaty of 25th October 1754. For observance of this article as well as for the executions of His Majesty's orders a copy of the present agreement shall be issued in order to be delivered to the Great Sardessai.

Goa, 26th July 1759 - Seal of Royal Arms.

Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho

Raghunath Sham Rao (in marathi)."

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VII, pp. 106-111).

No.4

Treaty of Peace agreed between the Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, conferred by the illustrious secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the Hon'ble Raghunath Sham Rao, Ministers deputed by their respective powers on 24th December 1761.

The Hon'ble Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India attending to the entreaties and persisting promises of repentance which were represented to him by the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale through the person of his Envoy, Raghunath Sham Rao, he was persuaded to overlook the repeated infractions of the old Treaties, admitting again to the Majesty's State and granting him protection that was always experienced by his ancestors, under the following conditions:

1

There shall be a solid and sincere peace between the Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai, totally abolishing any past discords, and the Great Sardessai, promises in his name and that of all his successors to deal and live with all the allegiance to the Majesty's State.

• 2

By the present Treaty are renewed and ratified those that had been celebrated on 7th April 1712, 25th October, 1754, and on 26th July 1759, excepting the portion in which hereby be moderated or altered the clauses established in the same Treaties.

Even though by article 2nd of the said treaty of 1754, it is permitted to the Christians, the free exercise of the Catholic Religion with the obligation of giving place to the celebration of the sacrifice (~~of~~ ^{of} mass) and administering the sacraments, nevertheless apart from the ratification already declared, the Great Sardessai also grants that Church can be built at a competent place where there should be Christians for the observance of the divine cult.

All the troops, kaffirs, captives and other persons who might flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Sardessai, shall be restored with arms and other things that they should take, and it is promised that no action of death sentence shall be carried out against them and the same shall be practiced with regard to the sepoys and subjects of the Great Sardessai and of his successors in case they move to the lands of the Majesty's State.

One of the main causes of the old disturbances having been the cruise which the men of the Fleet of the Great Sardessai used to make with the crafts that had communications and commerce on this coast and ports of the jurisdiction of the Majesty's State, it is promised and undertaken by the Great Sardessai not to continue the cruise of his said light fleet, nor to construct crafts of greater size without prior authorization from the Majesty's State nor to insult or to come to an understanding with those (crafts) that should leave the port of this city in order to do the said commerce

or by any other accident, observing and compelling the observance of letters of safe conduct (Cartazes) which for right of navigation are customarily issued by the Majesty's State, and in the same manner the Great Sardessai promises not to issue letters of safe conduct to the crafts of the Majesty's State, not even to those who voluntarily try for them.

6

The vessels of the Majesty's State and its vassals that should call at the ports of the Great Sardessai, shall be free from any payment by way of duties or anchorage, except those that should go for the purpose of commerce which have to pay only the customs duty which was customary to pay previously, and which was stipulated under article 3 of the aforesaid Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy, Dom Rodrigda Costa in 1712, all the communication and commerce being free, and, off-loaded reciprocally between both the powers.

7

In order that there may not be further doubts about the controversy regarding the ownership of the paddy-fields Macazana and Ozeri, situated in the province of Pedne, and those of Paira, Atoila and Sinkirim, of the jurisdiction of Mahem, which are subject to the artillery of the Kharjuvem Fort ceded by articles 13 and 14 of the Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy, Marquis of Lourical, the Great Sardessai, also, hereby, cedes on his own behalf and on behalf of his successors all the right to the same paddy-fields which shall be in the perpetual dominion of the Majesty's State.

8

The Great Sardessai undertakes to give and to effectively

pay the Great Sardessai Krishna Sawant Bhosale, Rs.2,000/- of his belongings in the manner previously stipulated.

9

The Great Sardessai undertakes to pay the Exchequer of the Majestic State every year 4000/- xerafins and in order that the execution be prompt and effective he shall provide a surety who is vouched for, and resident of the land of the Majesty's State and of its choice, there being included in this amount, the annual tribute of 2 Arabian horses of 1000/- xerafins which he is obliged to pay by way of feud and in case of default in any year to make the said payment, the Majesty's State shall send a notice to the Great Sardessai once only for the aforesaid execution, and in case of non-performance thereof, the Majesty's State shall have its own way by taking possession of the paddy-fields Denessi, Indajem and Diqui, of the village of Naroa and Vangan of the village of the same name for which the Great Sardessai for that eventuality, right now cedes of his own and on behalf of his successors his right.

10

The Dessais who are the vassals of the Majestic State shall continue collecting all their estate dues with their amenities and belongings that may be lawful to them, to which the Great Sardessai gives an undertaking, and to Dessai Krishnaji Jaiwantrao shall be given the portion that was lastly agreed with the interested parties in the lands of the Great Sardessai, or Rs.1200/- per year, taken from the original estate of Dessai keeping his right safeguarded to lawfully apply for whatever he may deem proper.

The Dessayate of the province of Dicholi, belonging to Dessai Suriaji Sinay Rao, and Anapurni Dessaini is given an undertaking by the Great Sardessai that the manner as laid down in the old letter of the same Dessayate shall be fulfilled and also that which has transpired on the 16th of the instant month, which shall be entirely executed.

The Majesty's State cedes to the Great Sardessai the provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali in order to be reintegrated in his dominion free from the pension of lease which upto now was being paid or any other, with the exception of the village of Mahem, of the province of Dicholi of which His Most Faithful Majesty has made a private offer, and in the same manner cedes to him the forts of Alorna and Dicholi, with the appertenances which they had at the time when they were conquered by the Majesty's State, and everything that he found belonging to the latter, such as artillery, equipment, ammunition and food supplies shall be produced to this Court, and the delivery will be given after the formal publication of the articles.

The Great Sardessai also undertakes and promises not to build landmarks on the margins of the rivers, nor to consent that a third party does it without the good will of the Majesty's State, as it shall be held as infraction.

The Majesty's State permits the Great Sardessai stay that he prays for in respect of 25000/- xerafins, which he stands to owe of the last quarterly of the lease of the said

three provinces for a period of a year provided he gives a surety that is vouch for and who is a resident of this city, to the satisfaction of the Majesty's State who may have to make a punctual payment upto the end of November, 1762.

15

It being on account of the occupation, which the Majesty's State made of the provinces and lands of the Great Sardessai, that the transfer of the customs post of province of Pedne to the ferry point of Kolwale, and there having to be now, restored the said province in which the Great Sardessai annually collects collects other duties that are paid at the aforesaid customs at the ferry point of Kolwale through the substitution of renovation of that which was previously owned, it being not lawful to the Majesty's State to continue that imposition of duties on his vassals and other merchants, they being compelled to first pay those that previously was the usage at the General Customs of Bardesh, the Majesty's State undertakes to preserve only the payment of the duties of the said General Custom, just as it was done prior to the conquest of the said province; and the Great Sardessai likewise undertakes to maintain in his land the collection of the customs duties of the previous period of time, and not to advance them in anything or to add them elsewhere, it being, however free to the lease-holder of the Majesty's State, the collection of the duty of the said ferry of Kolwale upto the month of May next, when its lease period expires.

16

Whenever it is found necessary to the Great Sardessai for his maintenance and defence, the Majesty's State shall supply gun-powder and ammunition for a just price.

Whenever it be necessary for the Great Sardessai to carry by rivers of this State some foodstocks or goods for his forts, he shall first order it to be declared, so that without fail he may be granted licence for its transport.

The warships of the Majesty's State shall render help and favour to all the ships that should belong to the Great Sardessai, both warships as well as merchantships, against the enemies of the Majesty's State and the pirates, with the declaration however, that they should carry the letter of safe conduct (cartaz) of the Majesty's State and likewise of the Great Sardessai, whenever, there be an occasion to help those of the Majesty's State and both these and those as well as the merchant ones, shall be able to enter and trade freely in the respective parts, and to remedy and necessity that may occur, provided, however, that their number is not capable of introducing any just mistrust.

The sole object of the present Treaty being the establishment of peace in the interest of the maintenance of the peoples, and as there is need to seek the means to strengthen with the right alliances, the Great Sardessai undertakes to likewise maintain the peace and further agrees with the union of the magnificent king of Sunda in which the Majesty's State interlaid its protection and mediation and to foster as far as possible the promotion of the interest of the same king.

In the aforesaid manner it is agreed to have peace and concord declared as perpetual and permanent, under the

conditions stipulated in these articles, and in case there be default in any of them, which is, however, not expected, the agrieved party shall send notice to the other, once only, in order to be promptly satisfied with due and religious observance of the present Treaty, and whenever it is not accordingly executed, it shall be lawful to adopt measures that may be deemed proper in order to achieve the said fulfilment; and that everything shall be done non-violently, both on the part of the Majesty's State, as on that of the Great Sardessai, which he promises and ratifies in his own name and that of all his successors.

Of the present Treaty there shall be given copies with the same text, signed and sealed in order to be preserved one in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Sardessai and that by its reciprocal observance, and perpetual fulfilment, there may be extinguished totally from the memory the disharmonies, and that there may be radicated an indefectable establishment of peace.

Goa, 24th December, 1761.

Sd. Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

The copy that remained in the "Livro de Monçoes", No. 134, fls. 432, further states:

And for the complete observance of this Treaty there shall be announced with the accompaniment of the beating of drums in public and customary places in this city of Island, Goa and of the provinces of Salset and Bardesh that the concerned officials shall issue its certificate and the original shall be handed over in the office of the secretary of the State. Panjim, 3rd January, 1762 - Count of Ega.

There was made an announcement of the aforesaid and the foregoing of the Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India, in the public and customary places of this City of Goa, at the sound of the drums, and accompanied by the assistant of the Court and by assistant Francisco Marchone; with the common crier Miguel de Souza, with me Francisco Salerico, clerk of the execution-proceedings, and having read out by me, the clerk, in the loud tone of the said crier, so that no person may allege ignorance at any time; and it being true, we issued this which is signed by the said officials with me the said clerk, which I vouch for.

Goa, 7th January 1762. I wrote this which is signed by us.
Sd/- Francisco Salerio - Jose Joaquim de Abreu -
Francisco Marchone - Miguel de Souza.

P L E N I P O T E N C E

Manoel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of the State of his Most Faithful Majestic Gentleman of the Chamber of His Most Serene Prince Dom Manuel, knight of the order of Christ, the Principal Alcade of Guimaraes, Viceroy and Captain General of India, etc.

Whereas Khem Sawant Bhossale, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal, represented to me that being truly convinced and repentant of the repeated infractions of the Treaties concluded with his predecessors, requested me to grant him permanent peace, and to restore unto him, by virtue thereof and of his repentance, the protection and shelter, which he and his predecessors always found in this Majesty's State, I am pleased to concede to him and to maintain for him the said peace in the manner of the conditions laid down in the present Treaty and

that the Learned Secretary of the State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho, accepted from the hand of the Hon'ble Raghunath Sham Rao, Envoy of the same Sardessai, and in order that the conditions of the present Treaty as stipulated therein may have their due effect, he concedes to the said secretary of the State (Chief Secretary) Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho all the powers necessary to sign the present Treaty with the said Raghunath Sham Rao, and for the greater enforcement of the same Treaty it shall not only be signed by the said Ministers Plenipotentiary of both the parts but also it shall bear the seal of the said Great Sardessai, as it is under this condition that I authorise all that may be carried out by the said secretary of the State Plenipotentiary of this Majestic State.

Given in Goa, under the seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal on 30th day of December, 1761 - Place of the seal - Count of Ega.

At folio 168 is found the original in Marathi.

Secret Article between the Majesty's State and the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, celebrated by the illustrious Secretary of the State, Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho and the Hon'ble Sabnis Jivaji Sinai through their respective powers of attorney on 3rd September 1762.

Seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal.

The Hon'ble Count of Ega, Viceroy and Captain General of India having attended in the General Peace Treaty of 24th December 1761, to the supplications of the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, who having repeated the same in retard to the handing over of the fortress of Terekhol, the Majesty's

State undertakes that in case the Great Sardessai effectively by himself and his successors contribute with the aid of troops at least in the strength of 1500 men towards the recovery and conquest of the Fort of Mardangad of Phonda by the Magnificent King of Sunda, as soon as the latter is in its possession, these shall be handed over the aforesaid fort of Terekhol to the Great Sardessai, however, with the declaration that prior to it there shall be carried out the demolition of all the addition or extension which is newly carried out, at the orders of the Majesty's State when it was under its dominion, and the Great Sardessai undertakes by himself and through his successors to maintain the said fort in the state in which it is delivered to him, without any innovation, which, if any shall be taken as breach of peace.

Goa, 3rd September 1762 - Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho.

PLENIPOTENCE

Manceel de Saldanha de Albuquerque, Count of Ega, of the Council of State of his Most Faithful Majesty, Gentleman of the Chamber of the Most Serene Prince Dom Manuel, Knight of the Order of Christ, Principal Alcade of Guimaraes, Viceroy and Captain General of India, etc'.

Whereas there have been attended to in the General Treaty of Peace, celebrated on 24th December, 1761 the supplications of Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale; the latter having repeated the same in regard to handing over of the Fort of Terekhol, I am pleased to confirm the present secret article celebrated on the 3rd of instant month of September 1762, which the Justice Secretary of State Belchior Jose Vaz de Carvalho accepted from the hands of Jivaji Sinai Sabnis,

Secretary of the said Sardessai and in order that it may have its due effect in the manner declared in the said article, I concede to the said Secretary of the State all the powers necessary to sign along with the said Jivaji Sinai Sabnis and for the greater enforcement of the same article, it shall not only be signed by the said Ministers plenipotentiary of both the parties, but it shall also be sealed with the seals of the said Sardessai and under oath in the customary manner, as it is under this condition that I authorise everything that should be performed by the said Secretary.

Given in Goa, on 4th September 1762, under the seal of the Royal Coat of Arms of Portugal - Place for seal.

Count of Ega.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, colecção dos tratados da India, t.VII, pp.288-298).

No.5

Ratification of the Peace Treaty of 24th December 1761, signed on 14th October 1768, by Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Sir Dom Joao Jose de Mello, Governor and Captain General of the State of India, and the Great Sardessai of Kudal Khen Sawant Bhossale, revised and finalized with some declaration, restrictions and explanations by the Illustrious Secretary of the same State, Henrique Jose de Mendanha Benevides Carne along with the Honourable representatives Antaji Ramachandra Sabhis, Sido Pandita, Datagi Parab, Chamberlain of Santorda, and Narayan Molgi, with respective powers vested on each of them.

Most illustrious and Most excellent Sir Dom Joao Jose de Mello, Governor and Captain General of the State of India, having with the most sempulous promptitude acquainted himself with that the Great Sardessai of Kudal, Khen Sawant Bhossale, wished heartily and efficaciously to pursue the observance of the Treaty of 24th December 1761, inviolably, takes, in the interest of a reciprocal peacefulness, the resolution of accepting the good intention expressed by the Great Sardessai and condescending with that he will comply now with all that is laid down in the same Treaty, which he had not so far complied with.

1

The Great Sardessai shall unalterably pursue the faithful observance of a solid and permanent peace, in accordance with what is laid down in the said Treaty and any excuses on his part that any act of infringement is committed by this

or that individual shall not be admissible when that individual belongs to his dominion and is resident of the same.

2

The Great Sardessai admits that he has not so far complied with what is laid down in the clauses nos.5, 9 and 14 of the said peace treaty of 24th December 1761, as in contravention of the clause 5, he thought of issuing permits to some ships belonging to the vassals and businessmen of His Majesty's State, when in accordance with the said clause he had a binding on him not to issue such permits and had assured to abide by the same, by not issuing such permits even to those parties who might ask for them voluntarily.

3

The clause no.9 laid down the payment of a tribute of 4000 xerafins per year, including two Arabian horses or 1000 xerafins with one bonafide surety, vassal of His Majesty's State, for its effective and satisfactory compliance, but he made the payment for one year only, did not give any surety and forgot about this right solution in the course of years that were completed in December 1767.

4

He was allowed by the clause no.14 the time-limit of one year, through proper security given, to make the payment of 25,000 xerafins, which he owed to the State, but he failed to give the security as laid down in that clause and owes at present the amount of 7,412 xerafins four annas and 35 rais, wherefor.

The Great Sardessai ratified the clause 5 by admitting that he has no right whatsoever to issue permits to the vassals of His Majesty's State and takes upon him the obligation, on behalf of himself and his successors, of not issuing them even to those who may ask for the same voluntarily and of observing inviolably and unalterably the condition by recognizing all the permits that may be issued by His Majesty's State to its vassals as well as to others, in view of the primordial and oldest right of navigation which His Majesty's State enjoys. The Great Sardessai confesses and admits hereby that the specific clause shall never be a subject for any doubt.

And, so far as the clause no.9 is concerned, the Great Sardessai takes upon him the obligation, as he is bound to do for what is laid down in the same clause, of admitting to pay to His Majesty's State, the annual tribute of 4000 xerafins with the compliance of formalities and sureties laid down in the said clause no.9 of the said treaty of peace of 24th December 1761, and accepts hereby the binding on him to pay at present 20,000 xerafins, outstanding for the last five years ending with the closing of the year 1767, by the process that shall be established forthwith, and to devise a solution in the matter of said surety, the details of which shall as well be drafted forthwith.

And, so far as the clause no.14 is concerned, the Great Sardessai confesses that he had not completed the payment of

25,000 xerafins, as he was bound to do in accordance with the said clause, and that he takes upon him the binding of effecting readily and effectively the payment of 7,412 xerafins 4 tangas and 35 reis, which sum is outstanding, in the manner that shall be stipulated hereunder.

8

Whereas, apart from the sum of 27,412 xerafins, 4 tangas and 35 reis, corresponding to the tribute for five years, and the sum of 7,412 xerafins, 4 tangas and 35 reis, outstanding from the sum of 25,000 xerafins, the payment of which was not made integrally, His Majesty's State has spent various sums of money in order to enable the Great Sardessai to have a free and absolute control over his dominion and spent further more towards some indispensable acts which led him to fulfil his duties towards the establishment of peace treaty, which is ratified, and whereas it has been verified, after the repeated checking up of the correspondence chart, that these amounts from a total of 26,485 xerafins, 2 tangas and 26 reis, the Great Sardessai takes upon him the binding of satisfying the payment thereof, in the manner that shall also be stipulated hereunder. And, shall also be stipulated hereunder. And, in order to make the matter more clear, it is declared that the total of all the said sums of money amounts to 53,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 reis.

9

The main objective of the said peace treaty of 24th December 1761, which is now being ratified, being the reintegration of the provinces of Pedne and Dicholi, along

with the respective stronghold, in the dominion of Great Sardessai and the latter having verified that His Majesty's State put the said provinces along with the respective stronghold under the protection of the State, with just reason, uprooting thereby the authority that tyrannized them against Great Sardessai, without allowing further the Great Sardessai to incorporate them in his dominion unless he fulfilled the conditions of the Treaty whereby they were ceded to him. As such, the Great Sardessai passes on to verify for himself what he failed to do up to the present date.

10

His Majesty's State permits the Great Sardessai to incorporate in his dominion the said Provinces of Pedne, Dicholi and Sakhali, along with the respective stronghold covering them and assures for this purpose to issue necessary orders to Dessais and others who retain them, so as to enable the said Great Sardessai to hold them and reintegrate them in his dominion under the following conditions and declarations.

11

The said provinces shall be leased out to the vassals of His Majesty's State and the Province of Pedne to the very same Dessais, who are at present ruling over it, namely Govindaji Jasvantrao, Dessai of Pedne; Govinda Parab, Parcem, Dessai of the said province; Antoba Sinai, Dessai of Mandrem; Madaji Balkrishna Sinay, Nadkarni of the same province; and Trimbak Sinay, Captain of Sepoys, for a triennium, and after that period they shall be leased out either to themselves or to other vassals of the State, allowing them to use their own of the province for the purpose of regular collection of taxes. The number of Sepoys shall be agreed upon

in the contract connected with the lease and the above said Dessais and Captain Trainbak Sinay shall independently retain peacefully all their privileges, authority over their estates and other properties they have been holding upto now, which the said Sardessai has granted to them once again, allowing them for the past period a plain, general and perpetual amnesty, in order that they may not be subjected to a slight vexation under any pretext and much less for coercing them to pay for the income from the said province of Pedna for those years during which they depended the same and ruled over it. It is hereby laid down that there shall be perpetual silence over this matter and over the issue of hostilities they were forced to have, for the sake of just defence of the said province.

12

In this perpetual and general amnesty there shall be included, in the context of the past, as if specifically, and as if their very names were specified over here, all the individuals who had been, associated with the party of the said Dessais, and, so far as the latter ones are concerned, the respective rights of each of them shall be maintained as before, without, as well, subjecting themselves to any vexation for all the acts of hostilities, which they committed with the association of the said Dessais, both defensive and offensive.

13

The Dessai Jaitoba Rane, of the province of Sakhal, shall be treated as a vassal of His Majesty's State and, as such, all the privileges that the Great Sardessai and his

predecessors may have granted to him shall be retained, without slightest modification.

14

Whereas, by the clause No. 12 of the said Treaty, which is now modified, the above mentioned provinces have been ceded, with the exception of the village of Mahem, of the Province of Dicholi, which had been rewarded, as a special case, by His Most Faithful Majesty, and, whereas the Great Sardessai had asked for its restoration on the apparent grounds that the time limit of the same reward has already expired, it is hereby agreed upon that the said time limit is the cause of perpetual exception that was stipulated and that there shall be maintained perpetual silence over this matter and no reference whatsoever shall be made any more to the handing over of the said village, nor to that of the fort of Terekhol, in accordance with the secret clause of 3rd September 1762, which was not ratified by the Great Sardessai.

Process to be followed for the integral payment of the sum of 53,989 xerafins 2 tangas and 1 real, which the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale owes to His Majesty's State.

15

With reference to the payment of the said sum, the renters or avaldars of the Provinces of Dicholi and Pedne shall sign a bond whereby they shall have a binding on them to make the payment in periodical instalments, such as may be prescribed, with a declaration that they shall abide by the conditions imposed on them according to which the Great Sardessai shall govern the respective lease contracts.

The renter or avaldar of the province of ~~the province~~ of Dicholi, Gopal Sinay Dhume, vassal of His Majesty's State, shall pay with immediate effect 17,000 xerafins, retained in his possessions. Further, he shall pay by the end of November 14,000 xerafins, with respect to the current "sorodio" crop and in December he shall pay 3,000 xerafins, which amount he is to receive by then from the income of custom duties of the said province, so that the said avaldar shall finalise the payment of 34,000 xerafins, by the end of December of this year.

The renters of the province of Pedne, who, according to what is laid down hereabove, shall be the Dessais and persons who are at the helm of affairs of the said province at present, shall pay during the current season of "sorodio" crop, the sum of 19,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the following manner: 10,000 xerafins till the end of November and 9,898 xerafins, 2 tangas and 1 real, in the "vangana" crop, in the month of April of the coming year 1769.

The Great Sardesai shall make the said avaldars or renters to make the above said payments through chalans to be had from the Treasury of His Most Faithful Majesty, and, in order that the bad faith with which he has corresponded be done away with forever, he shall be bound to pay to the Vassals of His Majesty's State for the vessels and cargo that he seized from them, in the course of his acts of piracy.

Whilst signing this ratified treaty, his Emissaries have accepted this binding and have agreed to comply with accordingly.

19

That two wards, Gaotolem and Canialem, of Reddy district, belong to the Great Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale, but, following the dispute over the claim of possession of the same between His Majesty's State and the British, the matter was reported to His Most Faithful Majesty, at Portugal and the said territory and the income therefrom were retained by the State, pending the decision by His Majesty, in order to act according to what His Majesty decides.

20

The Great Sardessai accepts also the binding of paying, inviolably, to Vithal Gorqui Sinay Valawlikar, Vassal of His Majesty's State, and to his descendents, the reward of LAVANISSI (emoluments for the Custom-checking) of the custom outpost of Cansarpal, of the province of Dicholi, allowing him to collect, as per practice followed, 2 per cent of the emoluments of business parcels, incoming and outgoing from Bardesh, through the passes of Kelghat, Chorleghat, Ramghat and Sakhalii..

21

The Great Sardessai binds himself also to arrange to pay to Krishnaji Raghu Naik Karande, Vassal of the State and merchant, through certain regular deposits in the assets of the province of Dicholi, the sum of 9,000 rupees, which he promised to pay by his letter dated 10th August 1765.

The Great Sardessai equally binds himself to be responsible for any hostility or violence that may be committed in the territories of this State and for their conquests by any Dessai, Vatandar or any resident of the dominion of the Great Sardessai or by those who may cross into his dominion in order to commit any hostile act or violence.

Whereas by the peace treaty, which is now ratified, every reason that may originate slightest discord should be avoided, the Great Sardessai binds himself not to deprive his Vassals of their freedom to recruit themselves as Sepoys in His Majesty's State, but rather assures to help their families in every respect once he is aware of that they are in the service of His Majesty's State or that they wish to join the State. He, thus, binds himself to be favourable to them in all matters.

Alternative with which the Great Sardessai makes good the absence of the surety he was bound to give for the payment of the tribute of 4,000 xerafins per year, as it is not possible for him to give one, in pursuance of the clause 9 of the said treaty of peace of 24th December 1761.

As it is not possible for the Great Sardessai to find out a bonafide Vassal of His Majesty's State, who may stand as a surety in the future payments of the annual tribute of 4000 xerafins, which he is bound to pay to His Majesty's State, it is hereby agreed upon that the said clause no.9 may come in force in the following manner. His Majesty's

State shall take possession of the paddy-fields mortgaged in the said clauses, after the expiry of one month, with effect from the last day of the year for which the said amount of 4000 xerafins may remain unpaid till the last day of that month. This action shall be taken without any binding on the State to give anticipatory notice to the Great Sardessai. In case this resolution is not acceptable to him, it is laid down:

25

That, apart from the said mortgaged property, His Majesty's State shall have claim over the income from the provinces of Pedne and Dicholi, being free to order the renters or avaldars thereof to make the payment of outstanding tribute, in conformity of which the Great Sardessai shall have a binding on him to take into account the payments made by them from their respective incomes by the way of chalans that shall be made available to the payees by the Government Treasury.

By this ratification, with declarations written hereabove and laid down accordingly, the said Treaty of the 24th December 1761, is totally confirmed and it shall continue to be observed forever reciprocally and this ratification shall be religiously observed. All the reasons of discord shall be forgotten and peace will be established. May this peace be made permanent and blessed by Goa! Two copies shall be prepared of this document, duly signed and sealed in Portuguese and the local language, one of which shall be recorded in the Secretariat of His Majesty's State, while the other shall be remitted to the Great Sardessai.

Goa, 14th October 1768 - small seal of Sardessai -
 Henriwue Jose de Mendanha Benevides Cirne - Signature in
 Marathi of Antaji Ramachandra Sabnis - Signature in Marathi
 of Sido Pandit - Signature in Marathi of Dataji Parab, Mat-
 cari of Santordem - Signature on Marathi of Narayan Molgi.

Letter of Authority

Dom Joao Jose de Mello, of His Most Faithful Majesty's
 Council, Governor and Captain General of the State of India,
 etc.

The Sardessai Khem Sawant Bhosale having forgotten the
 duties and religious observance of the Treaty of 24th Decem-
 ber 1761, even after His Majesty's State had restored to him
 his authority, oppressed by his despotic treatment meted out
 to Jivba Sabnis, and the State having made up its mind to
 make the same Treaty valid by placing under its Majesty's
 protection the provinces ceded to him thereby from which re-
 sults its ratification prayed by the said Sardessai, with
 reiterated assurances of fulfilment of the said Treaty in
 every respect.

I do hereby grant his prayer, in the name of his Majes-
 ty's State, and do confer upon the Chief Magistrate Henrique
 Jose de Mendanha Benevides Cirne, State Secretary, the neces-
 sary powers to draft the conditions and clauses, being em-
 powered by me to sign the same ratified Treaty. And, for a
 better enforcement of the same ratification, it shall not only
 be signed by him, by the force of this letter of authority
 but also by the plenipotentiaries of the said Sardessai, and
 it is under this specific condition that I authorize him to
 work out everything in his capacity as the Plenipotentiary

for the same ratification.

Original Marathi on fl. 217.

For the Portuguese text see -

(Judice Biker, coleccao dos Tratados da India, t.VIII,
pp. 11-21).

No.6

Treaty of peace agreed between the Honourable Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of India and the Great Raje Bahadur Khem Sawant Bhosale, executed by the Illustrious Secretary of State, Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco and the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Ministers deputed by their respective powers on 29th January, 1788.

The Hon'ble Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of India having attended to the pressing supplications and protestations made to him by the Great Raje Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces, through the person of his Envoy, Vissaji Mahadev, resolved to forget the admitting anew the Great Raje Bahadur to the friendship of the Majestic State, granting him the protection, that was experimented by his ancestors under the conditions stipulated in the following articles:

1

There shall be a solid and sincere peace between the Majestic State and the Great Raje Bahadur, totally abolishing any past disagreements and the Great Raje Bahadur promises in his name and in that of all his successors to deal and to live with all fidelity to the Majesty's State, and it shall not be of any avail to be able to state that he does not infringe the peace the assertions of any act of violation is exercised by this or that individual, the latter coming from his dominions and existing in the same.

2

There shall serve as the basis of the present Treaty those that were entered into between the Majesty's State and the Great Raje Bahadur on 7th April 1712, on 25th October

1754, on 29th July, 1759 and on 24th December 1761, which hereby are ratified, and renewed, with the exception of the part, in which there be moderated or altered the clauses established in the same Treaties.

3

The Great Raje Bahadur shall consent in his dominions for the free exercise of the Catholic religion to the Missionary Priests and to the Christians who are his subjects, preserving them the Church that they have or permitting them to construct others, if it be necessary and allowing them celebrate divine sacrifices and to administer the sacraments, without doing them any violence.

4

All the soldiers, Kaffirs, Captives and other persons, who flee from the lands of the Majesty's State to those of the Great Raje Bahadur shall be restored the arms, and whatever else they should take and it is promised that they shall not be proceeded with death penalty, in case they are not criminals against the divine or human majesty, and the same shall be carried out in regard to the sepoys and subjects of the Great Raje Bahadur and of his successors, retiring to the lands of the Majesty's State, with exception of those who without any constraint and much out of their own free will wish to become Christians, and also the war corporals (cabos de guerra) are excepted.

5

The warships of the Majesty's State shall aid and favour all those that should belong to the Great Raje Bahadur, both warships as well as merchantships against the enemies of the

Majesty's State and pirates with the declaration that the merchantships of the Great Raje Bahadur should carry letters of safe conduct (cartazes) from the Majesty's State, and in case they should not carry, they shall not enjoy the said aid and favour, and they shall be liable to be captured as of any enemy nation.

6

In the same manner the warships of the Great Raje Bahadur, whenever an occasion offers itself, shall aid those of the Majesty's State, and in no manner shall they be apprehended, whether they take the safe conduct or not from the Majesty's State nor those that not from the Majesty's State nor those that should carry the safe conduct of the Majesty's State even if they should not be of the Vassals of His Majesty or should sail from the ports to His ports.

7

There shall be free and mutually open the ports of the Majesty's State and of the Great Raje Bahadur for the reciprocal commerce and to enter therein the warships, these not being in such large numbers as to cause mistrust.

8

The ships of the Majesty's State, and of his Vassals that should call at the ports of the Great Raje Bahadur, shall be free from the payment of anything by way of duties or anchorage fees, save those that should go to trade which shall pay the customs duties which was in use before and as it was stipulated in article 3rd of the aforesaid Treaty of peace entered into with the Hon'ble Viceroy Rodrigo da Costa in 1712.

The Great Raje Bahadur shall not issue safe conduct to any merchant vessel of the Vassal of the Majesty's State even though on behalf of any of them if it be applied for.

Whereas the Great Raje Bahadur has made a representation to the Hon'ble Governor and Captain General of the State regarding the difficulties that he has and the vexation that is caused to him by the stipulation that is made in article 9th of the Treaty of 24th December 1761, compelling him therein to pay annually tribute to the Royal Revenue Office of the Majesty's State of 4000 xerafins and the impossibility he finds himself ~~into~~ to pay the said tribute, requesting him reduction in one thing and the other, it was resolved by the Hon'ble Governor to avoid causes of disharmony for the future and to continue in regard to the said Raje Bahadur to make use of that generosity and favour, which he always has been using towards him and his predecessors, to reduce the annual tribute to 1000 xerafins which was stipulated in article 10th of the said Treaty of 1712, and to grant pardon to the Great Raje Bahadur in respect of half of the debt in which the Royal Revenue Office of the Majesty's State finds itself on account of the past tributes which he did not pay.

The Majesty's State promises to have always the Great Raje Bahadur and his successors under the Royal protection of the Very High and Very Powerful Lady, the Queen of Portugal, provided he fulfils the Vassalage due to Her Majesty, and in the disputes which the Great Raje Bahadur should have with his

enemies, the Majesty's State shall seek to show interest towards him and to conclude without damage to him, and in case it be not possible to do it peacefully, it shall aid him with sea and land forces at whatever place it be where there be no inconvenience to aid his troops and presently the Majesty's State practised in this manner in regard to the Raja of Kolapur in order that the latter may withdraw from the lands of the Great Raje Bahadur the troops which he has therein.

12

The Majesty's State shall contribute gun-powder and ammunition for its just price whenever it is found necessary to the Great Raje Bahadur for his conservation and defence, and whereas presently the dominions of the Great Raje Bahadur are found invaded by the troops of the Raja of Kholapur, the Majesty's State with Rs.50,000 in objects, in kind and money, including therein one half of the amount of the tributes due by the Great Raje Bahadur to the Majesty's State and which amount to 13.227 rupees and three fourth's and the delivery of the remaining shall be given by making him over, already, half of the effects which he asks for and which are mentioned in the list appended to this Treaty, the other half of effects and kind being reserved to be given in case the war should continue which is on between the Raje Bahadur and the Raja of Kholapur, also handing over to him now, the amount of money that should be in excess and should be computed after deducting the said debt of the tribute, and the total value of the said effects.

The Great Raje Bahadur considering the advantages that result to him of this Treaty, Cedes to the Majestic State, and forgoes forever all and any right, that he should seek for himself and his successors, to the provinces and outposts of Alorna, Dicholi, Sakhal and a part of the province of Pedne which were conquered for him by the arms of His Majesty, the Most Faithful and he likewise Cedes forever in favour of the Majesty's State the remaining which he still owns of the said province of Pedne, the whole thing that is referred to coming to belong perpetually with all its jurisdiction, districts, villages, paddy-fields, coconut-gardens and all the rights to the Most High ~~and Most High~~ and Most Powerful Queen of Portugal, all being preserved with its ecclesiastical revenue and accessories, the Temples, the Bhatta, the Dessais, the mercenaries, the consignees, in case of being persons who live within the said part of the province of Pedne newly ceded, and who might swear on oath fidelity to Her Most Faithful Majesty, reserving only the amount of Rs.2000/- annually which is the part of the income which his Sarcar has in some coconut-gardens of the ceded territories, the amount of which the Majesty's State undertakes to reserve for him annually, so long as the necessary inquiries are not made, and the ways are not found out of giving the Great Raje Bahadur an equivalent of the said annual loss.

The Great Raje Bahadur also undertakes and promises not to make constructions of butts on the margins of the rivers, nor to consent that third parties make them without the goodwill

of the Majesty's State such as he was accountable for infractions, excepting only those butts which the Great Raje Bahadur should have in some ferry-points in which he levies duties.

15

Whenever it should be necessary for the Great Raje Bahadur to transport by rivers of the Majesty's State some commodities and effects for his fortresses, he shall first have it declared in order that licence be given to him for their transport.

16

There shall be admitted into Majesty's State the three Dessais, namely Hiria Parab, Sidoba Rao and Chandoba Rane, and pardoned for the insults and robberies that they have committed upto the present, and they are allowed to take with them their families and relations, the Dessai Chandoba Rane who has not yet sworn on submitting and swearing vassalage to Her Majesty the Most Faithful Queen, the other two Dessais being obliged to ratify that they have taken, as they have violated it; and in these terms each one of them shall be allowed to own whatever should belong to each of them.

17

Likewise the Dessai Govindaji Jassaventarao can seek shelter in the Majesty's State, and after undertaking the due oath of allegiance to Her Majesty the Most Faithful, he shall be allowed to dispute with the Dessai Laxaman Jassaventarao his right in respect of the Dessayate which issue shall be decided in accordance with the customs and usages practised in similar causes of Dessais.

In the aforesaid manner it is agreed that the peace and concord shall be declared perpetual and permanent under the conditions stipulated in these articles; and in case there be want of compliance on the part of any one or some of them, which is otherwise not expected, the offended party shall serve notice on the other once only in order to be promptly satisfied with the due and religious observance of the present Treaty, and in case it is not executed thus, it shall be lawful to adopt measures that one may deem proper in order to achieve the said satisfaction, and that everything shall be carried out inviolably, both on the part of the Majesty's State as well as on that of the Raje Bahadur, which he promises and ratified in his own name and in that of all his successors.

Of the present Treaty there shall be given copies with the same text, signed and sealed in order to be preserved one in the Secretariat of the Majesty's State and the other to be sent to the Great Raje Bahadur, so that by means of the reciprocal observance and perpetual compliance there may totally extinguished the memories of the discords and that there may be radicated and indefectable establishment of peace. Goa, 29th January, 1788. Seal of the Royal Coat of Arms in red sealing wax. Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco - Signature in Marathi of Vissaji Mahadev.

The Marathi text at folios 314.

Private secret article between the Majesty's State and the Great Raje Bahadur, celebrated by the illustrious Secretary of the State Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco and the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Ministers deputed by their respective powers, on 29th January, 1788.

That the Hon'ble Governor and Captain General of India by this private secret article promises the Great Raje Bahadur Khem Sawant Bhosale the protection of the Majesty's State not only in the manner stipulated in the article of Peace, which will be published, but shall also contribute all the good offices of informing of the situation in which the Great Raje Bahadur finds himself in the representation which he intends making to Her Most Faithful Majesty so that the said Lady may direct to restore to him all or part of the provinces, which he cedes by article 13 of the present Treaty, and for its due observance a copy of the present article shall be given in order that it may be forwarded to the Great Raje Bahadur.

Goa, 29th January, 1788. Small seal of the Royal Court of

Dr. Mrs. Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco -

• Signature in Marathi of Vissaji Mahadev.

• Original in Marathi at folios 321.

PLENIPOTENCE

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes of the Council of Her Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

Whereas the Great Raje Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardesai of Pargana Kudal, represented to me that being truly repentant of the repeated infractions that he had made to the Treaties celebrated between the Majesty's State and he the said Raje Bahadur has been requesting me to concede to

him a permanent peace and by virtue thereof and of his repentance the protection be restored to him a protection which he and his predecessors always found in this Majesty's State. Now, therefore, I am pleased to concede to him and to maintain the said peace in the manner set forth in the conditions of the present treaty, which is the result of the conferences, which at my direction the Learned Secretary of the State Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco had with the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of the same Great Raje Bahadur, and in order that the conditions of the present Treaty may have their due effect in the manners contained therein, I concede to the said Hon'ble Secretary of the State, Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco all the powers necessary to sign the same Treaty with the said Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev and for its greater enforcement, it shall not only be signed by the said ministers plenipotentiary of both the parties, but shall also bear the seal of the Royal Court of Arms of the Majesty's State and that^{of} the Great Raje Bahadur, as it is under that condition that I authorize all that be carried out by the said Learned Secretary of the State, Minister plenipotentiary of this Majestic State. Given in Goa under the seal of the Court of Arms of the Portuguese Crown, on 30th January, 1788.

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes.

Marathi Translation at folios 302.

Plenipotence of "Bhosale"

The Hon'ble Possessor of the great State, and felicities, General of the great Army, the great Sir Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of the State of India at Goa, whose felicity be perpetual.

I, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardesai of Pargana Kudal and other provinces, send this with the courtesy of many salaams, wishing you good health and awaiting good news from your Excellency.

In order to have a decision of the State on my various affairs, I had sent last year before your Honour, the Hon'ble Vissaji Mahadev who still continues over there. From the account he has given me and from the letter I received from the Great Sebastiao Jose Ferreira Barroco, Secretary of the State, I am certain of the matter respectively conferred on either party; from the differences that have been, the friendship has become disfigured as a result of which the Treaties that had been celebrated in the past between both the parties have become nullified; and I hope that during the time of your governance there may be decided upon a new Treaty that may be lasting and cause to enhance the friendship, and so that the State may end up my affairs with love, resulting from all of it great utilities and in order that whatever is stipulated may not be left without giving effect to, and to attain from the State various provinces, I hereby empower the same Vissaji Mahadev in order that he by virtue of my said powers may go through the affairs in your presence and celebrate the Treaty through you, and to settle other measures, to which I await your attention, as the powers are firm and calls for your generosity for contributing and carrying out whatever may be good to both the parties; and the rest will be stated by the said Vissaji Mahadev according to the instructions.

I do not wish to be too long. I crave to be maintained in your grace and friendship.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VIII, pp. 196-204).



No.7

Deed of possession of part of the province of Pedne
which was enjoyed by Bhosale ceded to the Majesty's State.

On 4th February 1788, in the "Cassabe" or township of the province of Pedne, in accordance with the powers conceded by the Hon'ble Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, Governor and Captain General of the State of India to the Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna Manuel Godinho de Mira, he being present with the military officials of the State, Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of Raje Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, the members of the town council of the said province and Gano Essaji, who was temporarily commanding the said province together with Bicaji Custa, Dessai of Mandrem, on behalf of the said Raje Bahadur in the absence of Rama Sawant Tirandekar, his lawful commandant, all of whom sign below, the same powers having been read out, the orders of the said Raje Bahadur, and the notices of his Envoy in order to hand over the possession to the Majesty's State forever of the said part of the province of Pedne, the villages of Corgao, Mandrem, Arambol, Queri, Paliem, Parascodem, Amberem, Cazanem, Ugnem, Tambecem, Torcem, Mopa, Varcanda, Chandel and Cansarvordem and the Customs which lies in our district of Macazana which having belonged to the said Raje Bahadur, he ceded all of it to the Majesty's State by the Treaty celebrated on 29th January, 1788, and possession and delivery thereof was taken by Colonel Manuel Godinho de Mira in order that they be in the possession of the Majesty's State from the date thereof onwards forever, thus the said villages, custom duties, duties on tobacco (excise) on firewood, the taxes and everything else that belonged to Divan;

and I, Bahugun Kamat Wagh, Assistant Translator of the State wrote this report - Manuel Godinho de Mira Colonel Governor - Joaquim Vicente Godinho, Colonel Adjutant-General - Manuel Jose de Freitas, Lt. Colonel - Rodrigo Homem de Quadros e Lemos, Lt. Colonel, Commandant of the Parties - Jose Felix da Cunha, Lt. Colonel, Commandant of Cape of Rama - Henrique Claudio - desan- ges de Tonnelet - Cavalry Major - Jose Joaquim da Costa, Captain of Cavalry and Adjutant - Captain Affonso Simoes de Oliveira - Captain Joao Caetano Gallego da Fonseca - Jose dos Santos Calla- do, Captain - Bernardo Jose de Freitas, Captain - Filipe Rodri- gues Ferrao, Captain - Antonio Manuel de Mello, Lt. of the Cavalry - Domiciano Jose de Abreu Castello Branco - Jose Carva- lho da Fonseca Quintao - Manuel Monteiro de Faria - Jose Manuel Xavier do Rego - Joaquim Vaz Pereira - Florencio Jose de Almeida, Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry (alferes) - Joaquim Vaz Pereira - Florencio Jose de Almeida, "alferes" of Cavalry - Antonio Ze- pherino Velasco - Jose Maria do G..... - Joaquim Antonio Marques, Alferes - Miguel da Costa, Alfere.

Marathi Signatures:- Vissaji Mahadev, Envoy of Bhosale - Bicaji Custom, Dessai of Mandrem - Gonu ssaji, Guard of the Sarcar of Bhosale - Bhim Sawant Bhosale, Military Officer of Bhosale.

Members of the Town - Council: Vital Pundalica Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Dessa Parab - Bapu Fotu Naique, Dessai of Cassabe - Ramachandra Custam Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Sutoba Naique, Dessai - Roulo Sidaji, Dessai of Cassabe, Picu Parab, Dessai of Cassabe - Mahadeo Ganes Dessai of Cassabe, Rama Savoi, Dessai of Cassabe - Roulu Parab, Dessai of Corgao - Custain Podiar, Dessai of Parcem - Dulba Naique, Dessai of Parcem -

Custanji Parab, Dessai of Mandrem - Essaji Sivagi, Dessai of
Mandrem - Rama Custam Parab, Dessai of Dargalim - Bascai Rama
Chandram, Clerk of the Town Council of Pedne.

(For the Portuguese text see -

Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t.VIII, PP.
208-209).

Memorandum in respect of the Treaty entered into between the State and Sardessai Bhosale, on 29th January, 1788.

Article 2

These Treaties of 1712, 1754 and 1759, are also the only ones that were ratified in the last Treaty of the boundaries made between the State and Bhosale in 1761.

Article 3

This article raises and amplifies the article 2 of the Treaty of 1754 and article 3 of 1761.

Article 4

This article raises the article 4 of the Treaty of 1761. It is amplified in regard to being able to be punished with death sentence those who commit crimes against His Majesty divine and human, and the last exception in the portion referring to those who without constraint wish to become Christians and the military men of higher rank, is taken from the article 5 of the Treaty of 11th September 1741, about which Treaty no mention is made in the following ones on account of the doubts that were found regarding its ratification.

Article 5

This article taken partly from the article 18 of the said Treaty of 1761, and is left to the arbitration of His Majesty wanting or not that it be executed without the impediment of the preamble of the "ALVARA" (Title) of 16th January 1774. There was no understanding regarding the stipulation to carry - "Cartazes" (safe conduct passes) also by the wear crafts of Bhosale on account of the resistance shown to it by his Emisary, and in order to avoid future obstacles, since the war

crafts of the said Bhosale, as and when they leave the port, will certainly go on cruise, just as is done by those of the other Dominants of Asia who have Navy.

Article 6

This article is extracted from articles 15th and 18th of the said Treaty of 1761, and thereby it appears to be stipulated what is sufficient towards the respect of our nation and the liberty of her commerce, it being more secure the observance of this stipulation than that which is found in the said article 5 whereby Bhosale undertook not to continue the cruise of his said light fleet, nor to construct crafts of greater size without first obtaining licence from the Majesty's State, a condition which he never complied with, and that it would soon lead in the next year to a breach of this Treaty, because from the manner in which it was declared by the said Emissary and Bhosale taking a part of his subsistence of the cruise, and there being of no avail or use for any other purpose the crafts that he has, it would not be possible to lose the animation to seeing reduced to worse situation than that of the lesser dominants that are his neighbours. Without that obstacle, possible measures were taken in order to obtain that condition to which the said Emissary always replied by stating that it was not possible that his Master should follow.

Article 7

Is extracted in part from article 18 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 8

This article raises the article 6th of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 9

Article 9

Is extracted from the stipulation made at the end of article 5 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 10

This article arose from the consideration that the privilege of the State consisting in collecting tribute from Bhosale and not in the quantum thereof, and that Bhosale never voluntarily paid the 4000 xerafins lastly stipulated which gave rise to disorders and inconveniences that led to the Treaty of 11th October 1768, which was not enough for Bhosale to pay the due tribute, and it appeared that it was necessary to condescend to the entreaties of Bhosale in this portion in order to have from him the sacrifice of cession mentioned in the following article 12th.

Article 11

It gives rise to article 14th of the Treaty of 1754, and it has as new what concerns the Raja of Kolhapur.

Article 12

The first clause of this article is taken from art. 16th of the Treaty of 1761, and the help that was promised to Bhosale, was conceded in order to give place to the intended cession, and which is mentioned in the article that follows.

And as it was convenient to the State that the troops of Kolhapur should evacuate the dominions of Bhosale, it was for it more useful to give to the latter the means to thus execute through his fighting forces than for the State to execute with its troops, as it would find itself obliged to do, in case it did not minister to Bhosale, the causes mentioned in this article.

Article 13

These provinces and jurisdictions that are ceded are the same which Bhosale ceded through article 4 of the Treaty of 1754, the most favourable that we have so far attained. The protections promised to the temples, ships, Dessais, etc., are the same which the State has given in the order conquered provinces; the coconut-gardens in which Rs.2000/- are reserved, are stated to yield Rs.5000/-; they were belonging to the first wife of Bhosale, who urged the said Emissary to make the most vivid pleadings and entreaties in order that their income may be reserved for her, positively imploring the clemency of His Majesty; and the further things that could be concluded is what is found mentioned in the said article.

Article 14

This article raises and amplifies the art. 13 of the said Treaty of 1761.

Article 15

This article raises article 17 of the said Treaty.

Proclamation

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

I make it known to all the Dessais and the people of the Province of Pedne that the Majesty's State having seized by the force of arms a part of the said Province, and there having been ceded, forever, to the Majesty's State the remainder of the said Province, the Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur by the Treaty signed by him on 29th January 1788, and by his

Emissary Vissaji Mahadev, and being my intention that they should begin forthwith to experience the benignity and kindness of the dominion, which they are going to be subject to; now, therefore, I declare to all and to each one in particular that there shall be preserved with the ecclesiastical revenue and the belongings, the Temples, the Bhats, the Dessais, the mercenaries and the consignees in case they be persons who are found existing within the said Province and who take oath of allegiance to His Majesty, enjoying all the privileges, exemptions and immunities that were given to them by Me Raja Bhosale, and they shall pay more duties and tributes than what they are lawfully obliged to pay, also carrying out in respect of the leaf tobacco whatever was observed by the said Raja and they shall be entirely held as vassals of His Majesty, protected and favoured as such: And in order that it may come to the notice of all, this is published at the sound of drums in public and customary places of the said Province of Pedne and in its districts and illages.

NOTE (Cedula)

Francisco da Cunha e Menezes, of the Council of His Most Faithful Majesty, Governor and Captain General of India, etc.

Concedes all the necessary powers to the Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna, Manuel Godinho de Mira, to take charge in the name of His Majesty, of the part of the province of Pedne, which is owned by the Great Raja Khem Sawant Bhosale Bahadur, Sardessai of Kudal, which he ceded forever to the Majesty's State by the Treaty which is signed yesterday at this place by his Envoy, the Honourable Vissaji Mahadev, for

which purpose he delivered the necessary orders from his said overlord Raje Bahadur, and his necessary notices which with these my powers shall be given to the said Colonel Governor of the outpost of Alorna, who by virtue of the said charge shall carry out all the acts of jurisdictions, issuing the receipts of the said handing over, that may be asked for from him and which may be necessary; and in order that it may serve as record, I directed that this my commission be issued to him, which is signed by me and sealed by means of the seal of the Court of Arms of the Portuguese Crown.

(For the Portuguese text see - Judice Biker, coleccao dos tratados da India, t. VIII, pp. 302 - 307).